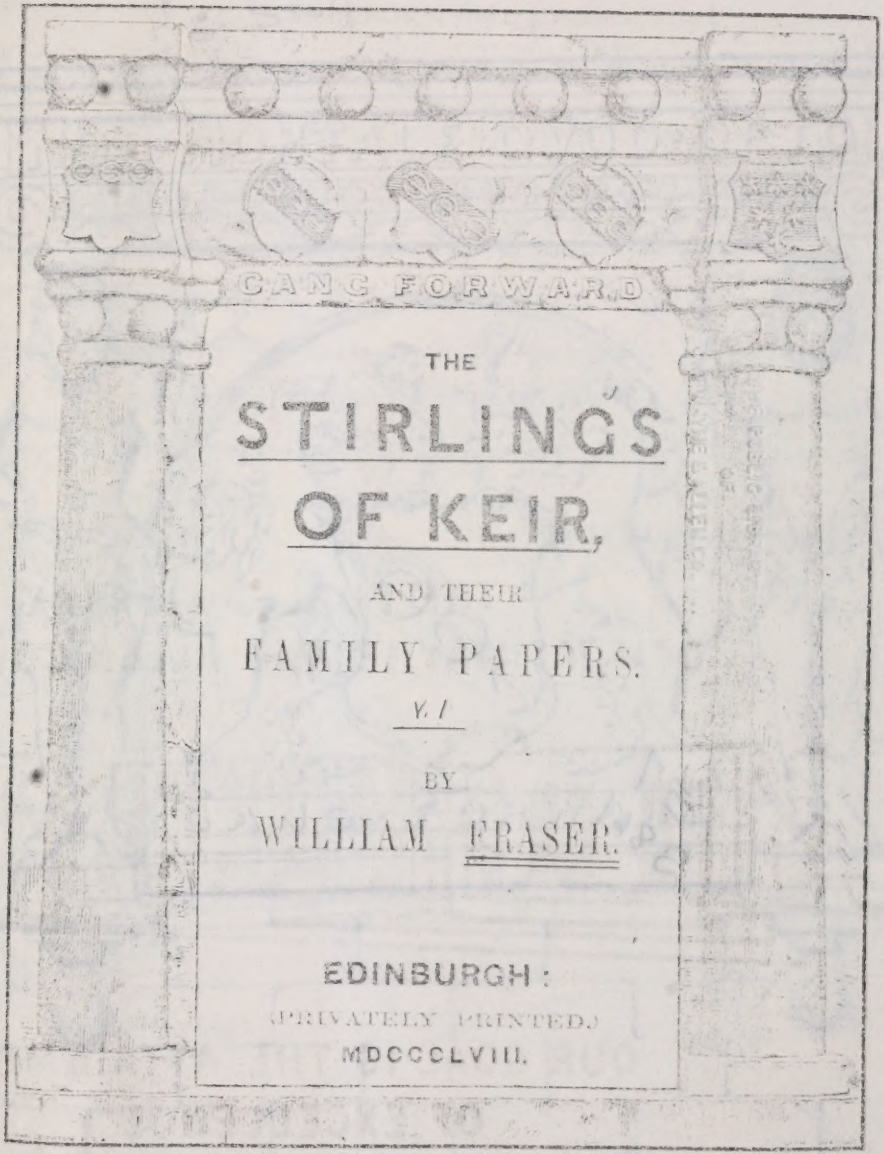

THE

STIRLINGS OF KEIR,

AND THEIR

FAMILY PAPERS.

V. I

BY

WILLIAM FRASER.

EDINBURGH:
(PRIVATELY PRINTED.)
MDCCCLVIII.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In examining the charter-chests of Scottish families, Antiquaries have frequently had to regret the loss of ancient muniments by fire. The Stirlings of Keir, like too many others, suffered from this cause at an early period. During the war between King James III and his son the Prince of Scotland, in the year 1488, Sir William Stirling, Knight of Keir, joined the Prince and his party: and on one occasion, the Prince having taken shelter in the tower of the Keir, the King besieged it, succeeded in driving out the Prince, and burned the tower to the ground. The family charters were burned at the same time, as appears from a grant by King James IV. soon after his succession to the throne, in favour of his adherent, Sir William Stirling, which, though it supplied the loss of the writs, and gave him a good feudal title to the barony of Keir, does not furnish the information which would have been afforded by the earlier family muniments.

The Stirling family have continued in possession of the barony of Keir ever since, and have also acquired many other properties, each acquisition bringing with it the usual feudal progress of title-deeds, including those of their earliest inheritance of Cawder: there is thus in the united repositories of Keir and Cawder, a well stored charter-chest, from which this collection is chiefly compiled.

The present volume has been arranged in four divisions: The first contains an account of the Stirlings of Keir and Cawder: The second, an account of the Branches of the Stirling family, and of several families connected with the Stirlings at least by name: The third contains the Charters and other Family Papers: and the fourth, the Letters.

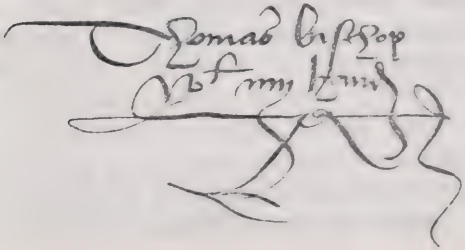
THE STIRLING FAMILY.

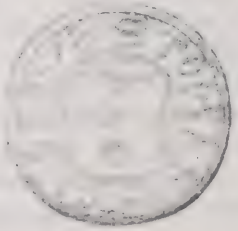
An account of the origin of the Stirlings, and of each successive generation, being fully given in the first division of this volume, it is unnecessary here to enter upon their general history: a few of the more remarkable incidents connected with the family may be glanced at. The Stirlings first appear as owners of land in the twelfth century. After possessing lands in different counties, they acquired, in the reign of William the Lion, the estate of Cawder, which has continued in the family, without interruption, to the present time—a period of nearly seven centuries. Few families can boast of an inheritance which has descended through so long a line of ancestors.

After continuing for ten generations in the direct male line, the Cawder estate, in the sixteenth century, descended to an heiress, who married her kinsman, Sir James Stirling of Keir: and thus the Cawder and Keir families became united: the two estates have ever since been held by the same proprietor. Not the least interesting part of the following narrative, is the story of the ill-fated heiress of Cawder.[1]

Keir was first acquired by the Stirling family in the year 1448. Lukas Stirling, who had previously possessed lands in Fife and Strathern, purchased Keir from George Leslie of that ilk, ancestor of the Earls of Rothes. Sir William, the grandson of Lukas, got Keir erected into a barony by King James III, who afterwards banned the tower. Sir William has been accused of being a party to the assassination of James III. at the battle of

[1] While these sheets were passing through the press, the Editor found at Tynninghame, a precept granted at Edinburgh on 23d March 1541, by Janet Stirling and her second husband, Thomas Bishop, to which the seals of both husbands are appended. This seal of Sir James Stirling will be found on the sheet of family seals. The seal and signature of Thomas Bishop are as under:





Sauchieburn, but without sufficient evidence, as is fully explained in the narrative.

Sir John, the fourth Laird of Keir, added greatly to the family estates between the years 1517 and 1555. He took a prominent part in the public events of his time, and held the office of Sheriff of Perth in 1516. After the death of King James IV. at Flodden, the custody of the young King's person was committed to him. He was forfeited for appearing at the battle of Linlithgow against the King's authority in 1526, but was restored in the following year. He founded a chaplainry in the Cathedral church of Dunblane in 1529. Sir John's adventure with Squire Meldrum was less in keeping with the spirit of this pious foundation than with the lawless character of the age, which is further shown in the subsequent cruel slaughter of the knight himself.

His son, Sir James, was the husband of the heiress of Cawder. He divorced his wife, but retained her estate, and thus added considerably to the wealth of the family. He was appointed by King James VI. one of the judges who tried Morton for the murder of Darnley, and pronounced sentence of death on the Regent.

Sir George Stirling, great grandson of Sir James, was intimately connected with his kinsman, the first Marquis of Montrose, and was prosecuted in 1641, by the Committee of Estates, as one of the 'Plotters.' Sir George was with Montrose at the rout of Philiphaugh, the only occasion on which this quiet knight was found associated in arms with his great cavalier chief. After the death of Sir George without surviving issue, the estates of Keir and Cawder were inherited by his cousin Archibald Stirling, Lord Garden, a Lord of Session of some distinction in the reign of Charles II.

James Stirling, grandson of Lord Garden, was a keen Jacobite, and was tried for an alleged conspiracy in favour of the Stuart family in 1708, but acquitted. In the Tales of a Grandfather, vol. ii. p. 208, Sir Walter Scott has preserved the following anecdote in regard to his trial—'The 'Laird of Keir was riding joyfully home, with his butler in attendance, 'who had been one of the evidence produced against him on the trial, 'but who had, upon examination, forgot every word concerning the matter 'which could possibly prejudice his master. Keir could not help express-

ing some surprise at the want of the extraordinary shrewdness of memory which he had shown on particular questions being put to him. "I understood what your Lordship means very well," said the domestic coolly; "but my mind was made up, rather to trust my own soul to the mercy of Heaven than your honour's body to the tender compassion of the Whigs."* James Stirling was forfeited in 1715, and deprived of his estates, which were afterwards purchased by his friends and restored to his son, from whom they have descended to the present representative of the family.

In the course of the long descent of the Keir and Cawder families, there have been no less than fourteen knights, ten of whom were in immediate succession to each other. The honour of knighthood, though purely personal, has thus the appearance of having been hereditary for many generations in the Keir family. Several branches of the Stirlings, such as Ardoch, Glorat, and others, obtained the hereditary rank of Baronet for special services; but the representatives of the main line have remained satisfied, as they began, barons of Cawder and Keir.†

THE BRANCHES. The second division of this volume is the account of the different Branches. From these have sprung several remarkable men, such as James Stirling the mathematician, of whose life, too little was known by previous writers except his works;‡ Sir John Stirling of Craigbarnard, comptroller to King James IV.; William and George Stirling of Glorat, both captains of Dumbarton Castle; the latter gallantly defended this fortress for Queen Mary; Sir Robert Stirling, governor of Cork under Charles I.; the late Edward

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* [illegible]

† A part of the account of the Keir family was prepared by [illegible]

‡ [illegible]

Sterling, the famous 'Thunderer' of 'The Times;' and his son, the late John Sterling. An account of these distinguished Stirlings, and of many others of less note, will be found in the 'Branches.'

THE CHARTERS.

The third division consists of the Charters and other Family Papers. They extend from the middle of the thirteenth century to the close of the seventeenth, later than which it has been deemed unnecessary to continue them. Most of the original writs are at Keir; where this is not the case, the place of deposit is noted in the Abstract. The whole of the charters have been arranged in chronological order, except where the terms of the writs required a different arrangement. The formal passages of many of the charters have been abridged, to prevent useless repetition, which is indicated by marks of omission. Words contracted in the original writs have been printed *in extenso*, although the retaining or discharging of contractions is a question on which editors have differed — the same editor occasionally discharging and retaining the contractions — and, it may not be considered a matter of much consequence. But the preference has been given to printing the words *in extenso*, even where they are contracted in the original writs.

A full Abstract of all the Charters being given, it is unnecessary to describe them particularly here. A few of the writs may be briefly noticed.

The contract of marriage in 1501 shows how matrimonial alliances were occasionally arranged at that date: Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, and Sir William Stirling of Keir, agree that John of Stirling, son of Sir William, should marry Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick, and failing her, Sibbale her sister, and so forth, as long as Sir Patrick had a lawful daughter, until the marriage should be completed, which should be 'at the lauchful age of the 'said barnis, the maill being of fourteen years and the female twelve years.' The contract does not show the ages of the respective 'barnis,' when they were thus bound for better and worse by their parents; but they must have been of very tender years, being under fourteen and twelve. It cannot be matter of wonder, that such premature alliances, arranged without regard to the feelings of the parties most interested, often proved unhappy, and led to separations and divorces.

The contract between the Governors of Dumbarton Castle in 1510, gives a minute detail of the furniture of the castle and chapel, as it was handed over by the old Governor to the new. There is notice of 'Wallas-tour,'[1] and 'Sanct Patrikis Chapell situat within the Castale, with ane auld Mess buk 'of perchement,' and many other 'furnishings.'

The retour of George Stirling of Glorat, on 15th January 1537, shows that Matthew, Earl of Lennox, Regent of Scotland, was born on the day of Saint Matthew the Apostle, and named after him, as it is stated that the Earl attained his twenty-first year on that day.

The decree by the Bishop of Dunblane, in 1539, is not without value in reference to the designations applied to legitimate as distinguished from illegitimate children. Two ladies are there styled the natural lawful daughters and heirs of their father, while other two are styled the natural daughters of the same parent, and are declared to be illegitimate.

The passport by Oliver Cromwell in 1653 contains a fine impression of his seal, which has been accurately engraved.

The last article of this division is a Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, which was commenced in 1613 by Sir John Stirling, father of Lord Garden, and has been continued to the present time.

The earliest charter in the collection, an obligation by King James II. for a payment out of the tocher of Mary of Gueldiers to Robert Livingstone the comptroller, who was afterwards hanged, the process of Dispensation in 1460 for the marriage of Henry Livingstone, and some other writs, appear entitled to a place in the collection, although their only connection with the Stirlings, is their being preserved in the charter-chest of the Glorat branch.

Where a seal is attached to a charter, the armorial bearings appearing on the seal have been described, as the ensigns of heraldry often disclose interesting facts in the history of families.

THE LETTERS.

The last section of the volume contains Letters, ranging in date from the middle of the sixteenth century to the middle of the eighteenth. They

[1] Wallace's Tower was probably the tower in which Wallace was confined after his capture by Menteith. (Tytler's History of Scotland, 3rd ed. vol. iii. p. 124.)

are almost entirely selected from a large collection at Keir, a few being added from other repositories. The letters have been selected, as much as possible, on account of their general interest; a desire to keep this volume within reasonable limits has also influenced the selection. An ample Abstract of the printed letters is given: one or two may be more specially noticed.

Two of the letters, which follow each other in order of time, are from Generals Thomas Dalzell of Binns and Alexander Leslie, Earl of Leven. Judging from these specimens of their penmanship, Dalzell and Leslie, although both brave soldiers, were but indifferent scholars. They had been better trained to their swords than their pens. The bad spelling of distinguished men of those times is sometimes excused, as there were then no settled rules of orthography. This is true to a certain extent; but where specimens of spelling in the seventeenth century are found to assimilate to the mode of spelling now in use, such specimens must be regarded as good spelling, compared with the letters of Leslie and Dalzell.

The third letter after Lord Leven's is from the great Marquis of Montrose, whose letter contrasts favourably in point of orthography with those from his two contemporary Generals. Montrose was a scholar as well as a soldier, and although his studies at St. Andrews were interrupted by his early marriage, and the troubles of the times, he retained a love for the classics. The Latin motto used on the seal of this letter, was probably selected by himself, soon after his creation as Marquis, in reference to his loyal daring: '*Sublimi triumphat voto.*'

Such are the materials found in the charter-chest of this old baronial family. Far from locking up his family muniments from the light of day, the present owner has, with an enlightened liberality, opened them to his friends by means of the present volume, which may perhaps be not less acceptable to some of his kinsmen than his original works have been to the public at large. This is probably the first work of the kind executed by a Scottish proprietor at his own sole charge. It is to be hoped, that the good example thus set, may yet be generally followed by the owners of other ancient charter-chests. The Editor has pleasure in stating, that already, several

noblemen of enlightened views contemplate similar volumes of their family papers.[1] Most of the valuable ecclesiastical chartularies of Scotland have been printed by the Bannatyne, Maitland, and other literary and antiquarian societies; and were all, or even a considerable proportion of the lay charter-chests to be similarly preserved, a great mass of very valuable materials, now in many cases decaying, would be made available for historical and antiquarian purposes. It is the fashion among some to despise family history, and to impute to such works as the present vain or selfish motives. But this is a great mistake. The public, more than individual owners of private muniments, profit, by securing them, through the instrumentality of the press, from destruction by accident or the depredations of time.

Family history may indeed be considered the most limited of all history but it is generally interesting; and although the account of any one family, however long its descent, may be but a fragment of the history of a nation, it must be remembered, that even the history of a nation itself is but a fragment of the history of the world.

WILLIAM FRASER.

[1] From a nobleman, of a different turn of mind, the Editor, some years ago, received the following letter, with a copy of a new work just in work, offered to his brother, to secure for his country in allowing access to all family papers:—

'Lord . . . . has had your letter of the 'offer of the . . . . but as he takes little or no 'interest in these old records, and as matters may 'had lately be forgotten, he begs to return the book, 'with many thanks, to the person who was good 'as to offer it to him. A great part of it seems to 'remarkably good Latin, which is more than can

'be said for the Scotch of those days, which seems 'to have been almost entirely composed of [illegible] 'commonplace, and [illegible] 'matters, so that the [illegible] 'equally the Scotch and Italian. Modern English 'is [illegible] Scotch. But 'the Scotch have [illegible] 'Scotch have [illegible] 'D[illegible] 'the [illegible] 'D[illegible] 'in the 'middle ages, some of 'the very tales of Boccaccio would probably never 'have been gathered in Asia.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTERS, &c.

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1. Charter by Bertram, the son of Henry of Wlnestoun, to his cousin, Walter Kokes, of those two oxengates of land in the territory of Nether Eyton, for which the latter had been pursued by the King's letters: and that the Charter might remain in force for ever, he had sworn in the Court of the Prior of Colling-hame, held at Eyton, that he and his heirs would never impeach it, under the penalty of twenty pounds sterling. This charter is without date, but was probably granted about 1280. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 197

2. Charter by John of Argyle, Lord of Lorne, to Mary, his father's sister, wife of John of Striwelyne, and her heirs, of the five penny land of Rothcrane, the penny land called Gara-pennyreach, the two penny land of Bartyldoregylle, the penny land of Fekyrfoltach, on both sides of the Lorane, the penny land of Hachychnacelache, and the half penny land of Cragnamoychenache, all lying in Lorne: To be held for payment yearly of a pair of spurs, or their value, if they could not be bought. Dated at Perth on the Nativity of St. Mary (8th September), 1336 198

3. Charter by King David II., whereby, after narrating that Marjory of Strayllyn, daughter and heir of the late John of Strayllyn, Sheriff of Clydesdale, and Lord of the Cars of Stirling and of Alverth, had resigned all lands, offices, and rents pertaining to her by hereditary right throughout the whole kingdom, in the hands of Robert the Steward of Scotland, then the King's Lieutenant, in his absence, who had infeft John of Menteith, then spouse of the said Marjory, therein: the King receives and restores the said John of Menteith and Marjory, to the same state and possession of the lands, offices, and rents, as she had in her pure widowhood: To be held by John and Marjory, and the heirs of their bodies; whom failing, the heirs of Marjory, for services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh, 25th January A. R. 28 (1357). (*Official Extract in Alva Charter Chest*) 198

4. Charter by King Robert II. to William of Menteith, son and heir of Marjory of Striulyn, daughter and heir of the deceased John of Striulyn, Knight, of the baronies of Westkers and Alverth, within the sheriffdom of Stirling, and

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wherever else within the Kingdom, and also the offices of Sheriff and Forester of Clackmannan, which had been resigned by Marjory in the Parliament held at Scone on 22nd October 1382: To be held by the said William and Elisabeth his spouse, and their heirs; whom failing, the heirs of William, in free barony, for services used and wont; reserving the free tenement to Marjory for her lifetime. Dated 23rd October A. R. 12 (1382). (*Orig. Kerse Charter Chest*) 200

5. Charter by Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fyfe and of Menteth, and Governor of Scotland, to William of Menteth, son and heir of William of Menteth of Westirkers, Knight, and his heirs, of the Baronies of Westkers and of Aneth, and the offices of Sheriff and Forester of Clackmannan, which had been resigned by the said William of Menteth the father: To be held in free barony, for services used and wont; reserving the liferent to William the father for his lifetime. Dated at Perth, 16th May 1411. (*Orig. Kerse Charter Chest*) 201

6. Charter by William of Galbrath, Laird of Kateonvall, to his dearest son, James of Galbrath, of the half of Estyrbotherukis lying nearest Kelvyne, the half of Westyrbotherukis lying nearest the More, and the fourth part of Kyncade, lying nearest Kelvyne on the west side, with the half of the Mill of Kyncade, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Stirvelyne: To be held by James and the heirs of his body, whom failing, to return to the granter, for service of ward and relief to the Laird of Botherukis, and paying the granter forty pennies yearly at the fair of Glasgow; and also giving to him and his heirs a silver penny, in name of blench farm, at Kateonvall, on Whitsunday, if asked. Dated at Kateonvall, 10th October 1381. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 202

7. Charter confirming the above charter, granted by David of Hamyltone and Jonet of Keth, his spouse. Dated at their manor of Dalserfe, 11th October 1381. (*Orig. Lesy Charter Chest*) 203

8. Charter by Matthew (Glendoning) Bishop of the Church of Glasgow, with consent of the Chapter thereof, to his beloved vassal, William of Stirvelyne, son and heir of Sir John of Stirvelyne, Knight, of the lands of Cadare, in the barony of Glasgu, within the sheriffdom of Lanark: To hold of the Bishop and Church of Glasgow, for payment yearly of £4 usual money, and three suits of court at three head places of the said Barony, with ward, relief, and other usual services: This charter is not dated, but must have been granted in the year 1408, in which both the Bishop and Sir John died 204

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9. Instrument of Transumpt made in the Blackfriars' Cemetery of Ayr, on 30th July 1495, at the instance of John Campbell, Laird of the west part of Galstoun, by Walter of Are, notary public, of

(1.) Charter by Malcolm Earl of Levenax to Sir William of Galbreth, Knight, and his heirs, of the lands of Kyrkmychell and of Drummade, in the Earldom of Levenax, upon Leven. To be held for payment of a pair of scarlet hose at the first entry of William and his heirs, at the manor of Belach, in name of blench farm. Dated at Bullull, 16th January 1278.

(2.) Declaration by Walter of Danielstoun Lord of Blackburn, that the lands of Galstoun and Bonnachuk, belonging to John Campbell, were no farther bound to him than to take therefrom ten merks yearly, until John should pay him 100 merks on the high altar of the Kirk of Dunbretane. Dated at Dunbretane, 10th October 1400 205

10. Charter by Euphemia, Countess Palatine of Stratherne, in her pure and lawful widowhood, to her beloved esquire, Lucas of Streuelyn, of the lands of Westeretherne, in her earldom of Stratherne, which Lucas had resigned at Dunblane, in implement of a taillie between him and William of Streuelyn Lord of Calare: To be held by Lucas and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to William, and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs-male whomsoever of the name of Streuelyne, whom failing, to return to the nearest heirs whomsoever of Lucas, for giving three suits in the year at the three head pleas of the Earldom of Stratherne, and a silver penny at Faulis, on Whitsunday, at the dinner hour, in name of blench farm. Dated at Perth, 8th October 1414 206

11. Letter of Wadset by George Campbell, Laird of the west part of the Gallystoun to William of Strewylyng, Lord of Calar, of the lands of the Gallisholme in the lordship of the west part of the Gallystoun, and sheriffdom of Are, until William should be paid the principal sum of twenty merks on the high altar of the High Kirk of Glasgow. Dated at Glasgow, 3rd August 1422..... 208

12. Retour before Sir Walter Stewart of Railstoune, Sheriff of Perth, by command of the Lord Governor of Scotland, of Lucas of Streuelyn, as heir of William of Streuelyn his father, in the lands of Rathorane and others (as in No. 2), which were then valued at five merks yearly, and in time of peace at twenty-five merks, and had been in the hands of the Lord of Lorne for thirty years and upwards, since the death of William. Dated at Perth, 11th January 1423. 209

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13. Brieve from the Chancery of James I. to the Sheriff of Perth, for serving William of Strivelyn, son of John of Strivelyn, Knight, in all lands and annualrents in which the latter died vest and seised at the royal faith and peace, within the Sheriff's bailiwick. Dated A. R. 26 (1432) 210

14. Retour before John of Ruthven, Sheriff Depute of Perth, of William of Strivelline, as heir of John of Strivelline, Knight, his father, in the lands of Rogerton, within the sheriffdom of Perth, which were then valued at fourteen marks yearly, and in time of peace at ten pounds, held in capite of Walter of Haliburtoun for ward and relief, and had been in his hands since the death of Sir John, twenty-four years before. Dated at Perth, 29th April 1432 210

15. Instrument of Sasine given by Robert Grame of Kynpounte, Baillie for Norman of Lesly of Rothess, (in virtue of a precept dated 18th December 1433 therein inserted), to Lucas of Stirling of Retherne, of the lands of the Kere within the regality of Stratherne. Dated 22nd January 1433 211

16. Instrument of Sasine given by Reginald of Crawford, Baillie of the Barony of Glasgow, by virtue of a letter of sasine from the chancery of the Bishop of Glasgow, to William of Streuelyng, as heir of William Streuelyng, of the lands of Cadlare. Done at the Tower of Cadlare, 23rd June 1434..... 212

17. Precept by Walter of Halyburtone, Knight, Lord of that Ilk and of Monythi, commanding his son Robert of Halyburtone as his baillie to give sasine, in implement of the 'kyngis bref of commandment,' to William of Strivelyne, of the tenandry of Rogerton, in the lordship of Monyrby and sheriffdom of Perth. Dated at Perth, 21st October 1437..... 213

18. Precept directed by Isabel, Duchess of Albany and Countess of the Lennox, to her loved cousins, Thomas and Malcolm Alexandersonez, for infeoffing her 'deirest nevo,' James Stewart of Albany, in certain lands, as contained in his charters made thereupon. Dated at Inchkalzeth, 12th May 1437. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 214

19. Charter by Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, whereby after narrating letters of Donald Earl of Lennox, her ancestor, giving to Robert Clerk of Dunbretane, his heirs and assignees, the lands of Over Ballall, near the church of Balloil, until the Earl or his heirs should repay them a certain sum of ancient money; and that the said land had been

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assigned by Robert to the chapel of St. Mary of Dunbertane, to celebrate divine service there for ever, for the souls of the Earls of Lennox her ancestors, and all faithful dead, until the said sum should be paid by the heirs or successors of the said Earl; she expresses her desire to renounce the repayment of the said sum, and to annex the said land to the said chapel, for the health of the soul of King Robert Bruce, and his successors and successors, kings of Scotland, and for the soul of her deceased father, Duncan Earl of Lennox, his ancestors and successors, Earls of Lennox, her own soul, her mother's, her children's, and all faithful dead; and grants Belhell to Sir William of Dunbertane, the then chaplain, and the chaplains, his successors in the said chapel, celebrating divine service there for ever, they giving nothing therefor but prayers; and if Isabella should bequeath that gift, she bound herself to pay to the chaplain for the time £100 sterling in name of damages, and £40 sterling to the work of the High Church of Glasgow, in name of penalty. Dated at Inchmoryne, 16th June 1442. (*Orig. Glasgow Chapter Chest*) 214

20. Letters by James (Kennedy) Bishop of St. Andrews, James (Brown) Bishop of Dunkeld, Patrick Lord the Grahame, and George of Setoun Lord of that Ilk, Knights, attesting, that in the cause between William of Striuelyne, Lord of Cadare, and Gilbert of Striuelyn, they, with the other Lords of Council therein named, had ordained the lands of Kyrknychael Striuelyn, lying above Levyn, within the sheriffdom of Dunbertane, to remain with William as his heritage, and that Gilbert who had possessed the lands unjustly, should remove therefrom with all his goods, and pay rent therefor, from the time William took sasine thereof to the making of those Letters. Dated at Striuelyn, 21st January 1442 216

21. Notarial Instrument, narrating that Gilbert of Striuelyne came before David of Cadyhou the Precentor, and Patrick Leith, David of Narne, and Robert of Prendergest, Canons of Glasgow, and produced an instrument, made by Robert of Lawedder, Canon of Glasgow and Notary Public, in which was contained that the Bishop of Glasgow, by giving a glove, reinvested the said Gilbert and Isabella his wife in Estir Cadyre, which had been recognoseed in the Bishop's hands; and required the said Canons to declare whether they remembered the premises; to which David of Cadhou, Patrick Leith, and David of Narne answered that they did, and Robert of Prendergest that he believed the facts to be true, but did not well remember them, as eight years had elapsed. Done in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, 3rd March 1446 217

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22. Notarial Instrument, attesting that William of Stirveling, Lord of Cadder, went to the town of Estyrcadder, and there, in presence of many persons, explained that Sir Alexander of Lewyngstoun, Knight, Lord of Cadetare, had recognosced the lands of Estyrcadder without reasonable cause, notwithstanding the deceased Sir John of Stirvelyng Knight, and William of Stirvelyng, the grandfather and father of the said William, and he himself had been in possession thereof for forty-six years, and had replegied them to Gilbert of Stirvelyng to William's prejudice: which being said, the said William went to the house of Estyrcadder, and expelled them from the said Gilbert and Isabella his spouse, and caused all their animals and moveable goods to be removed from the lands, and annulled the said replegiement by breaking a vessel and extinguishing a fire. Dated 28th May 1447 218

23. Instrument of Resignation by Gilbert of Strueline and Isabella Treyney, his wife, of the lands of Estir Cadare in the hands of William (Turnbull) Bishop of Glasgow, in favour of Patrick of Strueline their son. Done in the Chamber of the Bishop within the Castle of Strueline. 1448. 220

24. Letter of Resignation by Lucas of Sterling of Bouchquhumgre of his lands of Bynzhanty and the Hilli of Bochquhillo, in the sheriffdom of Fife and barony of Leysly, in the hands of George Lord the Leysly of Lewyn, his over Lord. Dated at Leysly, 6th May 1448. (*Orig. Rothes Charter Chest*)..... 221

25. Procuratory of Resignation by George of Leysly, Lord of that Ilk, to James of Lewyngstone, Captain to the King, and William of Sterling, son and apparent heir of Lucas of Sterling of Bouchquhumgre, for resigning half the lands of Keyre in the sheriffdom of Perth and earldom of Strathearn, in the hands of King James, in favour of the said Lucas of Sterling and his heirs. Dated at Leysly, 7th May 1448 222

26. Charter by Janet of Kinross, of Kippanrosse, with consent of her friends, to William of Strueline, son and heir of Lucas of Strueline of Ratharne, for assisting her often in times past, and especially in recovering her lands of Lapenoch, lying in the lordship of Strogartnay, from John of Menteth, to whom they had been wadset by her predecessors, of the said lands of Lapenoch; to hold of the Lord of Strogartnay and his heirs, for giving yearly one duck's head, at Whitsunday, in name of Menek farm, if asked, and paying to the King and his successors such service as pertained thereto. Given under her seal and the seal of Patrick Lord Grahaame, at Kincarrin, 5th November 1448. 222

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27. Ratification of the above Charter by Joneta of Kinross (spouse of Robert Stewart). Done in the Great Hall of the Castle of Kincardin, 5th September 1448. 223

28. Obligation by James II. to pay Robert of Livingstoune of Medilbangig, his comptroller, on the 1st of April then next, or at furthest on the Feast of St. Peter ad vincula, in the town of Bruges in Flanders, out of the sum due to the King for the tocher of his consort, Mary Queen of Scotland, the sum of 572 full pounds of Flemish money, the equivalent of £763 Scots, being the balance found due to Robert, as comptroller, by the auditors of the Exchequer: But if Robert should be paid in Flanders 63 full pounds, in virtue of another assignation by the King, that sum should be deducted from the former. Given under the royal privy seal and sign manual, at Stirvelline, 22nd August 1449. *(Orig. Glorat Charter Chest)* 224

29. Renunciation by Stephen Scot, of the Murthouse, to Henry of Livingstoune, son and heir of William Robert of Livingstoune of Litlequo, of his right to the lands of Casteleary and the Welhouse, within the barony of Stratoune and shire of Strivyling, under a charter by King James II. Dated at Edinburgh, 7th November 1453. *(Orig. Glorat Charter Chest)* 225

30. Charter by King James II. to Alexander of Strathachin of Knok, of the half land of Keire, in the earldom of Stratherne and shire of Perth, which had been resigned by him at Striveline: To hold of the King for services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh, 13th April 1452 227

31. Precept directed by Walter Hawden of Kelore, to Robert of Cuynghame of Achinbewy and others, his Bailliffs, for giving sasine to William of Striveline of Ratherne, of the half land of Kere, called Kere Hawden; in terms of a charter granted by Walter to him. Dated at Perth, 4th November 1455 ... 227

32. Charter by Archibald of Kinbuk of that Ilk, to William of Striveline of Ratherne, of the mid part of the lands of Classingall, in the earldom of Stratherne and shire of Perth: To be held of the King as Earl of Stratherne, and his heirs, for services used and wont. Dated at Dunblane, 11th April 1455 228

33. Letters by Archibald of Kynbuk of that Ilk, appointing Laurence Lord Oliphant, James Schaw of Sawchy, Michael of Balfour of Burly, and David of Cryktoun, and each of them, his procurators, for resigning his part of the lands of Classingall, Schanraw, and Gorneytoun, within the earldom of Stratherne and shire of

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Perth, in the lands of James II. King of Scots; so that the King might dispone them at his pleasure. Dated at Dunblane, 1st October 1459 229

34. Charter by King James II. to William of Striveling of Ratherne and his heirs, of the lands of Clarinwall, Schawraw, and Glencottoun, which had been resigned at Edinburgh by the procurators of Archibald of Kyndock: To be held for services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh, 10th November 1459 229

35. Instrument of Sasine given by Malcolm Stirlinsan, mayor of fee, of the Bailliewick of Strathcrne in terms of a precept by King James III., dated at Edinburgh, 18th November, in the first year of his reign), to William of Striveline of Ratherne, Knight, of the above lands, in terms of the above charter. Dated 15th December 1460. John of Ashcray, Treasurer of Dunblane, notary 230

36. Grant by John Stewart of Dernle, Lord of that Ilk, to his well beloved cousin, James Stewart of Allyone, the natural son of umquhile James Stewart, son of Sir Murdoch Stewart, umquhile Earl of Fife and of Menteith, of the half land of Balliedernane, within the earldom of the Lennox and shire of Striveling: To be held by James and the heirs of his body for yielding three suits at three Lead courts yearly; and if James or his heirs should be expelled from the lands, John would give them ten merks worth within his lands of Amanine, wherever they pleased, the manys and cheys' being excepted. Dated at Glasgow, 10th March 1457. (*Orig. Gilmour Charter Chest*) 231

37. Charter by King James III., dated at Stirling, 12th January 1465, confirming a charter, dated at Stirling, 7th January 1464, and therein inserted, by John Lord Dernlee to James Stewart of Allyone of the east half of the lands of Baldernane; in the same terms as the above grant. (*Orig. Gilmour Charter Chest*) 232

38. Instrument of Sasine given by Sir Murdoch Stewarde of Allyone, Knight, to William Stewarde, natural son of and as procurator for James Stewarde of Allyone, his father, of the east half of the lands of Balernane, in virtue of a precept by John Stewarde, Lord of Dernle. Dated 17th January 1464 233

39. Process of Dispensation by William, Prior of St. Andrews, Vicar General of James, Bishop of St. Andrews, then absent, to [illegible] Commendator Prior, by the title of St. Lawrence in Lochleven, [illegible] Pope Pius II., absolving Henry of Leyvynstoun of Mid[illegible] and Margaret of Parkie, who

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were related in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity, from the excommunication which they had incurred by their marriage, and allowing them to marry of new. Dated 17th June 1461. (*Orig. Gloret Charter Chest*)..... 235

40. Charter by John Dunsmure, Burgess of Dunbertane, to Master George Abyrnethe, Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary the Virgin of Dunbertane, for his life, and after his decease, to Walter Abyrnethe his carnal son, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Robert of Abyrnethe, also his carnal son, and the heirs-male of his body, of a yearly annualrent of twenty shillings, from the tenement of the granter within the burgh of Dunbertane. Dated 6th November 1461. (*Orig. Gloret Charter Chest*)..... 238

41. Instrument of Sasine given by Thomas Scherthwne of that Ilk, Baillie of Thomas Chawmer of Drumlochy (in virtue of a precept, dated 12th August 1466, therein inserted), to Sir William Stirling of Keyr, Knight, of the lands of Kennoquhy in the barony of Lochy and sheriffdom of Fyf. Dated 16th August 1466. (*Orig. Balfour Charter Chest*)..... 239

42. Instrument of Sasine given by John Chalmer, Baillie of Thomas Chalmer of Drumlochy, to John Boton of Balfour, attorney of William Stirling of the Keyr, of parts of the lands of Kennoquhy. Dated 9th May 1472. (*Orig. Balfour Charter Chest*)..... 240

43. Tack by William Stirling of the Keyre to his loved cousin John Boton of Balfour, of five eighteen parts of the lands of Kennoquhy, for nineteen years, for the yearly payment of eighteen merks six shillings and eleven pence. Dated at Kennoquhy, 15th July 1473. (*Orig. Balfour Charter Chest*)..... 241

44. Instrument of sasine in favour of Sir William of Stirling of Rathern, Knight, of the lands of Litil Kynbuk and Mekle Kynbuk, in the regality of Strathbrane and shire of Perth; proceeding on precept by Sir William of Knollis, Knight, Preceptor of Torphichine, which narrates the resignation of the lands by Archibald of Kynbuk. Date of precept 8th, and of sasine 10th September 1468. 242

45. Instrument of Sasine given by Walter of Kinkell, officer of William Murreff of Tullibardin, Knight, Steward of Strathbrane, to William Stirling, son and heir of the deceased Sir William Stirling of Keir, Knight, of the lands of Keir and Cassingall; according to the tenor of the King's precept directed to the said Steward. Dated 20th May 1471. 243

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46. Charter of Mortification by William Stirling of Keyr, whereby, for the health of the souls of King James III., John Hepburne, Bishop of Dunblane, Luke Stirlyng, and Sir William Stirlyng, Knight, and Margaret his spouse, the father and mother of the grantor, and for the health of his own soul, and the souls of his wife, children, and ancestors, and of all faithful dead: he grants to Almighty God, the Heavenly Choir, and the Blessed and Glorious Virgin Mary, and to her altar on the north side of the nave of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, and to Sir John Franch, perpetual chaplain at the said altar, and his successors serving and to serve God there for ever, a toft and croft of the lands of Keyr, the lands of Schanrach, the Westland, and Cassingall, an annualrent of forty shillings from the lands of Kippanerayt, and the mill of Strowe, with three acres of arable land of the lands of Strowe, and the pasture of six beasts in the nether part of the same lands: To be held by the said chaplains in pure and perpetual alms, for performing divine service at the said altar, with license to Sir John Franch to possess any ecclesiastical benefice or chaplainry, with or without cure, for the whole time of his life; but his successors were to reside in the city of Dunblane, and perform service at the said altar, and if they should be absent for two months without license from the grantor and his heirs, the chaplainry to become vacant *ipso facto*. The presentation was to be with the grantor and his heirs, who were to present a chaplain within two months after a vacancy, under a penalty of twenty merks, to be paid to the work of the Cathedral of Dunblane, and the presentation to devolve *illo vice* to the Bishop of Dunblane for the time. Dated at Keyr, 26th April 1472, and Confirmed by John, Bishop of Dunblane, at Dunblane, 10th May 1472 244

47. Notarial Instrument, attesting that Humphrey Stirling, son of Sir William Stirling, Lord of Cadar, Knight, went, as procurator for his father, to the presence of Walter Stewart of Morfy, and cited him to appear at the parish church of Strineline, to resign to the said William two parts of the lands of Estir Cadar, and to receive a sum of money thereupon due to him; which Walter refused to do. Done in the public street of the burgh of Strineline, near the house of Elizabeth Stewart, Lady of Bigar, 10th May 1472 247

48. Letter under the Privy Seal of King James III., promising that no revocation to be made by the King should prejudice his charter of erection of the lands of Keire, Lepmoith, Chessinowis, Duchanvane, Redcarne, Stirlingis and Strowy, into the barony of the Keire, in favour of William of Stirling of the Keire and his heirs. Dated at Edinburgh, 28th January 1473 247

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48. Letter of Reversion by William of Menteth of the Westkers, to William of Strivelline of the Kere, of the lands of Halcoyge in the barony of the Kere, and in warrandice thereof, the lands of Strowy, on payment of 200 merks on the high altar of the parish kirk of Logy beside Strivelyne: he or his heirs having forty days previous warning, either personally, at their dwelling-places, or at the parish kirk of Alvay at time of high mass. Dated at Westkers, 6th January 1474 248

50. Letters of Resignation by Walter Stuart of Morphie, and Patrick of Stereling, the son of umquhile Gilbert of Stereling and Isabella Tripney his spouse, of two parts of the lands of Easter Cadar, in the hands of William of Stereling, Lande of Cadare, Knight, their overlord, to remain with him, his heirs and assignees, for ever. Dated at Edinburgh, 22nd April 1477 249

51. Obligation by Walter Stuart of Morphy, whereby he declares that he had never state, sasine, nor possession of the two parts of the lands of Ester Cadar, and binds himself not to molest Sir William of Streling of Cadar, Knight, in the peaceable possession thereof. Dated at Edinburgh, 29th April 1477... 250

52. Letter of Reversion by Matthew Forestar, Burgess of Striueline, to William of Striueline of the Kere, of the lands of Dachlewyne, in the shire of Perth, on payment of 200 merks on the high altar of the parish kirk of Striueling, he, his heirs or assignees, having twenty days previous warning, either personally, at their dwelling-places, or at their parish kirk in time of high mass. Dated at the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, 27th August 1484..... 251

53. Letter of Reversion by Duncan Forester, burgess of the burgh of Striueline, to William of Striueling of the Kere, of the lands of Dachlewin, and in warrandice thereof the lands of Auld Kere, on payment of 200 merks on the altar of Saint Andrew the Apostle, within the aisle of Saint Andrew, in the parish kirk of Striueling; he, his heirs or assignees, having forty days previous warning, either personally, at their dwelling-places, or at their parish kirk in time of high mass. Dated at Cambuskenneth, 10th May 1486..... 253

54. Charter by King James III. to his beloved familiar esquire, John Striueling, son and apparent heir of John Striueling of Craigmarnad, of the lands of Craigmarnad, Balgeochquhoris, Kerfarrick, Leythheds, and Balglass, within the sheriffdom of Lennox and shire of Striueling, which had been resigned in the King's hands by John Striueling, elder, reserving his own liferent;

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To be held by John Strueling, junior, and his heirs, of the King and his successors, Earls of Levenax, for services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh, 29th May 1486. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 254

55. Obligation by Jonet of Quhannone, daughter and apparent heir to Margo of Quhannon of Strathbir, to obtain herself infeft in the lands of Strathbir, within the earldom of Stracherne and shire of Perth, and within eight days thereafter to infeft William Stewart of Bellevane, his heirs or assignees, in the four merk land of Ballibride: To be holden of her, her heirs and assignees, in free blench farm, for a broad arrow at Midsummer, if asked; and that under a penalty of 200 merks to William, in name of damages and expenses; 100 merks to the King, in name of pain; and 100 merks to the Bishop of Dunblane, for the kirk work of Dunblane: Given under her seal and the seal of Duncan Campbell of Glenorquhay, at the Isle of Bragane, 10th July 1486. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 255

56. Retour of the Service before Alexander Cunyngahame of Polmais Cunyngahame, sheriff-depute of Strueling, of William Strueling, as heir of William Strueling of Cadar, Knight, his father, in the lands of Lettyr, within the earldom of Levenax and shire of Stirling, which were then valued at twenty merks, and in time of peace at ten pounds, were held of the King by the service of ward and relief, for giving yearly common suit at the King's courts of the earldom of Leuenax, and had been in his hands since the death of Sir William, three weeks before. Dated at Strueling, 29th May 1487..... 258

57. Instrument of Sasine, dated 31st May 1487, given by Patrick Blacader, baillie of the barony of Glasgu, to William Sterulyng, as heir of the deceased Sir William Sterulyng of Cadder, Knight, his father, of the lands of Cadder: which proceeds on and transumes

(1.) Precept of Clare Constat by Martine Wane, Chancellor, Gilbert Rerik, Archdeacon, and Patrick Leche, Canon and Official all of the Church of Glasgow, and Vicars-General of Robert (Blacader) Bishop of Glasgow, then abroad, for infeffing said William Sterulyng, as heir of his father, in said lands, conform to the succeeding Retour. Dated at Glasgow, 30th May 1487: and

(2.) Retour of the Service before the said baillie of said William Sterulyng, as heir of said William Sterulyng, in said lands, which were then valued at eighty-five merks, and in time of peace at the same; were held of the

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Church of Glasgow, and the Bishop thereof for the time, by ward and relief, for giving four pounds Scots and three suits at three head courts yearly, with other services used and wont; and had been in the hands of the Bishop of Glasgow, as superior, since the death of Sir William three weeks and three days before. Dated at Glasgow, 30th May 1487..... 259

58. Instrument of Sasine given *propriis manibus* by Colin Campbell of Achinquhoye, superior, to William Stirlyng of Cadder, son and heir of Sir William Stirlyng of Cadder, Knight, as heir of his father, of the lands of Kyrkmichell Stirlyng, in the shire of Dumbertane. Dated 31st December 1487 262

59. Discharge by Colin Campbell of Auchinhowe to William of Strewiling of Cadar, for twenty pounds, as a composition made by arbiters for the relief of the lands of Branzet, Ballinkeir, Kyrkmychell, and Blarnarne. Dated at Craglarnarde, 15th January 1488 262

60. Charter by Colin Campbel of Achevyve, to William Styrling, son and heir apparent of William Styrling of Cadder, and Elizabeth Bodquhanne his spouse, and their heirs, of the lands of Kyrkmechall and Blarnarne; which had been resigned by William Styrling of Cadder: To hold of the granter and her heirs for the service contained in the old infeftments. Dated at Kyrkmechall, 25th July 1493 263

61. Instrument of Resignation, by William Striueling of Kere, of the lands of Kere, the tower and place of Kere, and the lands of Kippanclavy, Cassingall, Strowe, Lupnech, Raterne-Striueling, and Dalchlewane, and an annualrent of forty shillings from the lands of Kippanerane, all in the earldom of Stratherne, in the hands of King James IV., that they might be erected in a barony, to be called the Barony of Kere. Done in the Royal Chamber in the Castle of Striueling, at nine hours before noon, on 9th January 1488 264

62. Charter by King James IV., whereby, after narrating that it had been shown to him, and the Lords of his Privy Council, that his deceased father James III. (whose soul might God pardon), had, instigated by evil councillors, during his last residence at the town of Striueling, burnt the tower and place of Kere, belonging, to the King's beloved familiar, Sir William Striueling of Kere, Knight; and that the said William had stated to the King and his council, that his charters and infeftments had been burnt and destroyed in the said tower, and had also shown to them a retour of his lands which held of the King in blenchferme; the King, willing that the said William should not suffer damage or

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prejudice by the destruction of his charters but rather that he, for his faithful service, should be of new infeft in his lands, granted to him the above lands and annualrent, which had been resigned as above, and created and united them in a free barony, to be called the Barony of Kere: To be held by William and his heirs, for giving yearly a pair of silt spurs at the tower and place of Kere, at the feast of St. John the Baptist, in summer, in name of blench-farm, if asked. Dated at Stirueling, 9th January 1488 265

63. Instrument of Sasine given by John Rothven of Craigingal, bailie and depute of William Lord Rothven, sheriff of Perth, by command of the King's brieve of sasine, to John Boquhannan, son of the deceased Walter Boquhannan, of the lands of Pryquhenerte. Dated 10th November 1499 267

64. Charter by King James IV. to John Strueling, son and heir apparent of William Strueling of Kere, Knight, of the barony of Kere which had been resigned by William in the King's hands: To be held by John and his heirs, for service use and wont: Reserving the liferent of William and the terce of Margaret Creichtoun his spouse, when it should happen. Dated at the Castle of Moware in Ardmurquhane, 18th May 1495 268

65. Notarial Instrument, whereby Alexander Kynross and John Kinross, his son and apparent heir, placed themselves under the control of Sir William Strueling of Kere, Knight, and his heirs, concerning the government and rule of their persons, and their entry to the lordship of Kyppanross, and the disposal thereof as Sir William and his heirs should please; except the sale thereof and the exheredition of the said Alexander and John and their heirs: and swore that they and their heirs would, from the date thereof, be faithful men for ever to the said knight and his heirs, and therupon did homage as use was in like cases; and if they should fail, they would, besides performance, pay five hundred pounds to Sir William and his heirs as damages and expenses. Done in the chamber of Sir James Belses, Sub Dean of Dunblane, within the city of Dunblane, at ten hours before noon, on 15th December 1497. 269

66. Letter of Reversion by John of Buchquhanan of Glassingall, son to umquhile Walter of Buchquhanan of Pettanowane, to Robert of Buchquhanan of Lane, of the lands of Lane, called the Farmer's Lands, and the mill of Lane, lying in the Stewartry of Menteith, on payment of 200 merks on the high altar of the parish kirk of Lane, to his heirs or assignees, receiving £20 on days warning at the parish kirk of Lane, on a certain day, in time of high mass. Dated at the Parish Kirk of Lane, 10th June 1498 270

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65. Instrument of Resignation by Andrew Veil of Blairtonne, procurator of John Buchquhanan of Pytquhonerty, of the lands of Pytquhonerty, in the shire of Perth, in the hands of King James IV. in favour of Robert Buchquhanan of Leny: Done in the College of St. Mary, near Dumbertan, at three hours after noon, on 17th June 1498 271

66. Contract between Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, Knight, and Sir William Stirueling of the Kerse, Knight, whereby they agree that John of Stirueling, son and apparent heir of Sir William, should marry Margaret Hume, daughter of Sir Patrick, and failing her, Sibbale Hume her sister, and so forth, as long as Sir Patrick had a lawful daughter, until the completion of the marriage, 'at the lauchtfule age of the said bornds, the maill beying of fourtene yeris, and the femell twelf yeris:' and that Sir William should give in conjunct infeftment to his son and his spouse twenty pounds worth of his lands of Strathallone, in the shire of Perth: and as these lands were in wadset, would infeft them in as much of either the lands of Lumbane or Balquhomry, as Sir Patrick should please, until Strathallone was redeemed. For the which Sir Patrick bound himself to pay 450 merks to Sir William of Murray of Tullibardine, Knight, and John of Kynross of Kippane Ross, the heir of umquhile Jonet of Kinross of Kippane Ross, for the discharge of a reversion containing £133, 13s. 4d.) of the lands of Lubnoch, made by umquhile Sir William of Stirueling of Keerne, Knight, father of Sir William, to the said umquhile Jonet: And in security of the completion of the marriage, Sir William was to infeft Sir Patrick in the lands of Balquhomry, in the barony of Leslie and shire of Fife, to be held of him and his heirs in blench-farm for two pennies, and reserving half an acre to do the over lord service: And as Agnes Bruce had the liferent of ten pounds worth of Balquhomry, Sir William would, in warrandice thereof, infeft Sir Patrick in the lands of Lumbany, in the barony of Banbreck and shire of Fife, the lands of Glenty, in the shire of Perth, and his forty shilling annualrent from Kippane Pait: and Sir Patrick would give his letter of reversion to resign the whole lands on the completion of the marriage; but if the marriage should fail by decease of John, or of the daughters of Sir Patrick, or if the King should obtain John's marriage by decease of Sir William, then the lands should be redeemable on payment of 400 merks; or on payment of 700 merks if the marriage should fail 'be dissent or wilfulness of the said John or William his faier:' and Sir Patrick should not enter into possession until the completion of the marriage, or failing as above. Dated at Edinburgh, 10th March 1501 272

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69. Contract between John of Styrling of Craigbernard, Comptroller to the King, George Styrling, his son and apparent heir, and Elizabeth Park, spouse of George, on the one part, and Alexander Crauford of Kylwynnat, on the other part, relative to the excambion between the parties, of the half lands of Sparge, in the barony and sheriffdom of Renfrew, belonging to the first parties, for the lands of Kylwynnat, in the earldom of Lennax and sheriffdom of Stirling, belonging to the second party; and as Kylwynnat was of greater value than Sparge, John of Styrling was to pay Alexander Crauford 100 merks within forty days thereafter. Dated at Glasgow, 1st May 1502. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 275

70. Procuratory by said George Striueling, and Elizabeth Park, to William Scott of Balwery, Knight, Alexander Lawdir, Provost of Edinburgh, and others, for resigning their lands of Kilwynnet in the hands of Matthew, Earl of Lewinax, Lord Dernele, their superior. Dated at Edinburgh, 16th March 1502. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 276

71. Bond by John Striueling of Craigbernarde, to Elizabeth Park, spouse of George Striueling, his son and apparent heir; whereby, after narrating that Elizabeth had resigned her lands of Killwynnet, in favour of John and his heirs-male, which failing the heirs-male to be gotten between George and Elizabeth, he binds himself, that if Elizabeth should have no heirs-male, but only daughters, who would have succeeded to Craigbernarde and Killwynnet but for the said tailzie; if there should be but one daughter, he or his heirs-male would marry her to a man of as great a living as Craigbernarde and Killwinnet, and if there should be more daughters than one, each should be married to a man of as great a living as she would have had from the said lands, were it not for the said tailzie; under the penalty of £100 to each of the daughters. Dated at Edinburgh, 18th March 1502. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 277

72. Precept by Thomas Hume of Langschaw, Knight, for infeftting John Striueling of Craigbernard, Knight, in the lands of Quhitleys, within the lordship of Stewartoune and shire of Ayr, in terms of the charter given him thereupon. Dated at Edinburgh, 27th August 1503. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 279

73. Discharge by George Campbell, son and apparent heir to George Campbell of Cosnock, to Sir John Striueling of Craigbernard, Knight, of the warrandice of the lands of Quhitleys, which had been sold by Sir John to George and Janet Montgomery, his spouse. Dated at Edinburgh, 22nd December 1504. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 280

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74. Precept directed by William of Strivelyne, Laird of Cadder, to Master John of Strivelyne, Chaplain and Curate of Cadder, and others his Bailiffs, for giving liferent sasine of the lands of Cragbrey, in the barony of Barnie Bogall and shire of Lithgow, to his loved friend, William of Hamuiltoune in Kynnaynyll. Dated at Cadder, 27th December 1505 281

75. Precept directed by Robert Blacadder Archbishop of Glasgow, to his brother-german, Sir Baldred Blacadder, for infeoffing William Strivelling, son of the deceased William Strivelling of Cadder, as heir of his father, in the lands of Cadder, which held of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, and the Prelates thereof for the time, for payment of £4 yearly, and £2 for the light of St. Mungo, and three suits in three head courts yearly, with other due services used and wont; and had been in the hands of the Archbishop as superior, for forty days, since the death of the said William. Dated at Glasgow, 23rd March 1505 281

76. Retour of the Service before Nicholas Craufurd, sheriff-depute of Linlithgow, of William Strivelyne, as heir of the deceased William Strivelyne of Cadder, his father, in the lands of Cragbrey, which were then valued at six merks, and in time of peace at forty shillings, and held of the baron of Dunmany in blench-farm, for giving yearly a pound of pepper, with three suits of court at three head pleas of the barony of Dunmany, in name of blench-farm, if asked; and the fee thereof had been in the King's hands, through ward, since the decease of John Moybray, heir of Sir David Moybray; and the fee tenement had been in the hands of the said Sir David Moybray of Dunmany, Knight, through reservation, since the death of William Strivelyne, three months before. Dated at Linlithgow, 9th May 1506 282

77. Retour of the Service before Matthew, Earl of Lennox, Lord Dernle, and sheriff of Dunbertane, of William Strivelyne, as heir of the deceased William Strivelling of Cadder, his father, in the lands of Branzeld and Bawindeir, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dunbertane, which were then valued at £20, and in time of peace at nine merks, held of Colin Campbell of Achinoye, for the service of ward and relief, and had been in his hands since the death of William, three months before. Dated at Dunbertane, 12th May 1506 283

78. Instrument of Resignation by David Semerwile of Plane, of part of one-seventh part of the lands of Gleret, within the earldom of Levynnax, and shire of Dunbertane, in the hands of Matthew, Earl of Levynnax, in favour of

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John Stirling of Craigbernard, Knight, and his heirs: and moreover, David bound himself to give to John a letter of warrandice of the said lands against the laird of Bord and all others. Done within the new building of the King's, near the monastery of Holyrood of Edinburgh, 9th February 1507. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 284

79. Charter by Matthew, Earl of Levinax, Lord Dernlie, to John Stirling of Craigbernard, Knight, his heirs and assignees, of the lands of Glorat, extending yearly to nine pounds ten shillings and fivepence halfpenny of land, part of which lands had belonged to the Earl by the resignation of James Flemyng of Bordie, and the remainder had been resigned by Elizabeth Kincaid of that Ilk, spouse of Thomas Kincaid, James Tardbale, David Scrymgeour of Plane, Christian Hepburne, and Margaret Hepburne, spouse of Walter Sellar: To be held for giving three suits of court, at the three head pleas held yearly at Balloch, and ward, relief, and marriage, when they should happen. Dated at Edinburgh, 27th May 1508. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 285

80. Charter of Confirmation by Matthew Earl of Lennox and Lord Dernlie, of a Charter by John Stirling of Craigbernard, Knight, whereby, for the praise, glory, and honour of Almighty God, the glorious Virgin Mary, and all the saints of Paradise, for the safety and prosperity of King James IV., and after his death for the souls of himself, his ancestors, and successors, for the souls of Matthew Earl of Levenax, the deceased Andrew Stewart, Lord Avandale, Chancellor of Scotland, Colin Earl of Argyle, Lord Campbell, George Abirnethy, provost of the collegiate church of Dunbartane, and Alexander Stewart of Avandale, and for the souls of the granter himself, Margaret Abyrnethy his spouse, their fathers, mothers, and children, and for the souls of all to whom he was indebted in this world: he grants to God, the Virgin Mary, all the saints of Paradise, and to a chaplain to serve God in the parish church of Campsi, and in a chapel founded by him in honour of the Virgin Mary within his place of Craigbernard, an annualrent of twelve merks and ten shillings to be yearly taken from his lands of Craigbernard and Glorat: To be held in perpetual alms. The chaplain was to reside continuously, and if he should be absent for fifteen days together, the chaplainry should be vacant: he was to serve in Campsi Church three days in the week, and in the Chapel four days, and should exhort the people at every mass to say a Pater Noster and Ave Maria for the above souls: he should not keep a concubine in his house, and if this should be known, the chaplainry should become vacant: and on its becoming vacant, the granter and his heirs should present a chaplain within

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twenty days: the chaplain was on every Saturday to say Placebo and Dirige, with the usual collects, for the said souls: and ten saillings of the annualrent was to be expended in bread, wine, and candles, for the service of the mass. The charter and its confirmation are both dated at the Earl's place of Inchinnon, 6th June 1505.[1] (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest.*) 286

81. Charter by Matthew, Earl of Lennox and Lord Darnly, to his beloved servant, William Stryueling, son of his beloved cousin, John Stryueling of Cragbernard, Knight, of the lands of Glorat, in the earldom of Lennox, and shire of Dunbartane, which had been resigned by John in the earl's hands, at the lands of Gorze in Kilsyth: To be held by William and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, by Walter Stryueling, his brother, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, by the said John Stryueling, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, for giving three suits of court at Bellach; and six merks to the chaplain at the chapel of Cragbernard and the parish church of Campsy: Reserving the liferent of said lands to said John Stryueling, and a reasonable teree to his spouse. Dated at Inchynnane, 10th October 1508. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest.*) 288

82. Charter of Mortification by John Strueling of Kere, Knight: whereby in augmentation of divine worship, and moved by charity, for the praise and honour of God Almighty, the Virgin Mary, St. Anne her mother, and all the saints of the heavenly choir, for the health of the souls of James IV. King of Scots, Margaret Queen of Scotland, his spouse, their children, ancestors, and successors; and for the health of the souls of Lucas Strueling, Sir William Strueling, and Sir William Strueling, Knights, John's grandfather and father, Margaret Cunynghame his grandmother, Margaret Crichtoun, Lady Synapile, his mother, and Catherine Strueling, Countess of Angus, his sister, and for the health of his own soul and those of his wife, their ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all faithful dead; he grants to Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, and all saints, and to her altar on the north side of the nave of the cathedral church of Dunblane, and to Sir Thomas Myllar and Sir Archibald Balcomy, chaplains, and their successors, chaplains at the said altar, an annualrent of twenty pounds from the lands of Schanraw, Woodland, and Kippinerate, and the mills of Strowy and Keir, within the shire of Perth: To be held to the said chaplains and their

[1] This charter was also confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal of King James IV., dated at [illegible] 7th June 1508.

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successors in perpetual alms, for performing divine service at the said altar, either personally or by a chaplain licenced by the granter and his heirs, as patrons; and the said chaplains were to reside in the city of Dunblane, and celebrate continually divine service there, and if they should fail to do so for two months without licence, the chaplainries should be void: The presentation to the chaplainries should pertain to Margaret Creichtoun, mother of the granter, for her life, and after her death to him and his heirs: and the collation should pertain to the Bishop of Dunblane and his successors: but if the patron should not present a chaplain within two months after a vacancy, the presentation should devolve, for that time only, on the Bishop of Dunblane for the time. Dated at Dunblane, 2nd October 1509..... 289

83. Charter by William Menteth of West Kers, Knight, to William Strivelling of Cadder, of the lands of Vchiltreis, with the manor and mill thereof, in the barony of West Kers and shire of Stirveling; which had formerly belonged to the said William Strivelling, and held of the granter as lord of the said barony: which barony had been recognosced in the King's hands, on account of the alienation of the greater part thereof without his licence; but which recognition had been compounded for by the granter, who had received licence to alienate the same to his tenants: To be held by William Strivelling, his heirs and assignees, for ward and relief, and three suits yearly at three head pleas of the barony. Dated at Edinburgh, 7th February 1509..... 291

84. Discharge by William Menteth of the Kers, Knight, to William Strivelyng, Laird of Cadder, for three score and ten merks, in part payment of a greater sum, for the discharge of the recognition of the lands of Hachiltre by the King. Dated at Abnethi, 3rd June 1510 292

85. Indenture between Robert Lord Erskin and William Strivelyng of Glorat, keeper of the Castle of Dunbertane, narrating that William had delivered to Lord Erskine the said Castle, with the gear and goods thereof, mentioned in the indenture, as proper goods pertaining to the King, by reason of the keeping of the said Castle. Dated at the said Castle, 24th June 1510. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 293

86. Decree Arbitral by William [Elphinston] Bishop of Aberdeen, Andrew [Stewart] Bishop of Caithness, David [Hamilton] Bishop of Argyle, George [Hepburn] Prebendary of Aldes, Matthew Earl of Levinax, and Master James Henrison of Stratmiall, Justice Clerk: finding that John Hamiltoun of Pardowy,

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Alan Logan of Gartconvel and others, who had bought the lands of Blacharne and others, from Thomas Galbraith of Balkindreck, had expended 600 merks for his sustentation, and ordaining them to pay the King 900 merks for confirming their rights, and to give the said Thomas reversions to the said lands, and the latter was to have a brieve of idiotry served on him, and to interdicted from alienating of his lands, and the said persons were, among them, to pay him £25 yearly during his life, for his support. Dated at Edinburgh, 8th November 1510 294

87. Charter by Alexander Lord Hwyme, to his beloved uncle Adam Creichtoun of Ethrowes, Knight, and Isabella Gray, his spouse, of the half lands of Inveraileon, within the sheriffdom of Stirueling, and barony of Howyme: To be held for payment of a penny Scots in name of blench-farm. Dated at Edinburgh, 4th April 1510..... 295

88. Precept of Sasine by Alexander Lord Hume, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, for infeoffing his beloved Catherine Stirueling, daughter of the deceased William Stirueling of Keir, Knight, in the liferent, and John Hume, the son of the granter by Catherine, in the fee of the lands of Longcalloose, in terms of a charter made to them thereupon. Dated at Edinburgh, 11th June 1513 296

89. Letter of Reversion by Walter Forestare of the Torwoude, Knight, to John of Stirueling of the Keire, Knight, of the lands of Dachlewane, on payment of 200 merks on the high altar of the parish kirk of Stirueling; he, his heirs or assignees, receiving forty days' previous warning, and if they should fail to appear, the sum to be consigned for their behoof in the hands of the provost or baillies of Stirueling. Dated at Edinburgh, 18th July 1513 297

90. Decree by the Lords of Council, finding that the lands of Lupno, Dauchlewan, and Raterne Stirueling, otherwise called the Cogis of Strathaileon, belonging to Sir John Stirueling of the Keir, Knight, and held of the King by service of ward and relief, had, notwithstanding the annexation thereof to the barony of Keire, been recognosced in his lands through the alienation of the greater part thereof without his consent. Dated at Edinburgh, 12th May 1513 298

91. Assignation by Marion Muschet, lady of the full third of the lands of Lany, to Patryk Buchquhannan of Lany, for 'meo,' of her third of the lands of Lany, and her terce of the lands of Easter and Wester Laynmyquartels, during her life: he sustaining her in meat, drink, and clothes during her life; and also

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giving to him all her debts, with power to uplift them. Dated at Lany, 23rd November 1513 298

92. Notarial Instrument, narrating that John Lord of Erskin, sheriff of Strineling, had, in terms of the King's brieve of division, elected an inquest, to find whether Alexander Lord Hume, and Great Chamberlain of Scotland, had right to the half of the lands of Inverarione, who found that he had; whereupon the said sheriff, after casting lots, gave the Lord Hume the sunny side of the said lands. Done in the Courthouse of Strineling, 3rd October 1514. 299

93. Obligation by John, Earl of Lennox and Lord Dernle, to his trusty cousin and familiar servitor, William Stryueling of Glorat, whereby for his having obtained the Castale of Dunbertane for the Earl, and for his faithful and thankful service done to him, the Earl binds himself to infeft William in the lands of the Kepoch, within the earldom of Lennox, and shire of Dunbertane, to be holden for a penny of blench-farm; and also to obtain the renunciation thereof by 'my lady our moder;' under the penalty of 500 merks. Dated at Dunbertane, 3rd February 1514. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 301

94. Grant by John, Earl of Lennox and Lord Dernle, to his trusty cousin and familiar servitor, William Stryuelyng of Glorat, of the office of Captain and Keeper of the Castle of Dunbertane during his life; with the profits pertaining thereto. Dated at Dunbertane, 6th February 1514. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 302

95. Letters of Gift under the Privy Seal, by King James V., with consent of John Duke of Albany, Protector and Governor of the realm, to John Strineling of the Keir, of the nonentry of the half lands of Brekland Kinloch, in the shire of Perth and stewartry of Menteith, and then in the King's hands through nonentry, until the lawful heir should enter. Dated at Edinburgh, 10th October 1515 303

96. Decree by the Lords of Council, ordaining John of Kinross as heir to umquhile Jonet Kinross of Kippenross, to infeft John Strineling of the Keir, Knight, in as good land, in as competent a place, as freely holden, and of as great avail, as the lands of Lubnach, which had been granted by the said Jonet Kinross to umquhile William Strinling, grandfather of the said John Strineling, with clause of warrandice; but had notwithstanding been renounced in the King's hands, through the alienation thereof without his con-

sent: or otherwise to pay to John Strieling 650 merks for the warrandice of Lubnach, which was the composition that would have been payable to the king and his treasurer for the said recognition. Dated at Edinburgh, 15th February 1515 305

97. Contract between Sir John Strieling of the Keir, and John Kinross of Kippenross, whereby, after narrating the above decree, Sir John remitted to John £100 of the above 650 merks: and as John had not the remainder in ready money, he bound himself to infeft Sir John and his heirs in the lands of Auchlochy, in the shire of Perth, and in his lands of Spittal Croft and Merzonis Aldin, at the Brigend of Dunblane: and as half of Auchlochy was wadset to Walter Stewart for 110 merks, he would assign the reversion to Sir John that he might redeem the same; all under reversion to John, on payment of 610 merks on the high altar of the cathedral kirk of Dunblane: And Sir John thereby discharged all obligation and bonds he had of John before the date thereof. Dated at Strieling, 16th April 1516. 306

98. Tack by Henry, Abbot of Lindoris, and the Convent thereof, to Sir John Strevelinge of the Kere, Knight, of the lands of Bonce and Catkin, with the teind sheaves thereof, in the shire of Perth, and regality of Lindoris, for nineteen years from Whitsunday then next, for the yearly payment of £12 Scots, multures to their mill of all corns growing on the land, 'harreage, carcage,' and due service. Dated at Lindoris, 16th September 1516 309

99. Charter by King James V. with consent of the Regent Albany, to Isobella Gray, relict of the deceased Adam Creichtoun of Rothvenis, Knight, and her heirs, of the half lands of Innerallown, which had been formerly held by her and her spouse of the deceased Alexander Lord Hume, who held immediately of the King, and then pertained to the King by the escheat and forfeiture of Lord Hume, who had been convicted of high treason and executed: and as Isabella was innocent of his crimes, the King willed that his forfeiture should not prejudice her infeftment: To be held for services used and wont before the forfeiture. Dated at Edinburgh, 15th November 1516 310

100. Charter of Confirmation by King James V., with consent of the Regent Albany, of a charter by Isabella Gray, Lady of Dudop, and relict of Adam Creichtoune of Rothvenis, to John Strieling of Kere, and his heirs, of the half lands of Innerallown: To be held for service used and wont. Charter dated at Edinburgh, 13th March 1516. Confirmation dated at Edinburgh, 26th March 1517. 311

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101. Letter by King James V., appointing John Birsbane of Bischeptoun, William Flemyng of Bolghall, and others, attorneys for Marjory Birsbane, spouse of William Striueling of Glorat. Dated at Edinburgh, 20th April 1517... 313

102. Indenture between John of Striueling of the Kore, Knight, and John of Kynross of Kippramess, whereby John renounces his Summons of Reduction of the Decree of Warrantie of Lanrock, No. 96; ratifies the Instrument of Maurent and Seisine by himself and unquhile Alexander Kynros, his father, No. 65; and binds himself to pay to Sir John 200 French crowns of gold, or else 14 shillings for each crown: For which Sir John discharges the penalty of £500, contained in the said Instrument of Maurent, and approves the discharge of £100 contained in another Indenture between them (No. 97); and binds himself to defend Johnanent the houses and croft of Spetalis Croft and Maryonis Akir, and in his just quarrels and actions with William of Murray of Tullibardin, Knight: And notwithstanding the reversion of Aachlochay contained 610 merks, Sir John would be satisfied with 500 merks, and a letter of assedation of the lands after the conquitting of the same. Dated at Edinburgh, 15th March 1518 313

103. Precept by John Earl of Lennox for infeoffing John Striueling, as heir of the deceased George Striueling of Craigbernard, his father, in the lands of Estir Ballevin, within the earldom of Lennox, and shire of Dunbertane. Dated at Glasgw, 18th April 1520. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 316

104. Notarial Instrument, narrating that James (Chisholm) bishop of Dunblane, with consent of his chapter, erected the nine chaplainries in the choir of his cathedral church into perpetual chaplainries; and collated Sir Thomas Watson, chaplain, to the first chaplainry of Keir within the said choir. Dated 14th May 1522. 317

105. Grant by James (Beatune) Archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland, to John Striueling of the Keir, Knight, of the ward of Calder, which had pertained to unquhile Andrew Striueling of Calder, and were then, through his decease, in the Archbishop's hands, as superior; together with the marriage of Janet, daughter and heir of Andrew. Dated at Edinburgh 15th September, and confirmed by the canons of Glasgow, met in their chapter house, after the sound of the bell, on Saturday, the last of February 1522.. 318

106. Grant by James (Beatune) Archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland, to John Striueling of the Keir, Knight, of the ward of the lands of Calder,

which had pertained to umquhile Andrew Striueling of Cadder, with the entry of the lawful heir. Dated at Edinburgh, 14th October 1522 319

107. Ratification by Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the above Gift, notwithstanding Marjory Cuninghame, the lady of conjunct fee of part of Cadder, had since died. Dated at Edinburgh, 16th February 1524 320

108. Precept by William Balfour of Buchopill, for infeftfing Walter Grahame, son of the deceased Malise Earl of Menteith, and Marjory Campbell, spouse of Walter, in conjunct infeftment, in the lands of Drongy, &c. Dated at Striueling, 17th June 1523 321

109. Gift by Colin Campbell of Auchinhewe to William Striuling of Glorat, of the ward of the lands of Braemait, then in his hands, as lord of the same, by the decease of umquhile Andrew Striuiling of Cadder, until Andrew's daughter should be of lawful age. Dated at Glasgow, 10th October 1523... 322

110. Bond of Manrent by Laurence Crauford of Kilbarny and Hew Crauford his son, with consent of his father, to John Striueling of Keir, Knight, and James Striueling his son and apparent heir, for all the days of their lifetimes. Dated at Edinburgh, 26th October 1524..... .. 323

111. Charter by John Earl of Levinax to John Striuiling of Keir, Knight, his heirs and assignees, of the superiority of the lands of Bardowy, &c., and the patronage of Bonnernok, &c., in the lordship of Levinax, and share of Dunbertane, pertaining to John Hammyltoun of Bardowy, in property and tenandry, and held of the Earl of Levinax: To be held for services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh last February 1524 324

112. Grant by King James V. with consent of the Queen his mother, to John Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley, to be Captain, Constable, and Keeper of the Castle of Dunbartoun, for the space of five years, with power to make constables, &c. Dated at Edinburgh, 21st August 1525. (*Copy in Glorat Charter Chest*) ... 324

113. Gift by King James V. with advice of the Lords of the Privy Council, chosen by the three Estates of Parliament, to his beloved familiar, John Striueling of the Keir, Knight, his heirs and assignees, for his good and thankful service done to the King, of £600, which were adjudged by arbiters to be paid by John Hammyltoun of Bardowy and others, to the king's umquhile father

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(James IV.) for his confirmation of the lands of Belkintrocht, &c., according to the decree, No. 86. Signed by the King and by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, the Bishop of Dunblane, and the Earls of Angus, Lennox, and Argyle, at Edinburgh, in the thirteenth year of his reign (1526) 325

114. Licence by King James V. to John Striueling of Keir, Knight, to sell or wadset the superiority of the lands of Barloane, to James Hammiltoun of Fynnart, Knight, who held them of John Striueling, who held them of the King. Given under the Privy Seal and Sign Manual at Edinburgh, 28th January 1526..... 327

115. Obligation by James Hammyltoun of Fynnard, Knight, to John Striueling of the Keer, Knight, whereby, after narrating that Sir John had become bound to infeft Sir James in the lands of Perdowy, &c., to be held of the King, which pertained to Sir James in superiority, and to John Hamyltoun of Perdowy in property, he binds himself to renounce the warrandice thereof if it should be found that unquhile John Earl of Lennox (Sir John's author), had no right thereto: and also, not to molest William Striueling of the Glorat in the right of the marriage of the heritor of Perdowy, disponed by Sir John to him. Dated at Perth, 8th February 1526..... 328

116. Gift by James Hammiltoun of Fynnart, Knight, Captain of the Castle of Dunbertane, to William Stirling of Glorat, as his depute in said office for seventeen years (in consideration of £300). Dated at Lythgow, 19th March 1527. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 329

117. Letters by King James V. under his Privy Seal and Sign Manual, promising to receive John Striueling of the Keir, Knight, as his heritable tenant of the lands of Litill Cog and corn mill of the Coggs, in the shire of Perth, when he should redeem them from the heirs of unquhile Walter Forester of Garden. Dated at Striueling, 27th May 1528 330

118. Tack by James Sandelandis of Crewy, to John Striueling of the Keir, Knight, of the lands of Brokland Kinloch, for five years from Whitsunday then next, for payment yearly of ten merks. Dated at Newerk, 21st April 1529..... 331

119. Grant by King James V. to John Striueling of Keir, Knight, of the marriage of Janet Striueling, daughter and heir of unquhile Andrew Striueling of Cadder. Dated at Edinburgh, 22nd July 1529 332

120. Charter by John Strieuling of Keir, Knight, to Master Adam Otterburne of Auldhame, Provost of Edinburgh, and King's Advocate, his heirs and assignees, of the lands of Balquhanry and Arnettis Croft, in the barony of Leslie and shire of Fife: To be held of George Earl of Rothes, Lord Leslie, and his heirs, Barons and Lords of Leslie, in bloench farm. Dated 1531.

121. Instrument of Renunciation by James Hamilton of Fynnart, Knight, in the hands of King James V., of the monentry and ward of the lands of Crakiston, &c., within the shire of Renfrew, except the tenandries of John Lord Erskyn, and Robert Stewart of Myuto; and of the marriage of Matthew Earl of Lennox, son and heir of the deceased John Earl of Lennox, in favour of the said Earl Matthew; and also the office of keeper or captain of the Castle of Dumbertane, in favour of the said Earl, his heirs and assignees; reserving the assignation thereof to William Strieuling of Glorat: Dated in the inner royal chamber, within the monastery of Holyrood, 28th April 1531. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) .....

122. Act of the Court of Justiciary, held at Dumbertane, on Monday 23rd October 1531, before John, Lord Erskin, and John Campbell of Lundy, Knight, the King's justices, in the absence of Archibald, Earl of Argyle, Lord Campbell, and Lorne, Justice-General; whereby William Strieuling of Glorat finds John Strieuling of Craghernard and himself sureties to satisfy the parties, for his oppression of William Edmonstone of Duntreicht, by withholding from him his place of Duntreicht for three years. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) ...

123. Renunciation by Alexander Bishop of Murray, Commendator of the Abbeys of Scone and Inchaffray, for himself and his convent of Scone, to John Strieuling of the Keir, Knight, of the lands of Strowe, which they had appointed for certain sums which he should have paid them for their teind pennies of the office of sheriff-ship of Perth, during the three years he received them. Dated at Edinburgh, 4th May 1531... .....

124. Letters directed by the Official of Lothian, to the Curate of Edinburgh or any other chaplain, ordaining him to excommunicate in his church, before the people in time of mass, John Kynross of Kippenross, for not fulfilling a contract between him and John Strieuling of Keir, Knight. Dated at Edinburgh, 1st May 1531, with Executions affixed, both dated on Whitsunday, by Robert Cristeson, curate of Strieuling, that he had excommunicated John Kynross within the parish church of Strieuling, and by Thomas Millar, chaplain, that he had made personal intimation thereof to John Kynross .....

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125. Decree by Thomas Mallsill, commissary of the Official of Lothian, absolving John Strivilling of Keir from the sentence of excommunication against him at the instance of John Kynross of Kippencross, for not fulfilling the contract, No. 102, and condemning the latter in the expenses of process. Dated 7th December 1531 337

126. Decree by the Official of Lothian, finding that John Kynross of Kippencross ought not to be absolved from the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him for not fulfilling the contract, No. 102, and condemning him in the expenses of process. Pronounced in the usual place of consistory, being St. Martin's Aisle, in the church of St. Giles of Edinburgh, 7th August 1532 338

127. Claim by John Strivelling of Keir, against the Laird of Kippencross, whereby he claims fulfilment of the contract, No. 102, the penalty of £500 in the instrument, No. 65, three years' profit of Lupnoch, and the expenses of his processes 339

128. Resignation by Alan Hammiltoun of Bardowy (in consideration of £10[illegible]), of an acre of land at the east end of the mains of Bardowy, and the patronage of the kirk of [illegible], in the hands of James Hammiltoun of Fymart, Knight, his superior. Dated at Hamyltoun, 21st May 1531 340

129. Contract between Marion Maxwell, Lady of Bardowe, and Alan Hamiltoun of Bardowe, her son, on the one part, and John Logan of Balwne on the other part, whereby they chose Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and William Strivelling of Glorat, captain of Dumbertane, as arbiters, to decide all slaughters, hurts, and debates, between them and their kin, friends, servants, and partakers. Dated at Dumbertane, 17th June 1531 341

130. Instrument of Resignation by Margaret Strivelling and Marjory Strivelling, daughters and heirs of the deceased Robert Strivelling of Wolowyg, of their lands of Wolowig, within the barony of Keir, in the hands of John Strivelling of Keir, Knight, their superior, ad perpetuam remanentiam. Done in the parish church of Dowyng, at six hours after noon, on 2nd July 1531 342

131. Gift by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, with consent of William Strivelling of Glorat, his curator, to John Strivelling of the Keir, Knight, of the nonentry of the lands of Aghtalnaw, &c., in the shire of Strivelling, and the land of Blarnayre, &c., in the shire of Dumbertane, and all in the earldom of Lennox, until the entry of the heir. Dated at Edinburgh, 1st August 1532 343

132. Instrument of Renunciation by Margaret Livingstoun, spouse of James Hay, militoun of Fynnart, Knight, of her conjunct infeftment of the lands of Pardowie, &c., and the patronage of the church of Bothernok, in favour of John Stirrilling of Keir, Knight, and his heirs. Done in her husband's house in Linlythgw, at six hours afternoon, on 1st August 1532 34

133. Bond by Thomas Colquhoune of Tarrinzean, whereby, after narrating that he had given Andrew Stirrieling of Ballindroch a reversion to the Kirktoune of Bothernoch, on payment of six score five merks on the high altar of the Blackfriars' Kirk of Glasgow, he acknowledges having received ten merks in part of the above sum, and binds himself on receiving the remainder, to resign the lands to Andrew. Dated at Edinburgh, 22nd September 1532 346

134. Tack by John Abbot of Lundoris, and the convent, to Sir John Stirrieling of the Keir, of the lands of Bony and Caiskin, for nineteen years from Whitsunday then next, for payment yearly of £12 and other services, as in No. 98. And also making Sir John their Bailie of their lands of Feidalis and Bony, in the shire of Perth and regality of Lundoris, for the above space, with a yearly fee of two merks. Dated at Lundoris, 5th October 1532 346

135. Service before John Lord Erskin, Sheriff of Stirrieling, and Thomas Parnefeild of Chapeltoun, his deputy, of Elizabeth Galbrer, as one of the nearest heirs, and the second sister in degree of unpahlie Thomas Galbreth, sometime Laird of Balindroch. Dated at Stirrieling, 7th October 1532 349

136. Decree of the Lords of Counsel, referring the disputes between John Stirrieling, of the Keir, Knight, and John Kinross of Kippauross, and James his son and heir apparent, relative to the resignation of Lequoch, and otherwise, to the determination of Alexander Abbot of Cambuskynneth, Robert Abbot of Kinloss, and John Lord Erskyn. Dated at Edinburgh, 19th July 1533 350

137. Discharge by David Schaw of Camsnair, to John Stirrielyng of the Keir, Knight, for 200 merks, which the latter was acted to pay him in the Commissary Books of the King's Chapel Royal of Stirrielyng; and for £4 as the Whitsunday mail of the forty shilling land of Aulpahilloure. Dated at the Keyr, 10th November 1533 351

138. Warrant by King James V. to the Provosts, Bailies, Aldermen, and Commissaries of Glasgow and Dunbartane, ordaining them to deliver to William Stryeling

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of Glorat, captain of the Castle of Dunbarnane, three or four tuns of wine from every ship arriving within their bounds, he paying the usual price; for provision and furnishing to the King and his Castle. Dated at Striueling, 4th April [1533 ?]. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 351

139. Ratification by King James V. for the thankful and true service done to him and his father by umquhile William Stirling of Glorat, who had been slain on Good Friday then last, while in the King's service, to George Stirling, his son and heir, of the letter of association of the constabulary and keeping of the House and Castle of Dunbarton. Dated at Stirling, 15th April, A. R. 21 (1534). (*Copy in Glorat Charter Chest*) 352

140. Letter from King James V. thanking George Stirling of Glorat for his diligence and good service, and praying him to continue the same in time coming. Dated at Dundee, 21st May, A. R. 21 (1534). (*Copy in Glorat Charter Chest*) 352

141. Warrant by King James V. to the Captain, Constable, and Keepers of the Castle of Dunbarnane, ordaining them to set at liberty Walter Grahame, then in ward within the said castle. Dated at the Castle of Striuiling, 27th June, A. R. 21 (1534). (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 353

142. Signature by King James V. ordaining a charter to be made under the Great Seal, confirming the charter by John Creichtoun of Rwnnis to John Striueling of the Keir, Knight, of the lands of Kippendavy, in association for the Mains of Megill, &c., all in the shire of Perth. Dated at Striueling, 18th January 1535. 353

143. Precept by William Livingstoun of Kilsyth, for infefting Janet Striueling of Cadder in the lands of Bankeir and Branzet; in obedience to the King's writ, commanding him to do so on the failure of Colin Campbell of Auchinhowye. Dated at Falkirk, 9th November 1537 354

144. Gift by King James V. under his Privy Seal, to John Striueling of the Keir, Knight, of the escheat of umquhile Colin Campbell of Auchinhowie, who had been convicted and justified in a Justice Court held in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, on 15th November 1537, for the slaughter of Alan Hamilton of Bardowie, Robert Striueling of the Lochie, and Andrew Striueling of Balfarbodroich; except the corn, cattle, and goods, within the shire of Striueling, intromitted with by Lord Erskine, umquhile chamberlain, which were to be in brought to the King's use. Dated at Edinburgh, 14th December 1537 355

145. Retour of the Service before John Lord Erskine, sheriff of Stirlingshire, of [illegible] Stirling of Glorret, as heir of the deceased William Stirling of Glorret, his father, in the lands of Easir and Westir Glorettis and Easir Balloran, which all held of Matthew Earl of Lennox, and were in the King's hands from the decease of John Earl of Lennox, to the day of Saint Matthew the Apostle, then last, for eleven years, through the ward of the said earldom; and had been in the hands of Earl Matthew through nonentry since the day of Saint Matthew, when he attained his twenty-first year, and entered to his earldom. Dated at Stirling, 15th January 1537. *(Orig. Glorret Charter Chest.)* ..... [illegible]

146. Indenture between John Stirling of the Keir, Knight, and Patrick Menteith, son and heir of umquhile James Menteith of Rathie; whereby Patrick is bound to obtain himself infeft in the lands of Cullybrack, in the stewartry of Menteith and shire of Perth, and then to resign them in favour of whom John should please; for which John was to pay him, within a month thereafter, 100 franks, French money, and would cause Mr. Thomas Marjoribanks or others, merchants of Edinburgh, pay the same to Patrick within the realm of France. Dated at Edinburgh, 5th May 1538 ..... [illegible]

147. Indenture between John Stirling of the Keir, and David Ramsay of Colluithie, whereby the latter is bound to infeft the former in Brokland Kinnoich, and to give him power to pursue James Kinloicht, son to umquhile John Kinloicht in Rowis, for the bye-run mails thereof; for which Sir John was to be acted in the books of the Officialis of Lothian, with William Lord Ruthven and James Young, or some other burgess of Edinburgh, as his assignees, to pay David fourteen score merks. Dated at Edinburgh, 9th March 1538. ..... [illegible]

148. Discharge by David Ramsay of Colluthie to Thomas Leirmonth, in name of John of Stirling of the Keir, his master, for six score pounds Scots, part of the fourteen score merks due by the above contract. Dated at Kingorn, 22nd May 1539 [illegible]

149. Decree by John Sprewle, canon of Glasgow, and Commissary of Mr. Adam Colquhoune, canon and official general of Glasgow, ordaining George Buchquhannan of that Ilk to pay George Stirling of Glorret, son of William Stirling of Glorret, formerly Captain of Dunbarton, two shillings for each day from 30th September 1534 to 1st September 1536, for the maintenance of Walter Buchquhannan, brother-german of George, until he was in ward in the Castle of Dunbartane. Dated 14th April 1539. *(Orig. Glorret Charter Chest.)* ..... [illegible]

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150. Decree by William Crichtoun, Bishop of Dunblane, at the instance of Margaret and Janet, natural lawful daughters and heirs of Patrick Buchquhanan of Lany, and of William Lok, junior, and Maurice M'Nawchtane, their spouses; decerning Elizabeth Buchanan spouse of Andrew Murray and Gelles Buchquhanan spouse of Alexander Stewart, natural daughters of the said Patrick, to be illegitimate, and unable to succeed to their paternal heritage. Pronounced in the Consistory of the Cathedral of Dunblane, 23rd September 1539 363

151. Procuratory by Margaret Buchanane, eldest daughter and one of the heirs of unquhile Patrick Buchanane of Lany, with consent of William Lok, her spouse, to Master Abraham Creichtoun Provost of Dunglas, and others, to receive from the Prior, Subprior, and Convent of the Friars Predicate beside Strivelin, and from all other persons, all writings in their hands that belonged to her father; and also to obtain herself served before the Sheriff of Perth, one of the heirs of her father, in all lands and annualrents in which he died vest and seised. Dated at Glasgow, 27th October 1539 364

152. Charter by Alexander, Master of Hume, with consent of Master James Foulis of Colintoun, Clerk Register, and Master Abraham Crechtoun, Provost of Dunglas and Official of Lothian, his curators, and George Lord of Hume, his father; whereby, after narrating that the lordship of Hume and Innerallone had fallen in the King's hands, through the forfeiture of the deceased Alexander Lord Hume, that the King had afterwards infeft the grantors therein, with power to re-invest their vassals, and that the said deceased Lord had infeft John Hume, his natural son, in the lands of Innerallone, who had obtained decree from the Lords of Council, ordaining the grantors to re-infeft him therein; they therefore grant the said lands to him and his heirs, whom failing, to Andrew Hume, brother-german of the Master and his heirs whomsoever: To be held of the Master in blanch-farm for the yearly payment of a penny, if asked. Dated at Edinburgh, 24th August 1541 365

153. Declaration by Janet Strivelin of Cawder, in presence of the Lords of Council, that the procuratory granted by her for resigning her lands of Letter, Cadder, &c., in favour of James Strivelin of the Keir, her spouse, and his heirs whomsoever, was made by her of her own free will. Dated 7th December 1541. (*Ex Act. Dom. Concil. Scot.* vol. xvii. fol. 23) 367

154. Decree of Registration dated 13th December 1541 by the Lords of Council.

at the instance of Janet Strieuling of Cadder, of a procuratory[1] by her in resigning her lands of Cadder, Velitre is, Letter, &c., in favour of James Strieuling of Keir, her spouse, his heirs and assignees whomsoever. Dated 10th December 1541. (*Ex Act. Dom. Con. et Sess.* vol. xvii. fol. 46) ..

155. Ratification by Janet Strieuling, Lady Cawder, in presence of the Lords of Council, of a charter dated 8th November 1541, granted by her with consent of James Strieuling of the Keir, her spouse, and of Mr. Abraham Crichtoun, parson of Cranfurd-Jhon, and Alexander Cockburn, vicar of Innerwick, his curators, to James Lundyne, burgess of Edinburgh, and Kate the Tulzeifir, his spouse, of the Temple lands of Ovilcumbary, in the barony of Listoun and shire of Linlithgow. Dated 15th December 1541. (*Ex Act. Dom. Con. et Sess.* vol. xvii. fol. 67) 372

156. Charter by Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland, to James Strieuling of Kere, and his heirs, of the lands of Cadder, on the resignation of Janet Strieuling of Cadder, his spouse. Dated at Edinburgh, 10th January 1541 373

157. Decree of Divorce by Andrew Myll, prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Mary-in-the-Fields, near Edinburgh, and Robert Synclair, chancellor commissaries of Master Abraham Crichtoun, provost of Dunglas, and official of Lothian, of the marriage of James Strieuling of Keir, son and heir of John Strieuling of Keir, Knight, and Janet Strieuling, daughter and heir of the deceased Andrew Strieuling of Cadder, through their being related in the fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity. Dated 31st January 1541. (*From the Register of the Official of Lothian, General Register House, Edinburgh*). 374

158. Contract between James Strieuling of the Keir and William Balfour, whereby William acknowledges himself due to James 320 merks, of which he binds himself to pay eight score merks at Whitsunday, and the remainder at Martinmas thereafter; and James was, within forty days after receipt of the first instalment, to infeft William in the half of the Ba at Balcarres Balphoppill, and within forty days after payment of the other sum, in the other half of said lands. Dated at Dunblane, 18th March 1541 375

159. Contract between James Styrling of Keir and Cadder and Lucas Stirvilling son to umphill Walter Stirvilling of Ballagan, whereby James bands himself to

[1] The Procuratory itself has been collated with the original at Keir.

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pay Lucas 300 merks, for which Lucas would resign an annualrent of a chalder of oatmeal out of the five pound land of Ballinlaight, and cause Euphame Brisbane, his mother, and relict of Walter, renounce her liferent thereof, and would also resign an annualrent, which he had by assignation, from James Waur; and James would, in security of said 300 merks, infeft Lucas in the forty shilling land of Kirkton, in the earldom of Lennox, and shire of Stirrilling. Dated at Calder, 18th January 1542 376

160. Contract of Marriage between James Strivelling of the Keir, on the one part, and James Cheisholme of Classingall, and Jane Cheisholme, "Cousingess," to William Cheisholme, Bishop of Dunblane, on the other part, whereby James Chisholme is bound to obtain a dispensation for third degree of consanguinity and fourth of affinity, subsisting between James Strivelling and Jane; and James Strivelling should infeft Jane, in her pure virginity, in his lands of Calder, and thereafter contract marriage with her, for which James Chisholme was to pay him £1000, to be applied in redeeming his lands, and cause the Bishop, with consent of his chapter, set in tack to James Strivelling and Jane, and the longest liver, the teind sheaves of the Keirs, Over and Nether, &c. for nineteen years; and the Bishop was to support James Strivelling and Jane in all ordinary expenses for five years, and James was not to sell or wadset his lands without the Bishop's consent. Dated at Dunblane, 5th March 1542 378

161. Obligation by William Lovingtoun of Kilsyth, to relieve James Strivelling of the Keir from the heirs of umquhile Adam Hamiltoun, concerning a charter by umquhile John Earl of Levenax, to umquhile John Campbell of Auchinhowe, of the lands of Auchinhowe, &c., and sasine thereon. Dated at Lynlythgow, 21st March 1542 380

162. Bond by Margaret Buchquhennane, eldest of the two daughters, and heir of umquhile Patrick Buchquhennane of Lany, with consent of William Lok, her spouse, that the half of the lands of Lany and Petquhennertie, sold by her to James Strivelling, son and heir of umquhile John Strivelling of Keir, Knight, was free property. Dated at Glasgow, 14th April 1542 380

163. Procuratory by John, Earl of Menteith, son and heir of umquhile William Earl of Menteith, in implement of a contract between Earl William and James Strivelling of the Keir, for procuring infeftment and sasine, as heir of his father, in the half lands of Lany and Petquhnerty, and for resigning the same in favour of James Buchquhennany, and the heirs of umquhile

Patrick Balquhannane of Leny, her heirs and assignees. Dated at Glasgow, 7th April 1544 ..... 3[illegible]4

164. Grant by Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness and Provost of the Lady College of Dunbarton, with consent of Matthew Earl of Lennox, Lord Dunbar, patron of the college, to George Strivelyng of Gloret, for all the days of his life, of the annual lairds due from the lands of Strathkane, which he held of the Provost and College. Dated at Dumbartane, 19th April 1544. *Orig. Gloret Charter Chest* ... . 3[illegible]3

165. Obligation by William, Earl of Montrose, to cause Robert Grahame, his son and apparent heir, resign the lands of Ratheren in favour of James Strivelling of Keir and his heirs: James giving him his bond of maintenance for all the days of his life, and 200 merks of silver. Dated at Kerkardin, 29th July 1545. 3[illegible]3

166. Retour before William, Lord Ruthven, Sheriff of Perth and his Deputy, of James Strivelling of Keir, son of John Strivelling of Keir, as heir of his father, in the lands of Lanark and Achinbole, in the stewartry of Stratherne and shire of Perth, which were then valued at forty merks, and in time of peace at ten merks, were held of the Queen by the service of ward and relief, and had been in the hands of the late King for two years and six months, and in the hands of the Queen for two years and one term, through minority, since the death of Sir John. Dated at Perth, 6th October 1545..... 3[illegible]4

167. Charter by William Mentieth of Kers, whereby, after narrating that he had received the Queen's letters, commanding him to infeft Alexander Drummond of Carnock, and Matthew Hamyltoun of Mylnburne (in default of James Strivelling of Keir, who had failed to do so), in the lands of Easter and Wester Vehilbrais, which had formerly belonged to Thomas Bishop, who had forfeited them for high treason; he grants the half of the said lands to the said Matthew Hammiltoun, his heirs and assignees: To hold of him and his heirs for services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh, 9th February 1545 ... 3[illegible]5

168. Process before James Cottis, canon of Glasgow and prebendary of Carstairs, commissary of the apostolic see, dispensing with the impediment to the marriage of David Watsoune and Margaret Strivelyng (for whom John Strivelyng of Cambusnethan appears as procurator), through their being related in the fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity. Proceeding on a mandate directed by Anthony Bishop of Sabine, Great Penitentiary of Pope Paul III.

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to the dean and official of Glasgow, and said James Cotris, for dispensing with the impediments to the marriages of twelve couples, within the diocese of Glasgow, Dunbane, Argyle, and the Isles. Dated 3rd June 1545. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 386

169. Articles of Agreement between the Lord Governor (Arran) and the Lords of Secret Council, and George Stirling of Glorat, Captain of Dunbertane Castle, relative to the terms on which he would hold the Castle, for behoof of the Queen during her minority. Dated at Edinburgh, 1st April 1545. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 390

170. Commission by Queen Mary, with consent of the Regent Arran, to George Stirling of Glorat, his heirs or assignees, as Captains, Constables, and Keepers of the Castle of Dunbertane, for nine years. Dated at Edinburgh, 25th April 1545. (*Copy in Glorat Charter Chest*) 392

171. Letter by the Regent Arran, in the name of Queen Mary, to the Lords of Council and Session, ordaining them to cease proceeding in any summons of spulzie raised against George Stirling of Glorat, and to remit the pursuers to the Governor for satisfaction. Dated at Edinburgh, 19th March, A. R. 5 (1546). (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 393

172. Declaration by the Barons of the Levenax, in presence of the Lord Governor and the Council, that George Stirling of Glorat ought to render the Castle of Dunbertane to the Governor; and if he should refuse to do so, that they, their kin and friends, would assist the Governor in recovering it. Dated at Dunbertane, 13th July 1546. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 394

173. Licence by Queen Mary, with consent of the Regent Arran, to Janet Stirling, spouse of Thomas Bishop, to remain in England, where she had gone with consent of the Regent, for twenty days thereafter; notwithstanding the war then subsisting between the Queen and the King of England. Dated at Sterling, 28th March, A. R. 5 (1547) 395

174. Collation by William (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, directed to the Dean of the Christianity of Dunblane, for inducting Sir John Forbes chaplain, on the presentation of James Stirling of Edr. in the perpetual chaplainry of the Virgin Mary, founded within the cathedral church of Dunblane, then vacant by the resignation of Sir James Blackwod, last chaplain thereof.

Dated at Dunblane, 25th January 1549, and induction by Sir James Blakwod, chaplain and dean of the Christianity of Dunblane of the said Sir James Forfar into said chaplainry, by delivery of the vestments and altar missal. Dated 31st January 1549 ..... [illegible]

175. Collation by William (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, of William Blakwod, on the presentation of James Stirling of Keir, to the chaplainry of St. Mary, founded within the cathedral church of Dunblane, then vacant by the resignation of Sir John Forfar. Dated at Dunblane, 3rd February 1549 ..... [illegible]

176. Notarial Instrument, narrating that James Stirueling of Keir, lay patron of the chaplainry and altar of St. Mary the Virgin, founded in the north aisle of the nave of the cathedral church of Dunblane, came before John Leirmouth, notary public, and declared that he had presented William Blakwod, clerk, to William (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, to be collated to the said chaplainry, and although the said William Blakwod was not yet a priest, he thereby licensed him to accept the said chaplainry, until he should be promoted to priests' orders; the said chaplainry being in the meantime served by an honest chaplain, according to the tenor of its foundation: Whereupon the said William Blakwod took instruments. Dated 3rd February 1549 ..... [illegible]

177. Letters of Robert (Reid), Bishop of Orkney, attesting that on the day of the date thereof, being Saturday before Passion Sunday, he had, in the church of the monastery of Jedbrught, promoted William Blakwod, acolyte of the diocese of Dunblane, having for title the chaplainry of St. Mary within the cathedral church of Dunblane, to the order of sub-deacon. Dated at Jedbrught, 14th March 1550 ..... [illegible]

178. Renunciation by Mr. Abraham Crichtone, provost of Dunglas, and official of Lothian, of his right to the chaplainry of the Virgin Mary, founded within the cathedral church of Dunblane, by virtue of an asserted signature from the apostolic see. Dated 7th December 1551 ..... [illegible]

179. Charter by William Gordoun, the Dean and the Chapter of Dunblane, with consent of William (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, to James Stirueling of Keir, his heirs and assignees, of their lands of Auchynbly, within the shire of Perth and sewartry of Strathearn: To be held of them and their successors, for payment to Sir William Drummond, sacristan of Dunblane, and his-

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successors, of four merks yearly, reserving free passage through the said lands to the city of Dunblane, for the inhabitants thereof and their "wainis and carrtis," etc. Dated at Dunblane, 23rd March, 1549 ... 401

180. Grant by John Hamerilbume of Pardovey, with consent of John Colquhoune of Luss, and Mr James Colquhoune, parson of Luss, his tutors, to James Stirueling of the Keir, of the wardship, relief, and marriage of the lands of Ballichrodin, lying within his lands through the decease of Andrew Stirueling of Ballichrodin. Dated at Glasgow, 7th May 1550 ... 402

181. Decree-arbitral pronounced by William (Chisholme), Bishop of Dunblane, between James Stirueling of the Keir and Robert Cathreth, whereby he obliges Robert to renounce his right to the lands of Ballichrodin, etc., as assignee of umquhile Robert Cathreth, parson of Spott, in favour of James, who was to pay him therefor nine score merks. Dated at Edinburgh, 7th May 1551. 403

182. Letter of Reversion by William (Chisholme), Bishop of Dunblane, and by Helen Stirueling, daughter (lawfully) to James Stirueling of the Keir, with consent of Mr. James Kennedy, chancellor of Dunblane, her tutor, to the said James Stirueling, of the lands of Ballichrodin, in the barony of Keir, on payment of £300 on the Lady altar of the cathedral Kirk of Dunblane, they reserving forty days previous warning. Dated at Dunblane (blank) 1552 ... 405

183. Letter of Reversion by William (Chisholme), Bishop of Dunblane, and by Jane Stirueling, daughter (lawfully) to James Stirueling of the Keir, with consent of Robert Lauranch, citizen of Dunblane, her tutor, to the said James Stirueling, of the lands of Kippendavie, on payment of 100 merks on the Lady altar of the cathedral Kirk of Dunblane, they reserving forty days previous warning. Dated (blank) 1553 ... 406

184. Confirmation by John Campbell of Lundy, Knight, justice-depute of Archibald Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and Lorne, Justice-General of Scotland, of a charter (dated 10th September 1503) by King James IV. to the deceased John Stirueling of Keir, father of James Stirueling, then of Keir, of the barony of Keir. Dated at Perth, 25th May 1553 ... 407

185. Instrument of Assignation by William Earl of Montrose, Lord Graham, to James Stirueling of Keir, of all right of action he had under the terms of Inspeximus, according to the tenor of a decree-arbitral pronounced by

Mr. John Ballenden of Auchnowyll, and Mr. James Makgyll, burgess of Edinburgh, between them. Done in the Place of Kincardin, 9th May 1554 . . . . [illegible]

186. Obligation by Walter Grahame to obtain the Queen's confirmation of a charter by James Stirueling of the Keir to him and Margaret Stirueling his spouse, and sister of James, of the lands of Bookland Kyllock, and then to give James and his heirs a letter of regress for redemption thereof. Dated at Dunblane, 30th April 1555 409

187. Tack by William Chisholme, Bishop of Dunblane, with consent of his chapter, to Jane Chisholme, spouse modern to James Stirueling of the Keir, and to him and to two heirs succeeding to them, of the sheaves of Rathcrubis, etc. for the yearly payment of £40. Dated at Dunblane, 12th May 1557 410

188. Letters directed by Queen Mary to Alexander Lord Hume, commanding him to infeft James Stirueling of Keir, and Janet Chisholme, his spouse, as his immediate tenants, in the half lands of Inscraillom, formerly pertaining to John Hume of Hutcarhall, a bastard, and which were then in the Queen's hands, by his dying without heirs of his body, and without having made a will. Dated at Edinburgh, 21st December 1557 411

189. Discharge by James Campbell, son and heir of umquhile Dougal Campbell of Blairweek, with consent of Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, and Mr. John Spens of Condie, his curators, to William Monteith, in name of Sir George Wauane, Archdean of Dunblane, for fourteen score and ten merks, consigned in the hands of the Archdeacon for redemption of the lands of Drumgie, Balfour, and Bray of Bogmilpill from the said James, as heir of his father. Dated at Stirueling, 19th February 1557 412

190. Account of the Descent of the Families of Lany of Lany, and Buchanane of Lany, sent by Robert Buchquhanane of Lany to the Laird of Keir. Circa 1560. *(Orig. Long Charter Chest)* 413

191. Contract between James Stirueling of the Keir and James Kincaid of that Ilk, whereby, after narrating that James Kincaid's predecessors had been vassals to the Lairds of Bartoun in the lands of Kincaid and Kinkell within the shire of Stirling, which the latter held immediately of James Stirueling; that Joan Hamaillton of Fardone had resigned his superiority in favour of William Stirueling of Drumpellier, and that it had

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been agreed between the parties, that the said mid-superiority should be 'cuttit and perpetualie away tayn,' so that James Stirling should be the only superior to James Kirkcaldy; the former binds himself to cause William Stirling resign the same, so that James Kirkcaldy might be infeft therein. Dated at Stirling, 22nd October 1561 416

192. Obligation by Matthew Earl of Lennox not to pass to James Stirling of Keir for implement of any contract between the Earl and umquhile John Stirling of Keir, father of James. Dated 28th October 1568 418

193. Ratification by King James VI. with consent of his dearest good sire, Matthew Earl of Lennox, his tutor, and Regent of the Kingdom, in favour of James Stirling of Keir and Jane Colquhoun, his spouse, of the Letters of Presentation, No. 188, to the Lands of Innerallochan. Dated at Stirling, 4th February 1579 419

194. Notarial Instrument on the refusal of Alexander Lord Home, to obey the above Letters of Presentation and Ratification thereof; and on the refusal of John Reid, one of the porters of the Castle of Edinburgh, and servant to the Laird of Grange, then captain thereof, to allow the procurator, notary, and witnesses, to pass to the personal presence of the said Lord, who was then within the Castle. Done at the 'forzett' of the Castle, 9th February 1579. 420

195. Contract between James Stirling of Keir and Robert Hamilton of Bogbous, whereby, in consideration of 100 merks, Robert resigns the lands of Bogbous, within the shire of Stirling, in the hands of James, ad perpetuam remanentiam; yet subject to redemption on repayment, within three years, of said 100 merks, and also giving a reversion, containing the sum the Abbot of Kilwynning should modify. Dated at the Place of Keir, 4th November 1579. 422

196. Presentation by Sir James Stirling of Keir, Knight, to James Stirling, his son, for his support at the schools, of the chaplainry of our Lady altar, sometime situated within the cathedral kirk of Dunblane, which was then vacant through the failure of Sir William Blackwood, the last chaplain, to compear before the Superintendent, to give his confession of his faith and obedience to the King. Dated at the Keir, 20th December 1574 423

197. Contract between Sir James Stirling of Keir, knight, and William Schaw of Knokill, whereby they ratify the division of the teinds of Innerallochan made by

Sir James, and umquhile Andrew Schaw, father of William. Dated at Stirling, 21st May 1589 . . . . . .

198. Confirmation by Mr. John Grahame of Halzairlis, depute of Colin Earl of Argyle, Justice-General, of a charter dated 16th September 1579, by King James VI. to Archibald Stirling, apparent of Keir, of the barony of Keir. Done in the Court of Justiciary held at Perth on 25th July 1582 . . . . .

199. Testament dated at Calder, 4th September 1588, and Inventory of the Goods of Sir James Stirlingis of Keir, Knight, who died at Calder on 3rd February 1588, confirmed before the Commissaries of Edinburgh, by Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, his only executor, on 9th December 1591 . . . . . .

200. Contract of Marriage between Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, and Grissel Ross, daughter of Dame Jean Sempill Lady Ross. Dated at Glasgow, 18th March 1589. (*From an Extract dated 10th June 1592, at Keir*) . . .

201. Contract between Sir Archibald Sterling of Keir, Knight, and John Hamilton of Bardowie, whereby the latter binds himself, on payment by the former of 200 merks, and of all other sums which should be found due, to assign to Sir Archibald a tack of the lands of Wester Bankeir, granted by John Sterling of Bankeir. Dated at Calder, 13th January 1592 . . . . . .

202. Contract between Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, Dame Jean Chisholme Lady Keir, his mother, on the one part, and William Sinclair of Galwalhaugh, son and heir of umquhile William Sinclair of Galwalhaugh, and James Sinclair, his brother, on the other part; whereby, after narrating that feuds had arisen between the parties relative to the right to the lands of Archibald, through which James Stirling of Kippendavie, brother of Sir Archibald, the said umquhile William Sinclair, and Edward and George Sinclairs, his sons, had been slain on Whitsunday, 3rd June 1583; the parties for remedy of the said feud, bind themselves to give each other letters of slains for the said slaughters; and William Sinclair ratifies the infeftment of Archibald in favour of Sir Archibald. Dated at Stirling, 8th April 1596 . . . . . .

203. Memorandum of Contract between Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, and Dame Grissel Ross, his spouse; and John Stirling of Wester Bankeir, and Margaret Colquhoune, his spouse, whereby John and his spouse are bound to

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dispone to Sir Archibald and his spouse, and William their son, his lands of Wester Bankeir, for which they are to be paid 5000 marks, and receive a dozen loads of coal yearly, from the tenants of the ten towns of Cadder, Ballindreich, Haystoun, and Bishopborne. Dated at Keir, 4th May 1597 434

204. Obligation by John Stirling of Bankeir, to Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, Dame Grizel Ross, his spouse, and William Stirling, their son, that he would obtain Isobel Fleming's renunciation of the lands of Bankeir before Martinmas then next. Dated at Cadder, 19th January 1597 436

205. Contract of Marriage between James Stirling, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, and Anna Home, eldest lawful daughter of Sir George Home of Wedderburne, Knight. Dated at Perth, Polvert, Spittlefordhaylee, Cottiestoun, Dunbion, and Barnbank, 9th July, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th August 1606 436

206. Obligation by Sir William Livingstoun of Kilsyth, to pass his signature of the lands of Kincaid and Birdstoun through the seals, if Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir should obtain said signature before 1st April 1610. Dated at Edinburgh, 16th December 1609 439

207. Retour before David Haldane, Steward Depute of the stewartry of Menteyth, of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, as heir of Sir James Stirling of Keir, Knight, his father. Done on the Green at the Cross of Down, the usual place of the courts of the said stewartry, 8th July 1613 439

208. Contract of Marriage between Sir John Stirling, eldest son of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, and Margaret Monteith, daughter of Sir William Monteith, elder of Kers, Knight. Dated at Alvech, 9th July 1613 440

209. Obligation by Mr. John Stirling, son of umquhile Mr. William Stirling, parson and minister at Balfarrick, to grant to Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir (who had presented him to the parsonage) sufficient letters of tack of the teinds thereof; saving his reasonable stipend, 'as my umquhile 'father haid of befoir.' Dated at the Place of Keir, 4th November 1625. 443

210. Contract of Marriage between George Stirling of Keir and Mrs. Margaret Ross, daughter of James Lord Ross. Dated at Halkhead, Houstoun, Dunmoord, Abuay, and Arbroath, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31st December 1630. . . 444

211. Testament Dative and Inventory of the Goods of unquhile Dame Margaret Ross, spouse of Sir George Sterling of Keir, Knight, who had died on 10th March 1633. Confirmed by the Commissary of Dunblane on 3d April 1633 ..... [illegible]

212. Contract of Marriage between Archibald Stirling, eldest son of Sir John Stirling of Garden, Knight, and Elizabeth Murray, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank, Knight-Baronet, and unquhile Dame Elizabeth Dundas, his second spouse. Dated at Edinburgh, 24th June 1637 .. [illegible]

213. Contract of Marriage between Sir John Stirling of Garden, Knight, and Margaret Bruce, daughter of unquhile Sir John Bruce of Kincavill, Knight. Dated at Kincavill and Edinburgh, 15th October 1638 451

214. Testament Dative and Inventory of the Goods of unquhile Sir John Stirling of Gardene, Knight, who had died on 15th April 1643; confirmed by William Stirling, James Stirling, and Alexander Stirling, his sons and executors-dative, before the Commissaries of Edinburgh, on 29th May 1643 453

215. Testament of Sir Archibald Stirling of Gardenn, nominating his son John his only executor; and nominating Patrick Lord Elibank, Sir George Stirling of Keire, William Drummond of Riccartoune, Sir Walter Murray of Levingstoune, Mungo Stirling of Glorat, and James Stirling, Sir Archibald's brother, tutors-testamentar to John. Dated at Edinburgh, 16th October 1643 455

216. Contract of Marriage between Sir Archibald Sterling of Garden, Knight, and Mause Murray, daughter of unquhile Sir James Murray of Kilbaberoun, Knight, and Dame Katherine Weir, then Lady Elibank, his spouse. Dated at Edinburgh, 24th June 1646 475

217. Commission by the Heritors of the shire of Sterlinge, nominating Sir George Sterling of Keir, Knight, and Sir Mungo Sterlinge of Glorat, Knight, their commissioners for meeting at Edinburgh, with the rest of the deputies of shires and boroughs, on 19th August 1652, and there, by vote of the major part of the deputies present, to elect fourteen persons to represent the shires, and seven persons to represent the boroughs of Scotland in the parliament of England. Dated between 25th March and 19th August 1652. (*From a Contemporary Copy at Keir*) ..... [illegible]

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218. Declaration by Sir James Levengstone of Kilsyth, and Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, that Sir George Stirling of Keir did not enter England with the King and army, 1652 459

219. Order by the Commissioners for confiscated and forfeited estates, resulting from sequestration the estate of Sir George Sterlinge of Keire and Sir Mungo Stirlinge of Glorat; they finding caution for the rents, in case it should be proved that they joined England with the late King of Scots.' Dated at Leith, 15th September 1652. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 460

220. Pass by Oliver Cromwell, allowing Sir George Sterlyn and his servant to pass from London into Scotland, and to return, without molestation. Dated 14th October 1653 460

221. Contract of Marriage between Sir George Stirling of Keir, Knight, and Anna Nicolsone, second lawful daughter to the deceased Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock. Dated at Edinburgh, 2nd February 1654 461

222. Petition by David Lord Cardross and Sir George Sterling of Keir, Knight, to the Protector's Council in Scotland, for disjoining the parishes of Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardin, Port, Abercairn, Calander, Rippon, Lockrip, and Logie, from the shrieffdom of Perth, and annexing them to the shrieffdom of Stirling, 1655 464

223. Licence by General Monck to Sir George Sterling, to keep a horse above the value in the proclamation, at Calder or Keere. Dated at Dalkeith, 6th November 1656 464

224. Commission by the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Heritors, and Justices of the Peace of the shire of Linlithgow, appointing Sir Archibald Sterling of Garden to meet, in their behalf, at Edinburgh, on 2nd February then next, with the commissioners of the other shires. Dated at Linlithgow, 27th January 1660 465

225. Petition of Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat to King Charles II. for authority to proceed against the person to whom the fine imposed on him during the usurpation had been given; with the recorame of the petition to the parliament in Scotland, signed by the Duke of Lauderdale, Earl Wintoun, 22nd November 1660. (*Orig. Glorat Charter Chest*) 465

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226. Discharge by John Stirling of Bankell, heir of umquhile William Stirling of Bankell, who was heir of umquhile William Stirling of Bankell, his father, third lawful son to umquhile Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, in favour of Sir George Stirling of Keir, of a letter of tack by said umquhile Sir Archibald to said umquhile William Stirling, his third son, of the teind sheaves of the lands of Bankell. Dated at Edinburgh, 25th January 1662. 466

227. Testament of Sir George Stirling of Keir. Dated 1st March 1664, &c. 467

228. Testament Dative, and Inventory of the Goods of Sir George Stirling of Keir, who had died in June 1667, confirmed by Sir John Stirling of Keir, before the Commissary of Dunblane, on 11th December 1673 468

229. Postnuptial Contract of Marriage between Sir John Stirling of Keir and Dame Lilias Colquhoun, eldest daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. Dated at the Cannongate Foot, 2nd March 1676 469

230. Protection by James Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth, &c., General of the Forces, to Sir John Sterling, his house, servants, and tenants at Keir. Dated at the Camp at Long Tyke, 24th June 1679 471

231. Testament of Sir John Stirling of Keir. Dated 12th June 1682 471

232. Register of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths of the Stirlings of Keir, taken from a book in which the entries are made in the handwriting of the respective lairds. 1613-1822 473

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234. Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir to the Laird of Barlowie, elder, requesting a meeting at the Kirk of Muiro, relative to the feud betwixt the Stirlings and Kincaids; Keir, 30th July 1602. (*Orig. at Lenny*) ... 479

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237. Sir George Stirling of Keir to the Laird of Glorat, younger, requesting him to concur in managing his affairs during his absence abroad. Venice, 29th January 1635. (*Orig. at Glorat*) ... 481

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246. John Lord Areskine, afterwards Earl of Mar, to Sir George Stirling; that the Commissioners were endeavouring to obtain payment of the fine for which Lord Areskine had been surety for Lord Napier. Sterline, 16th December 1647 486

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252. Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglintoun, to Sir George Stirling, requesting him to keep in his own custody the two coffers deposited with him by the Earl's wife, in order to deliver them to Lord Cullander. Hall, 29th December 1651 490

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253. Lady Jean Hay, Countess of Mar, to the Lairds of Keir and Rieartoun, requesting their advice about her son's affairs. Alloway, 9th March 1652 492

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257. William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, to Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden, requesting him to become cautioner for him to the General [Monck], with the Lord Borthwik, Kilsyth, Sir James Hamilton of Orbiston, and David Betoun of Creich. 1st December [1656] 494

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ORIGIN OF THE STIRLINGS.

Some genealogical writers have supposed that Henry de Strivelin, youngest son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, the brother of King William the Lion, was the progenitor of the Stirlings of Keir, and the other families of that surname in Scotland. But these writers have not attempted to trace the descent of either the Keir family, or any other family of the surname of Stirling, from this Henry de Strivelin. One of the earliest writers on this subject, Mr. John Fairbairn, author of a History of the Drummonds, which was written in the year 1656, says, that the third and fourth sons of Earl David were Henry of Brechin and Henry of Stirling, so called from their birth-places, and proceeds—'The youngest son of Earl David was Henry of Stirling, 'the stock of that ancient baron, the Laird of Keir and the rest of that 'tribe. He had of his father in patrimony, Longfordoun and many other 'lands in Angus, Menteith, and other places. There came of him one or two 'who were chancellors in the civil state, and diverse of the clergy compt. 'who were men of great activities.'[1]

Mr. Fairbairn maintains, at some length, that Henry de Strivelin was a legitimate son of Earl David. But if he had been so, his alleged male descendants would have claimed the crown of Scotland when it was vacant through the failure of male heirs, and competed for it by the descendants of the sisters of Henry; for the descendants of Henry himself, if legitimate, must have been preferable to the descendants of his sisters; and the fact

[1] MS. History at Keir.—The first Viscount Stormonth in his History of the Drummonds (1842) has published the work of Mr. Fairbairn, but omitted the genealogies, which were almost every [illegible]. He has several chapters [illegible] 'the wars of Scotland' 'Another long chapter [illegible] 'Viscount Stormonth' 'Twelve pages [illegible] 'the Earl of Stirling' 'Another long chapter [illegible] 'Lord Stirling' 'Another long chapter [illegible] 'Lord Stirling' 'Twelve pages of the Earl [illegible] 'Mr. Fairbairn's work is a thing of [illegible] 'and [illegible] as may be gathered from [illegible] 'account of it—but on the [illegible] 'to not charged with the corrupted parts and 'patriotizing [illegible] of the Scots [illegible] 'my [illegible] over the long [illegible] of [illegible] 'yet I hope a [illegible] be found so [illegible] 'necessary as might [illegible] in the [illegible] 'and as I [illegible] [illegible] 'another [illegible] [illegible] 'good [illegible] Monument of the [illegible] 'conscient [illegible] [illegible] 'which I [illegible] [illegible] 'they over [illegible]

that no claim was ever made by any one as deriving descent from Henry, nor any allusion made to their rights during the keen discussions between the many eager claimants, is sufficient of itself to establish his illegitimacy.

The statement by Mr. Fairbairn, that Henry de Strivelin was the progenitor of the Keir family, and others of that name, rests on the supposition, that Henry was the first who adopted the sirname of De Strivelin, and the root or origin of all the families of that sirname. But this supposition is as erroneous as that regarding his legitimacy. It can be shown, that before Henry could have been born, there was at least one family of Strivelin who inherited lands in different counties of Scotland.

Henry's father, Earl David, was born in 1144. Henry was his youngest son, and could not well have been born before his father was eighteen years of age, that is, before 1162. Now, in the time of David I. who died in 1153, and who was Henry's great grandfather, and also in the time of Earl David's own father, Prince Henry, who died in 1152, there flourished Walter de Striveling, who witnessed charters granted by King David and Prince Henry. This Walter de Striveling must have been born at the latest twenty years before 1152, to enable him to witness charters by Prince Henry. Walter was thus older than Henry de Strivelin, or even his father Earl David.

Another Striveling was therefore established before the existence of Henry de Strivelin. Like him, Walter de Striveling had doubtless derived his sirname from the town of Stirling, if he was not the successor of others who had done so at a still earlier period, of whom no trace has been found. But whether Walter was the first who adopted the sirname of Stirling, or merely the representative of others who had previously done so, the sirname—dating it even from the days of Walter himself—is of high antiquity, and as old as any other Scottish sirname, which has continued in direct male succession from the days of David I.[1]

[1] The etymology of the sirname is uncertain. Stirling having been from an early period a frontier town, and the scene of many a struggle between contending armies, it said to have derived the name of Stirling from being a place to signify strife. (Nisbet's History of Stirlingshire, vol. i. p. 236.)

The name of the town may have been derived from the Gaelic words Sruth Ailn, signifying the stream of beauty, and referring to the situation of the town on the banks of the Forth, and the Allan. Numerous local names, of which the ending is a good variety of spelling, are still found from Nisbet, p. 348.

Several historical and genealogical writers assert, that Walter de Stirlyng was the ancestor of the Stirlings of Keir, but no one has hitherto traced the descendants of Walter.

As the descent of the family now to be stated embraces a period of more than seven centuries, and includes twenty successive generations, it will be convenient to classify the whole under four heads or chapters, of which the first will show the early generations of the Stirlings, from Walter de Strivelyng in 1130, to William de Strivelyng, who died in 1393; the second will trace the descent from Lukas of Strivelyng (son of William), the first of the family who acquired the lands of Keir, to Sir James Stirling, who married the heiress of Cawder in 1534, and thus united the families of Keir and Cawder, being the period from 1370 to 1588; the third from Sir Archibald Stirling, who succeeded Sir James in Keir and Cawder in 1588, to James Stirling of Keir and Cawder, who forfeited those Estates by his adhesion to the Stuarts in 1715; and the fourth from John Stirling, son of James, to William Stirling, the present proprietor.

CHAPTER I.

[1130–1393.]

THE EARLY GENERATIONS OF THE STIRLINGS, FROM WALTER DE STRIULLYNG IN 1130, TO WILLIAM DE STRIUELYNG WHO DIED IN 1393.

I. WALTER DE STRIUELYNG.

[1130–1160.]

WALTER DE STRIUELING is mentioned in a charter granted by David I. to Nicolas, his clerk, of twenty shillings out of the lands of Hedinhame or Edrame in Teviotdale, held of the King by Peter de Striuelyng, son of Walter.[1] This charter is not dated, but was probably granted about the year 1150.

Walter de Strivelyng is one of the witnesses to a charter of confirmation by Henry, Prince of Scotland, son of David I., to the church of Kelso, of

[1] Liber de Dryburgh, No. 158, p. 111.

the grant of the church of Spreuston by John, Bishop of Glasgow. This confirmation was made at Roxburgh, on the Kalends of July, without the year being stated; but it must have been previous to 12th June 1152, when Prince Henry died.[1]

Walter de Striueling had two sons, Peter de Striueling, and John, who adopted the surname of Lamlebane, from the lands of that name in Teviotdale, which he inherited from his father. This appears from a charter granted by 'Johannes de Lamlebane, filius Waltori de Striueling,' to the church of Kelso, of a toft and croft, and eight acres, in the village of Lamlebane, circa 1160.[2] To this charter Walter, the son of John, is a witness.[3]

Nisbet says, that 'Stirling of Keir has always been reckoned the principal family of the name, and thought to be descended from Walter de Striveline,'[4] and Sir James Dalrymple, that 'Walter de Strivelyn was perhaps the predecessor of Stirling of Keir.'[5] It will now be shewn, while tracing the successive generations of the family, that the general belief, as expressed by these writers, is well founded.

II. Peter de Striullyng of Cambusbarron.

[1150–1180.]

Malcolm IV. granted to the church of Dryburgh, in pure and perpetual alms, two marks yearly in Eliulbam, 'quas Nicolas clericus meus habuit in terra Petri,' filii Waltori de Strevelyn,' circa 1150.[6]

William the Lion confirmed an excambion between the church of Dunfermline and the King's chaplains at Stirling, of certain lands there, which

[1] Liber de Calchou, No. 352. [2] Ibid. No. 278.

[3] A branch of the Stirlings [illegible] noted with Roxburgh for [illegible] the King in Berwick [illegible] granted to [illegible] the charge of the Castle [illegible] Lordship [illegible] Hodgson's Key Board of Glasgow, p. 18, No. 28.]

[4] Heraldry, vol. i. p. 401, 2nd edition. 1st edition, p. 189.

[5] [illegible] Peter [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Stirlings. In a charter to Hugh de Fraser, Lord of Kerwell, to William de Camera, Lord of Redhaways, Peter de Strevelyn, cousin of Hugh Fraser, is a witness. [Original Charter in Sandbach Charter Chest.] There was another charter by Hugh Fraser, Lord of Lovat and of Kerwell, to Peter de Stirlyngis, [illegible] Hugh [illegible] the lands of Lovat [illegible] of Kerwell and [illegible] of Lovat. This charter is dated 6th March 1267. [illegible] Reg. Mag. Sig. Rob. I. No. 2.]

[6] Liber de Dryburgh, No. 159.

are described as lying near the lands of Cambusterron, belonging to Peter de Strivelin. The marches were perambulated by Richard de Morville the Constable, Peter de Striveline, and others.[1] This charter is not dated, but it must have been granted before the year 1189, in which the Constable died.

As Peter the son of Walter was proprietor of the lands of Cambusbarron in Stirlingshire, in addition to the lands of Edinhame in Teviotdale, it is probable that he had inherited the former as well as the latter from his father.[2]

Peter de Strivelyng had one son Alexander, and is supposed to have been also the father of Thomas de Strivelyng, who was Archdeacon of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland, &c. This Thomas appears frequently as a witness in charters by King Alexander II. Among other instances, a charter granted by that King to the Hospital of Soltre dated at Stirling on the last day of September, and the eleventh year of his reign (1225), is attested by 'Thoma de Strivelyng Archidiacono Glasguensi, Gilberto de Strivelyng, 'Alexandro filio Patricio de Strivelyng.' Another charter by the same King, dated Edinburgh the 13th September, the fourteenth year of the King's reign (1227), is witnessed by 'Thoma de Strivelyng, Archidiacono de Glasgow.' An account of Thomas Stirling is given in Crawford's Lives of the Officers of State. He says, that Thomas was a younger brother of Alexander, 'and 'devoting himself to the service of the church, he entered into orders: was 'first one of the Clerici Regis, and after that was made Archdeacon of Glas-'gow, and Rector of Morebattle anno 1222. At length King Alexander II. 'to whom the Archdeacon's parts and integrity was well known, preferred 'him to the Chancellor's place upon the removal of the Archdeacon of St. 'Andrews in 1226, and he held the office till his death, which quickly 'thereafter ensued anno 1227.'[3]

[1] Registrum de Dryburgh, No. 72.

[2] The history of Cambusbarron is [illegible] about the [illegible] of Stirling. [illegible] Walter de Polmaise, [illegible] of [illegible] in his possession, [illegible] [illegible]

[3] Crawford's Lives, p. [illegible] Adv. Library. [illegible] Charters, Regis. [illegible] Glasguensi, et Magistro Matheo [illegible] Cancellario. [illegible] Thoma de Morebattel, anno 1227. [illegible] Rector [illegible] Mr. Matthew Scot [illegible] Bishop of Aberdeen [illegible] [illegible] Cancellarius [illegible] Scotiæ. [illegible] Cancellarius [illegible] Scotiæ. [illegible] Lord Chancellor [illegible] Anno 1226.

III. Sir Alexander de Striveling of Cawder,[1] Sheriff of Striveling.

[1180–1245.]

From the charter by King Alexander II., dated at Stirling 30th September 1225, above quoted, it appears that Alexander, son of Peter de Strivelyng, was a witness along with Thomas de Strivelyng, Archdeacon of Glasgow, his supposed brother, and Gilbert de Strivelyng, who may have been a brother or other relative of Alexander and Thomas. Alexander witnessed numerous other charters by William the Lion and Alexander II. About the year 1180, the lands of 'Cader' and others, were given to the Bishop of Glasgow by William the Lion, for the safety of his soul.[2] Soon afterwards the bishop appears to have feued out the lands of Cawder to Sir Alexander de Striveling, whose descendants have continued to hold them for centuries under the Bishops of Glasgow and their successors.

Sir Alexander de Striveling endowed a chaplainry at the altar of St. Servan, which he had founded in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, with three merks annually 'de molendino meo de Cader.'[3] The charter of endowment is not dated, but the first witness named in it is 'H. de Montmorari,' dean of Glasgow, who also witnessed another grant in 1221;[4] and the grant by Sir Alexander may therefore be held to have been made about that date. It was certainly before 1232, as it was confirmed by Walter Bishop of Glasgow who died in that year.[5]

In a charter by William, son of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, to the church of Kelso, dated 1241,[6] the first witness is 'Domino Alexandro de Striveling tunc Constabulario de Rokesburg;' an office which was then of great

[1] The name of this property and parish has been spelt in many different ways, as will be seen in the documents hereafter to be cited: Cawder, Cadder, Cadzow, Cawder, Cawdor, and Cadzow. The spelling usually found in maps is Cadder, but that of Cawder is here adopted, because it expresses the pronunciation of the word which is spoken in the district, and which is not expressed by any of the other spellings.

[2] Register of Glasgow, p. 28, No. 29.

[3] Register of Glasgow, Nos. 121 and 122. The present mill of Cawder is situated near the parish church. [illegible] that old mill [illegible] a place called [illegible] and [illegible] Cawder and about a quarter of a mile to the west of the present mill. The grant of the [illegible] was [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[4] Register of Glasgow, No. [illegible].

[5] Ibid., No. 122 and Preface, p. xxvii.

[6] Liber de Calchou, No. 230.

trust and importance, as the castle of Roxburgh was one of the chief border strongholds.

Sir Alexander appears to have been succeeded in his office of sheriff of Stirlingshire by his son.

IV. JOHN DE STRIVELING OF OCHILTREE, &c.

[1241–1279.]

UNDER the designation of Sheriff of Stirling, he witnessed a charter of Alexander II. dated at Kirktune, 12th September, in the 28th year of the king's reign (1241).[1] John de Strivilen confirmed to the hospital of Soltre a toft and a croft in his manor of Ochiltree, with common of pasture for four cows, 12 ewes, with their lambs of one year old, and also one thrave of corn from every carrucate of his lands; and of his men, wherever they might be, on the southern side of the Forth. To that grant Gulfred prepositus de Ochiltree was a witness.[2]

John is presumed to have had three sons—

1. Alexander Striveling of Cawder, from whom descended Janet Stirling, heiress of Cawder, who was married to her kinsman, Sir James Stirling of Keir, as will afterwards be seen.

2. Sir John of Carse and Alva. Sir John de Striveling, Knight, and William de Striveling, his brother, are witnesses in a charter by William de Kynmonde without date, but probably about the year 1290.[3] Sir John was present at the pleadings between Bruce and Balid for the Scotch Crown in 1292, and there, with the rest, gave his homage to Edward as sovereign and lord paramount. Crawford, in his Remarks on the Ragman Roll (which was subscribed by John de Striveling), says that he 'is the ancestor of the Stirlings of Alva 'and Carse, of the same family with the Stirlings of 'Cadder.' The seal of arms of John, as appended to the Ragman Roll, is still preserved, and the shield bears on a chief, three buckles, as shown in the annexed woodcut.

Sir John de Striveling was sheriff and forester of Clackmannan, and lord of the Carse of Stirling, and of Alveth, and the superiority of Ochiltree in

[1] Register of Glasgow, No. 189.
[2] Chart. Soltre, No. 27.
[3] Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, No. 70.

the shire of Lanlithgow. He died before the year 1357, and his offices and estates were inherited by his only daughter Marjory Stirueling. She married John de Monteith, a younger son of Monteith of Ruskie, and resigned her offices and estates in the hands of Robert Steward of Scotland, who infeft John Monteith, the husband of Marjory, in the same. David II. by charter dated 25th January, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign (1357), restored Marjory and John to her offices and estates, to be held by them and the heirs of their marriage, whom failing, the lawful heirs of Marjory, in the same way as John de Strevylyn her father held the same.[1] Robert II confirmed a resignation made at Scone in the parliament held there on 22nd October 1382, by Marjory Stirling, daughter and heiress of the late John de Stirling, to William Monteith, her son and heir, and Elisabeth, his spouse, of the said offices and estates, and also the tenantries of Ochiltree and Pardovane, in the barony of West Kerse; reserving the liferent of Marjory.[2]

On account of this alliance, the Monteiths of Carse always carried the three Buckles of the Stirlings, quartered with the Monteith arms.[3]

3. Sir William, ancestor of the Keir line, whose history will be given at page 13, after tracing the descendants of his eldest brother Alexander, who inherited Cawder, and carried on that line of the Stirlings till they terminated in an heiress, who was married to James Stirling of Keir, and thus again united both families.

THE CAWDER LINE.

(1) Sir Alexander de Stirueling of Cawder, Knight

[1272–1300.]

Alexander, the eldest son of John (No. IV.), subscribed the Ragman Roll in 1292, under the designation 'del conte de Lanark.' Crawford, in his

[1] No. 5, p. 198. [2] No. 4, p. 200.

[3] These flourished at the struggles with Murray of Stirling, another family who had previously of the Cawder family, from her connection with Cawder. This was Mary, the sister of Lord of Robertoun, who in the year 1[illegible] granted to Sir William of Douglas the barony of Robertoun in [illegible] and Vicinity of Clyde. The condition on which Mary of Stirling was granted the barony, was her [illegible] in 1347 [illegible] Douglas and the [illegible] in the County of Lanark, which is the [illegible] of the Earls. (Mag. Vet. Cons. de Montrose, pp. 50-52.)

remarks on that roll says, that 'this' Alexander, 'from vouchers which 'cannot be called in question, is the head of the family of Stirlings of Calder, near Glasgow.' The eldest son of Alexander was—

(2) JOHN DE STRIVELING.

[1300–1333.]

IN 1272 Sir Alexander de Striveling granted a charter of the church lands of Alveth, to Saint Servan of Alveth, which is witnessed by 'Johanne filio meo 'primogenito.'[1] John was killed, and his cousin, also named John de Striveling, was taken prisoner at the battle of Halidon Hill, on 19th July 1333.[2]

(3) SIR JOHN OF STRIVELYNE OF CAWDER AND REGORTON, KNIGHT.

[1333–1408.]

HE is presumed to have been the son of John, who was slain at Halidon Hill. He inherited the lands of Cawder, which had belonged to his great great grandfather, Sir Alexander the Sheriff, and also the lands of Regorton in Perthshire. Sir John died in the year 1408, and was succeeded in the lands of Cawder and Regorton by his son.

(4) WILLIAM OF STRIVELYNE OF CAWDER AND REGORTON.

[1408–1432.]

HE obtained from Mathew Bishop of Glasgow, with consent of the Chapter, a charter of the lands of Cawder, which is not dated, but must have been granted about the end of the year 1408.[3]

William of Strevylling, Lord of Cadder, is a witness to a charter of the lands of Ballynearnach and others, by Duncan, Earl of the Levenax, to his 'lufwell sone Donald of the Levenax,' dated 22nd July 1421.[4]

[1] Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, No. 75.
[2] Hailes' Annals, vol. iii. p. 92. Edinburgh, 1792. See also Rymer's Fœdera.
[3] No. 8, p. 294.
[4] Charter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, to William, Earl of Lennox.

On 29th April 1432, William of Strivelyne was served heir of Sir John of Strivelyne, Knight, his father, in the lands of Regorton, in the shire of Perth, which were held ward of Walter de Haliburton, and had been twenty-four years in non-entry, since the death of Sir John, *i.e.* since 1408.[1]

William of Strivelyne of Cawder acquired, on 3rd August 1422, the lands of Gallisholme, lying in the west part of Galliston, and shire of Ayr, in wadset, from George Campbell, laird of the west part of Galliston, to be redeemable on payment of 20 merks.[2]

In 1431, William Striveling of Cawder was one of the hostages for payment of the ransom of King James I. from the king of England.[3] He died between 29th April 1432 and 23rd June 1434, and was succeeded by his son.

(5) Sir William Striveling of Cawder and Regorton.

[1432–1487.]

It appears from an instrument of sasine, dated 23rd June 1434, that he was infeft in the lands of Cawder, as heir of his father.[4]

On 21st January 1442, a decree of the Lords of Council was obtained at the instance of William of Strivelyne, Lorde of Cadore, against Gilbert of Striveling, concerning the lands of Kirkmichael Strivelyne, lying above Leven, within the shire of Dunbarton, whereby it was found that these lands belonged to William, and Gilbert was ordained to remove therefrom, and to pay the mail yearly to William, from the time he took sasine thereof.[5]

Sir William Strivelyne died on 6th May 1487. He had five sons:

1. William his successor.

2. Humphrey, who was procurator for his father in a requisition concerning the lands of Easter Cawder, dated at Stirling, 10th May 1472.[6]

3. Robert and } procurators for their eldest brother, William of Cawder,
4. Andrew, } on 7th January 1492.

5. William, the second of the name. He and Andrew are called sons of Sir William in the instrument of sasine in favour of his eldest son William, as his heir in Cawder, dated 31st May 1487.[7]

[1] No. 14, p. 210. [2] No. 11, p. 208. [3] Rot. Scot. II. 277a. [4] No. 16, p. 212.
[5] No. 20, p. 216. [6] No. 47, p. 247. [7] No. 57, p. 259.

(6) William Striveling of Cawder.

[1487–1505.]

'William Stervelyng, son and heir apparent of the Lord of Cader,' witnessed a charter by Sir Alexander Montgomerie of Ardrossane, Knight, dated 13th January 1461.[1] William was served heir to his father in the lands of Cawder on 30th May 1487. The jury find, that the lands had been in nonentry through the death of Sir William for three weeks and three days. He was infeft in Cawder on 31st May 1487,[2] by virtue of a precept by the Vicar-General of Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, who was then abroad. William Striveling was also infeft in the lands of Kirkmichael Stirlyng, on 31st December 1487,[3] and was served heir to his father in the lands of Letter, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Stirling, on 29th May 1487.[4]

On 7th January 1492, William Strevelyne of Cawder granted a procuratory to Robert and Andrew Strevelyne, his brothers, for resigning his lands of Kirkmichael and Blarnarn, in the hands of the superior, in favour of William Strevelyne, his son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth Buchanan, his wife.[5]

There is still appended to this procuratory the seal of the granter, which bears on a Bend engrailed, three buckles. The crest is a swan's head issuing out of a coronet, being the same as the original crest of the Earls of Crawford. David, the fifth Earl, who was created Duke of Montrose in 1488, carried the same crest on his ducal seal.

It might be thought, that as the Keir family carried the plain Bend, and those of Cawder the Bend engrailed, the latter were cadets of the former. But the mere fact of engrailing a Bend does not invariably establish cadency. Nisbet says—'Those principal families who have any of those lines of partition in their arms, their cadets, in my humble opinion, besides making them crooked by putting them under accidental forms as ingrailed, invected, waved, &c. should give also some other additional figure or other eminent alteration'—'for these accidental forms alone do neither shew the degrees

[1] Original at Kilmaron.
[2] No. 56, p. 248.
[3] No. 57, p. 250.
[4] No. 58, p. 252.
[5] Procuratory in Kelly.

'of birth, nor time when cadets descended of principal Houses, and are not 'so serviceable as the minute differences.'[1]

Sir David Lindsey's Heraldic work, which was written in the middle of the 16th century, gives the arms of Stirling of Keir with the Bend engrailed, and those of Cawder with the Bend plain, as shown in the fac simile opposite. Nisbet mentions, that in the House of Falahill, the Keir arms, with the Bend engrailed, were illuminated with those of many others of the Barons of Scotland in the year 1604.[2]

With such variation in the use of engrailing the Bend, both by the Cawder and Keir families, little weight can be attached to it as an heraldic test of cadency.

On 27th December 1505, William of Strevelyne, Laird of Cawder, granted a precept for giving possession to William of Hamilton in Kincavyll of the lands of Craiglocy, in the barony of Bernabrogall, and shire of Linlithgow, in terms of an assignation of liferent, granted by the said William of Strevelyne. One of the witnesses to this precept is Mr. John Strevelyn, curate of Cawder.[3]

William Strevelyne (6) of Cader, died on 11th February 1505. He had one son—

(7) William Striveling of Cawder.

[1505–1517.]

On 23rd March 1505, he was served heir of his father, the deceased William Striveling of Cawder, who had died about forty days before.[4] He also obtained a precept, dated 28th April 1506, from Sir William Menteith of West Kerse, Knight, for infeofting him as heir of his said father in the lands of Ochiltree, in the barony of West Kerse.

William Striveling married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk.[5] He died before 25th April 1517, and was succeeded by his son—

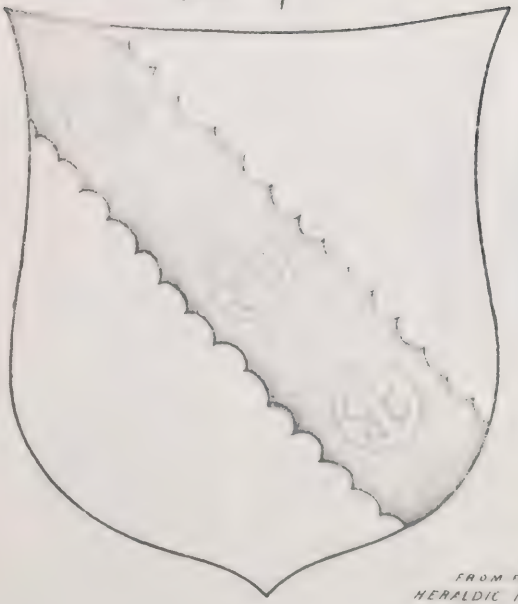
(8) Andrew Striveling of Cawder.

[1517–1522.]

On 25th April 1517, he obtained a precept of clare constat from the said

[1] Essay on Cadency, p. 147.
[2] Vol. i. p. 102.
[3] No. 74, p. 281.
[4] No. 75, p. 281.
[5] Genealogical Collections, p. 1. Women and set forth in Women Collections in the year of God 1662' Cawder and Lony Charter Chest.

Skimelmitt of Kair



Skimeling of Cathodd

FROM FOLIO 45 OF THE
HERALDIC MS. OF SIR DAVID LINDSAY,
LORD LYON A.D. 154[illegible] IN ADVOCATES LIBRARY
EDINBURGH

126

12 b

Stirling of that Ilk

FROM FOLIO 1 OF
THE HERALDIC MS OF [illegible] POINT 1694
IN LYON OFFICE EDINBURGH

The above [illegible] Page [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
"Noble [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]

Sir William Menteith, for infeoffing him as heir of his father in the lands of Ochiltree.

He married Marjory Cunynghame, who survived her husband, and died shortly before 16th February 1524.[1] Andrew Stirling died before 15th September 1522, leaving an only daughter—

(9) Janet Striveling, Heiress of Cawder.

[1522.]

She succeeded her father Andrew Striveling in 1522, in the estate of Cawder. In 1534 or 1535, she was married to her kinsman James Striveling of Keir, and afterwards conveyed the estate of Cawder to him and his heirs, as will be more particularly noticed when tracing the Keir line.

Having now traced the main or Cawder line till its junction with the Keir branch, the descent of that branch will next be shown.

THE KEIR LINE.

V. Sir William de Striveling, Knight.

[1270–1295.]

As already stated (pp. 7–8), the third son of John de Striveling (No. IV.) was Sir William de Striveling, Knight. He witnessed a charter by William Gourlay to the Abbey of Melrose, in the year 1293,[2] and with Sir John de Striveling, his brother, he witnessed a charter by William de Kinmonde to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth.[3] Sir James Balfour, in his Blazons, says, that in the year 1292, 'Sir William Stirling carried, parted per fesse, sable and or, three buckles of the last on the first.'[4]

Several seals, belonging to persons of the name of Stirling, are appended to the Deeds of Homage—commonly called the Ragman Rolls—which were exacted by Edward I. from the Scottish Barons in 1292 and 1296, and are preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster. Willelmus de Strevelin

[1] No. 167, p. 320.
[2] Sir James Dalrymple's Coll. Index.
[3] Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, No. 59.
[4] Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 401.

has a shield of arms—on a chief three buckles, supported by two lions, as appears from the annexed woodcut. Johan de Striveline, chevalier, bears the same coat as already shown. Johannes de Strivelyn bears six mullets, three, two, and one, as appears from the annexed woodcut. The latter was Sir John Striveline of Moray, chief of the family of Striveling, which settled in Moray. Alexander de Striveling acquired lands there before 1234, by marriage with a daughter of Freskin de Kerdale, a near relative of the great family of de Moravia,[1] and Sir John was probably the son of that marriage. The mullets borne by him were the arms of the Moray family, and either through the intermarriage of his father, or from his being a vassal of that family, he had assumed the mullets as arms of alliance or dependence.

The origin of the Buckles, which have for so long a period been the chief Stirling arms, has not been ascertained. Buckles, clasps, and rings in heraldry, 'represent power and authority in the bearers, as also an acknowledgment of a dependence of sovereign powers: for such things were of 'old ordinary gifts of superiors, as badges of fidelity and firmness.'[2] Buckle of that ilk, an old family in Berwickshire, carried on a Bend three buckles. Through intermarriage, the Bernlay or Lennox Stewarts quartered these Buckles with their own arms. It is possible, that one of the early Stirlings, who settled in the border counties, may have intermarried with the Buckles, and thus acquired the Buckles in the same manner as the Stewarts. The Buckles are the well-known badge of the Leslie family, and though the Stirlings acquired Keir from them, it is certain that they did not then assume the Buckles, for it can be shown that they carried them two centuries at least before their acquisition of Keir.

It is worthy of notice, that the ancient family of Calder carried Buckles;[3] and the present Earl of Cawdor, as representing them, quarters the Buckles with his own Campbell coat. It is possible, that Cawder in Lanarkshire may have belonged to a family of that name before it was granted by William the Lion to the Bishop of Glasgow; and that Alexander Striveling, on his acquir-

[1] Chartulary of Moray, No. 86. [2] Nisbet, i. 101. [3] Laing's Seals, p. 31, No. 150.

ing the estate, or through an intermarriage with the family, may have adopted the Buckles.

Sir William Striveling is presumed to have been father of—

VI. JOHN DE STRIWELYNE OF RATHORAN IN LORN.

[1295–1339.]

JOHN DE STRIWELYNE is presumed to have been taken prisoner at Halidon Hill on 19th July 1333, where his cousin of the same name was slain.

John de Striwelyne married Mary, the aunt of John of Argyll, Lord of Lorn, the last of the male line of the ancient Lords of Lorn, who claimed descent from Dugal, the son of Somerled of Argyle and the Isles. John of Lorn granted to Mary, his aunt, the wife of John de Strevelyn, the lands of Rathoran, and others, in Lorn, to be held of the granter for payment of a pair of spurs. This charter is dated at Perth on the Nativity of St. Mary 1338;[2] and it was perhaps granted to the lady on the occasion of her marriage.

In the following year, 1339, John de Striwelyne and Alan Boyd, styled by Fordun 'valentes armigeri,' commanded the Archers, under the Steward of Scotland, at the siege of Perth, when they were both slain.[3]

The death of John de Striwelyne at Perth is also recorded by Wyntoun in his Cronykil—

> 'Qwhil thai ware lyand at that Town
> 'Thai had oft tynys bykkoryng,
> 'Qwhare there was far and nere schotyng
> 'Thaire deyd twa Scottis Squyeris
> 'As thai war governand thaire archerys
> 'Alane Boyd and Jhone of Stryvelyne.'[4]

He was father of—

VII. WILLIAM OF STRIVELYN OF RATHORAN.

[1339–1393.]

WILLIAM may have been born in 1339, being the year following the marriage of his parents. He possessed the lands of Rathoran by the same tenure as they had

[1] Hailes' Annals, vol. iii. p. 92. Edition, 1792, and reference to Knyghton.
[2] No. 2, p. 198.
[3] Fordoun, xii. 45.
[4] Vol. ii. p. 263-4.

been granted to Mary, the wife of John de Strivelyne, and her heirs. It appears from the retour of his son in 1423, that William had been dead about thirty years, that is, since 1393, fifty-five years after the grant to Mary Stirling.

CHAPTER II.

[1370–1588.]

FROM LUKAS OF STRIVELYNE (SON OF WILLIAM), THE FIRST OF THE FAMILY WHO ACQUIRED THE LANDS OF KEIR, TO SIR JAMES STRIVELINE, WHO MARRIED THE HEIRESS OF CAWDER IN 1534, AND THUS RE-UNITED THE FAMILIES OF KEIR AND CAWDER.

VIII. LUKAS[1] OF STRIVELYNE OF RATHORAN, RATHERNE, BOQUHUMBRY, AND THE FIRST OF KEIR.

[1370–1449.]

HE acquired the lands of Ratherne or Quoiqs, which lie in the parish of Dunblane, about the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century. On 8th October 1414, he obtained a charter from Euphemia Countess Palatine of Strathorne, of the lands of Wester Ratherne, in the earldom of Stratherne, under a limitation to him and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to William of Strivelyne, Lord of Cadar, and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the nearest heirs-male of the surname of Strevelyne, whom failing, to the said Lucas's nearest heirs whomsoever, whom failing, to return to the Countess and her heirs.[2] This charter proceeds upon the resignation made by Lukas, in consequence of a tailzie between him and the said William of Strevelyne of Cadar, who appears to have been his nearest heir-male, failing his own children. This family arrangement by the two cousins, at so early a period, corroborates the relationship between them.

On 11th January 1423, Lucas of Strevelyn was served nearest heir of the deceased William of Strevelyn his father, in the said lands of Ratheran and

[1] The Christian name of [illegible] 1393. He and his predecessors were hereditary [illegible] of Stratherne [illegible] Chamberlain of Lochtay. Thomas, son of William the son of Clement, was [illegible] Lord of Perchandy, in the middle of the 13th cen- [illegible]

[2] No. 19, p. 26.

others. The genealogists, that William of Stirling had been dead about thirty years.[1]

Besides possessing Rathcrum and Rathcrum, Lukas of Stirling acquired Bonkyldunnyne, in the barony of Leslie, and shire of Fife, and was designated of those lands in 1448, when mutual exemptions of lands were made between him and George Lord the Leysly of Leven, whereby the former acquired Keir, and the latter Pondarry and the hills of Dallinglile, in the lordship of Leslie. These exemptions were made by patent series of resignation granted by the respective proprietors. The procratory by Lukas of Stirling is dated 6th May 1448. It empowers William of Stirling, his son and apparent heir, to resign Pondarry and the hills of Dallinglile in favour of the baron of that ilk, at Leysly, the Lord's chief place of the same barony. This procratory is still preserved in the Rothes charter-chest.[2] It has the seal of Lukas appended—on a bend, three buckles, as shown in the annexed woodcut. The buckles thus continued to be carried by Lukas Stirveling in the 15th century, as they had been by his ancestor William de Stirveling in the 13th, with this change that they were borne by both the Cowdie and Keir families on a bend instead of a chief. This variation is noticed by Nisbet, who does not attach any importance to the difference of the Buckles.

On the day following, 7th May 1448, a procratory was granted by George of Leysly, Lord of that ilk, for resigning in the King's hands the heir of the lands of Keyr, in favour of Lukas of Stirveling of Rathcrum.

Lukas had previously acquired a wadset of Keir from Sir William of Rothes, and was infeft in them on 22nd January 1423.[3] In this instrument Lukas is designated of Rothcrum, and he had probably acquired Bonkyldunnyne between that date and 1448, when he is designated of the latter estate.

The place of Keir,[4] which was thus originally acquired by Lukas of

[1] Wood's Peerage, p. 248. Lukas is styled "son of Patrick" in a charter of Robert, Duke of Albany, granting the lands of Ardrie to Lukas, dated 1420. Lukas had a son Patrick, who died before 1425. Lukas had also William, who died in his father's lifetime. This Patrick may be the same person as Lukas the Stirling, who died in 1414. The Keir Stirlings

the Duke of Albany, dated 1420, granting the lands of Ardrie to Lukas Stirling, Lukas is styled "son of Patrick." [illegible]

[2] Nisbet, p. 2.

[3] Nisbet, p. 2.

[4] Keir is now the property and residence of Colonel Stirling, M.P. for Perthshire, and is in the parish of Dunblane. The Keir Stirlings

Strieling, and other Keirs in the same district of the country, is thus described by the Rev. Dr. Robertson—'Kier is one of a chain of rude 'forts, which are all called Kiers, that run along the north face of the 'Strath or valley of Monteath. These forts are at present in ruins, and 'are discernible to strangers only by knolls of green surface covering a 'great heap of loose stones: but well known to the inhabitants of the 'country, who carry away the stones for building enclosures and houses. 'One of these forts was situated at the place of Keir. There are also 'kiers at Achinsalt, at Berland, at Palinackader, at Tar, and in many 'other places of that direction, all similar to one another in respect of 'situation, construction, prospect and materials: which is a strong pre-'sumption at least, if not a clear proof, that their use was the same.'[1]

In the neighbouring parish of Kippen, many places have the name of Keir—'which bear the marks of some ancient military work, namely—'Keir-hill of Glentirran, Keir-hill of Dasher, Keir-brae of Drum, Keir-'know of Armmore, and Keir-brae of Garden. On the summit of each of 'these, there is a plain of an oval figure, surrounded with a rampart, which 'in most of them still remains entire. The Peel of Garden, on which there 'is a work of the same kind, is less elevated in point of situation. It 'rises but a little above the carse. The enclosure, however, is considerably 'larger than that of the keirs: and the rampart and ditch, in respect of 'form and appearance, have suffered less from the injuries of time.'[2]

There is a parish called Keir in Dumfriesshire, which the learned author of Caledonia says, derives from the British *Caer*, signifying a fort. 'This 'appellation has assumed the form of Keir in many names of places in 'North Britain. A range of British or Caledonian forts along the northern 'side of the Forth are still called *Keirs* by the Scoto-Saxon people: but '*Caer* by the Gaelic inhabitants.'[3] This etymology is confirmed by the New Statistical Account of the Parish of Keir, which states, that close by a farm-house, now called Nether Keir, a tower once stood.

[illegible] Keir House, was perhaps [illegible] Keir.

[1] Statistical Account of Logie, Perth, 1796.

[2] Ibid. Kippen.

[3] Caledonia, vol. iii. p. 100.

Sir Walter Scott celebrates the Keir in the Lady of the Lake—

> 'Blairdrummond sees the hoofs strike fire,
> 'They sweep like breeze through Ochtertyre,
> 'They mark just glance and disappear,
> 'The lofty brow of ancient Keir.'

Lukas of Strevelyn, the first acquirer of Keir, died between 19th December 1449 and 13th April 1452. He had a son, William, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Margaret, who was married to Sir Colin Campbell, second son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, which Sir Colin 'wes the first 'laird of Glenurquhay discenditt off the house off Lochow off the name 'of Campbell.'[1]

It appears from the same authority, that Margaret Stirling was the fourth wife of Sir Colin Campbell, and that on her 'he begatt tua sones, the eldar 'callit Jhone Campbell quha thereafter succedit Laird of Lawerisk, the 'other nanit George Campbell, quha deit young, and ane dochtir callit 'Helene Campbell, quha wes first mareit on Makcane of Arbnaintroch, 'and thereafftir on Makgregoure.'[2]

An instrument quoted in the same work records, that on the 9th of February 1468, Margaret de Striveling, Lady of Glenurquha, 'In curia de 'Glendochyrt, tenta apud Kandrecht Kilin, per baliwna ejusdem a Johanne 'M Molcalum M Gregor, petiit firmas suas de terris de Corchoynan. Qui 'Johannes respondebat plane in facie predicte curie, coram omnibus ibidem 'existentibus, denegauit, et dixit quod non accepit assolutionem dictarum 'terrarum a dicta domina Margaretta, sed a Deore de Meser, et quod non 'tenebatur in aliquas firmas de terminis elapsis, quia solvit illas dicto 'Deora quo accepit predictas terras.'[3]

IX. Sir William of Striveline, of Ratherne and Keir, Knight.

[1420–1471.]

William, afterwards Sir William of Striveling, Knight, the eldest son and heir of Lukas, was commonly designated of Ratherne after his father's death.

[1] Black Book of Taymouth, p. 9.
[2] Ibid., pp. 11, 12.
[3] Ibid. Preface, p. xxxvi. Deore de Stirling is one of the witnesses to the instrument.

Although he inherited that part of Keir which was acquired by his father from Norman Leslie, and acquired himself the other half of Keir, he was not usually designated of that estate.

William of Streveline acquired several estates. In 1448, he obtained the lands of Lubnach, in Strathgartney, from Joneta of Kinross, Lady of Kippenross. The charter bears to be granted in consideration of his help and counsel afforded to the lady in recovering these lands which her forefathers had wadset to John of Menteith. The reddendo was a roebuck's head.[1]

In the year 1455, he bought the half of the lands of Keir, commonly called Kere-Hawden (Hablane), from Walter Hawden of Kelore,[2] and also the middle part of the lands of Glassingall, Schamaw and Garnortone, in the earldom of Strathearn, from Archibald of Kynbuck of that ilk.[3] In the year 1468, he also acquired from the said Archibald of Kynbuck, the lands of Lytil and Meikle Kynbuck, in the regality of Strathearn.[4]

On 16th August 1466, Sir William Streveling of Keir, was infeft in five-eighth parts of the lands of Kennoway in Fife, on a charter by Thomas Chalmers, the superior.[5]

William of Striveline was knighted in 1460, and died between 8th September 1468 and 23rd May 1471.

Sir William was thrice married—1st, to Margaret Cunningham; 2dly, in 1466, to Euphame;[6] and 3dly, to Agnes Bruce, who survived him, and married, before 1491, David Blare of Adamtoun, whom she survived. She was alive on 15th July 1513. By his first marriage he had—

1. William, his heir.

And by the third—

2. John Striveling, who entered into a contract with his nephew, Sir John Stirling of Keir, dated 15th July 1513, whereby John obliges himself to renounce all his right to the lands of Manyvilwestoun and Balquhonny, and to cause his mother, Agnes Bruce, to renounce her right to the said lands; in consideration whereof the said Sir John is to infeft his uncle in ten merks' worth of the lands of Lundurrie, in the barony of Dunbreich, and shire of Fife, and to give him four merks' worth of land which he had

[1] No. 26, p. 222. [2] No. 31, p. 227. [3] No. 32, p. 228. [4] Charter Seal Register, 27th October 1466. The [illegible] of the lady has not been ascertained.
[5] Kier Writs. [6] No. 41, p. 239. [illegible]

of the king, called the West Third of Ratterne, with the hall on the Hall mark which John of Lummysden inhabited, with seed and corn and whole plenishing thereof, for his service done and to be done to Sir John.[1]

This John Striveling was probably father of Robert Striveling of Wellcoyg, whose two daughters and heirs, Margaret and Mariot Striveling, in 1531, resigned these lands to Sir John Striveling of Keir, for certain good deeds done by him to them.[2]

3. William: The existence of William is proved by the following evidence:

William Striuilin, brother to the Laird of Kere, was ordained by the Lords of Council, on 3rd February 1488, to restore to James Simson a great number of cattle, horses, and goods taken by William and his accomplices from the place of Lekra.[3] On 27th February 1489, the said Lords ordained certain persons named in their decree, to relieve 'William of Striuelin, brother 'to the Lard of Kere,' at the hands of James Simson, from payment of portions of the above goods;[4] and the Lords Auditors ordained, on 13th October 1479, that William of Striuiling of the Kere, and William his brother, should relieve John Bishop of Dunblane of £26, 8s.[5]

William Stirling having been called by the same Christian name as his eldest brother the laird, it may be doubted if the former was legitimate, as it was not usual for two brothers-german to have the same Christian name.

4. Lewis, who was concerned in an adventure with Squire Meldrum, regarding the widowed Lady Gleneagles, which will be afterwards noticed.

Besides these sons, Sir William Striveling of Keir appears to have had a daughter, Catherine Striveling. In Martine's Genealogical Account of the Betons of Balfour, it is stated, that John Beton, the fourth Laird of Balfour, married 'Catherine Stirling, daughter to the Laird of Keir, and got in tocher 'with her the eight part of the lands of Kennoway, which was the begin-

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[1] Keir Writs.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Acta Dom. Concilii, p. 105. The articles which were taken by William Striveling were very [illegible] [illegible] — 10 oxen, 15 kye, 4 young nolt, 2 pair of sheets, two [illegible], a pair of [illegible], a blew gown, of woman 2 sarkis, a brest corche, three sekkis, a woman's hud, a pair of [illegible], 2 [illegible], a [illegible], a kerch, a [illegible] of [illegible], two [illegible] [illegible] gloves, [illegible] 1 yomanis kaytes.

[4] Acta Dom. Concilii, p. 132.

[5] Acta Auditorum, p. 86.

'ning of their interest there.'[1] There is no evidence of this marriage in the Keir charter-chest; but the papers may have perished in the burning of Keir, which took place in 1488, as will be afterwards more particularly noticed. The ownership of Kennoway by the Stirlings, and their connection with the Betons, are established by documents still in the Balfour charter-chest. These are—an instrument of sasine of five-eighth parts of the lands of Kennoway, proceeding on a charter by Thomas Chalmer the superior, in favour of Sir William Streveling of Keir, Knight, dated the 16th of August 1456; and assedation in feu-farm by Sir William Streveling in favour of John Bethune of Balfour, 'his louit cousing,' of the said lands of Kennoway, dated 15th July 1473.[2]

X. Sir William of Striveling of Keir, Knight.

[1471–1503.]

William of Striveling was infeft as heir to his father in the lands of Keir, Glassingall, Lubnocht and others, on a Crown precept, dated 23rd May 1471.[3]

In 1472, he founded a chaplainry at the altar of the Virgin, on the north side of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, for the salvation of King James III., John Hepburn, Bishop of Dunblane, Lucas Striveling, Sir William Striveling, and Margaret his wife, his own father and mother, and for the salvation of himself, his wife, and children—endowing the chaplain with a toft and croft of the land of Keir, lying under the town thereof, the lands of Schaurach and Woolland, parts of Glassingall, and an annualrent of forty shillings from the lands of Kippancrayt and the Mill of Strowe—to be held by the chaplain for performing divine service at the said altar; and declaring, that the latter should forfeit his office if he absented himself from his duty for two months, and that the right of patronage should belong to the said William of Striveling and his heirs, if they presented a chaplain within two months after a vacancy. This endowment was much more ample than those usually made in favour of chaplains.[4]

[1] MSS. Antiquaries' Library. Extracts from Charters of the Reign of Queen Mary, &c. Maitland Club, p. 154.

[2] No. 41 and 42, pp. 240, 241.

[3] No. 43, p. 243. George and Malcolm Streveling are witnesses to the sasine.

[4] No. 46, p. 244.

On 1st March 1472, William Stirling of Keir granted a charter of his lands of Balquhonary to Marjot Fleming, his spouse, daughter to Robert Lord Fleming, in liferent, and their children to be procreated, in fee.[1]

In 1473, he resigned, in the hands of James III. the lands of the Kere, Lupnoich, Glassingawis, Dachlewane, and Ratherne-Striveling, in the earldom of Strathearne, and the lands of Strowe in Perthshire; and obtained a letter under the Privy Seal of the King, declaring them united to the barony of Keir.[2]

He granted a tack of the lands of Tullikettill to his neighbour, Humphrey Murray of Abercairney, which he was called on to warrant in 1485.[3]

This Laird of Keir espoused the cause of the nobles, headed by Prince James, against King James III. Shortly before the battle of Sauchieburn, or as it was also called, the Field of Stirling, and after a skirmish with the Royal Forces, in which the Prince's party were unsuccessful, the Prince took refuge in the Tower of Keir, but he was driven out, and the place burned to the ground by his pursuers.

On 7th January 1488, soon after the accession of James IV., William Striveline resigned in the king's hands, the lands of Kere, the Tower and Place of Kere, the lands of Kippendavy, Glassingall, Strowe, Lupnoch, Ratherne-Striveling, Dachlewane, and an annualrent of 40s. out of Kippenrate,[4] and on the same day, a charter passed the Great Seal, by which the King, after narrating, that the Tower and Place of Kere had been burned by order of James III. when last at Striveling, by the instigation of his evil counsellors, by which all the old writs and evidents relating to the said lands had been destroyed, erected all the said lands and others into a Barony, to be called the Barony of Keire, and to be held blanch for payment of a pair of gilt spurs at the Tower of Kere, on the feast of St. John the Baptist.[5]

When James IV. accepted the resignation of the barony of Kere for a new erection, he had knighted the Laird, for in the instrument he is styled William Striveling, and in the charter, Sir William.

[1] Wigton Peerage Book, p. 65.
[2] No. 48, p. 247.
[3] Original Decreet of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, 14 March 1485, in Abercairney Charter Chest.
[4] No. 61, p. 264.
[5] No. 62, p. 265.

James IV. also granted, on 28th October 1488, £100 to 'Schir Wilzeam of Stirling to the bigging of his place.'[1]

This grant of money, the erection of the barony of Keir, and the knighthood, formed the recompence which Sir William Striveling received for his support of the cause of James IV. and for his losses at the hands of James III.

Sir William Striveling was engaged in the battle of Sauchieburn, and having been one of the three who were said to pursue the king from the field of battle, he has been accused of having been directly implicated in the murder of the king.

The accusation against Sir William Stirling is stated by Scott in his Tales of a Grandfather. He says—'Who this murderer was has never been 'discovered, or whether he was really a priest or not. There were three 'persons, Lord Gray, Stirling of Keir, and one Borthwick a priest, observed 'to pursue the king closely, and it was supposed that one or other of them 'did the bloody deed.'

This statement is obviously taken from Buchanan, who says—'There 'were three who pursued the king very closely in his flight, namely—Patrick 'Gray, the head of his family, Sterline of Keir, and a priest named Borth-'wick; but it is not well known which of them gave him his mortal 'wound.'

While Buchanan, followed by Scott, names three persons who pursued the king, and from that circumstance suspects one or other of them as having done the deed, this is at variance with the earlier and more authentic history of Pitscottie,[2] who accuses Lord Gray's servant alone.

Pitscottie's Chronicle was written about the year 1565. He was assisted in his work by the brother and successor of David Lord Lindsay of the Byres, who stood so steadfastly by James III. and presented him with the horse which carried him from the field of battle. If there had been any

[1] Treasurer's Accounts 1488. [illegible] Treasurer's Account, there is entered [illegible] of £3, 12s. to Clerk of Stirling to [illegible] 'Kings Grace Building.' Sir [illegible] obtained a decree by the Lords Auditors against Sir Adam Murray, Knight, to pay the sum of [illegible] and [illegible] for damage and skaith sustained by Sir [illegible] on the destroying and spoiling of the [illegible] of the Keir, 31 July 1489. Acta Dom. [illegible]

[2] History of Scotland by Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie, 3d Edition, p. 143.

suspicion or tradition that the Laird of Keir stabbed the king, Pitscottie and Lord Lindsay would not have failed to notice it in their chronicle, instead of attributing the act to the servant of Lord Gray.

On this evidence, Sir William Stirling might be cleared of the vague suspicion first thrown out by Buchanan about a century after the battle. But this is not the only evidence tending to exculpate the Laird of Keir of any part in the assassination of James III. There is an Act of Parliament, almost contemporary with the event, which provides, 'be the 'command and advertisement of our sovereign lord the king,' that 'for 'the eschewing and ceasing of the heavy murmurs and noise of the people 'of the deid' (death) 'and slaughter of our sovereign lord's fader . . . . 'that the person or persons that put violent hands on his person, and 'slew him, are nocht punished,' a reward should be given to any who 'should make known those that were the overthrowers of the late king 'with their hands.' James IV. being 'unist desirous' that the 'perpetrators 'be known and punished after their demerits,' calling the murder an 'odious 'and cruel deed,' and a reward of 100 merks worth of land is offered for the discovery.[1]

If at the date of this Act, and previous to it, rumour had pointed to the Laird of Keir as the guilty person, the king would have been obliged to take cognizance of him, to satisfy the 'heavy murmurs and noise of the people.' But instead of this, James IV. conferred upon him repeated favours, and treated him in a manner which he could not have done had he been suspected of his father's murder, regarding which the king himself is said to have entertained keen remorse.

Abercromby in his Martial Atchievements, thus refers to the death of James III. 'All that we certainly know of the matter is, that he was 'inhumanely murdered in a mill to which he had retired: some say by 'the Lord Gray, Robert Stirling of Keir, and Sir Andrew Borthwick, 'an unworthy priest. Fame, says Heathernden, reporteth that the priest, 'after shriving, which I take to be hearing his confession, stabbed him 'with a dagger. But I much doubt whether one that was so wicked 'as to take away his life, would, especially in that haste and hurry, be

[1] Acts of Parl., ii. p. 230.

'capable of so much good, as to endeavour the salvation of his soul. 'They of the sirname of Stirling, which is certainly one of the most 'loyal in the kingdom, are very much dissatisfied that any of them should 'be thought guilty of such an infamous action as the murder of a king. 'They say that it was not Robert, but one Sir William Stirling, who 'was Laird of Keir at the time. Nor are they of the sirname of Gray less 'offended upon the same account. And Ferrerius tells us expressly, that 'it was never known who those savage and furious rebels were that gave 'the blow to the king.'[1]

Ferrerius' History of Scotland was written about the same time as Pitscottie's. The evidence of these two early authors, coupled with the contemporary proceedings of James IV. and Sir William Striveling, seems to exculpate the latter from any direct participation in the murder of James III.

On 28th February 1491, the 'Forspekkare' for Agnes Brois, widow of David Blare of Adamtoun, asked in presence of the Lords of Council a 'Not' that the procurator for the Laird of Keir answered to the allegation of George Lord Seton, that he had paid to the said Laird of Kere 312 merks for redemption of the lands of Monyvyloustoun and Kinwad: 'That 'the said soume was nocht payit in sufficient money, bot in blak money, 'nocht hafand cours for the tyme, gif ony money wes payit.'[2]

On 14th July 1492, the Lords of Council ordained that Sir William Striueling of the Kere, Knycht, as heir to maquhile Sir William Striuiling, his father, should warrant ten pounds worth of the lands of Monyvyloustoun, or other lands of equal value, to 'Agnes Brois and hir Bairns.'[3] 'Agnes the Bruce, Lady of Perston,' was again before the Lords of Council on 23rd November 1503, in an action against the same Sir William Striueling of the Keir, Knight, anent the avale and quantity of the lands of Monivyloustoun, which Agnes had recovered from Sir William. In this action John Striueling was procurator for Agnes.[4]

Sir William married—1st, in 1472, Muriel, daughter of Robert Lord Fleming, *s. p.*; 2nd, before 1495, Margaret Crichtoun, daughter of James

[1] Abercromby, vol. ii. p. 477.
[2] Acta Dom. Con., p. 215.
[3] Acta Dom. Con., p. 264.
[4] Reg. Sig. Nov. 1503, vol. xv.

Crichtoun of Ruthvendenny (afterwards the second wife *s. p.* of Sir John, first Lord Semphill),[1] and had by her:—

1. Sir John, his heir.

2. William 'Wilzeame of Strivelling, brother to Sir John Strivelling of the Keir, Knycht,' is a witness to a contract between Sir John and John Kinross of Kippenross, dated 10th April 1516.[2]

3. Katherine Stirling, the second wife of Archibald, Earl of Angus, called 'Bell the Cat,' of which marriage was Sir Archibald Douglas, appointed Lord Treasurer in 1526, whom James V. at one time loved to call his 'Grey Steil' (a hero of popular romance), the progenitor of the Douglases of Kilspindie. He was attainted and forfeited by Parliament on 5th September 1528, and retired into France; but weary of exile, he returned to Scotland. He went to Stirling, and threw himself on his knees before the king, when returning from hunting, and implored permission to lead an obscure life in his native land. The king passed the suppliant without an answer, and rode briskly up the steep hill towards the castle. Kilspindie kept pace with the horse, in vain endeavouring to catch a glance from the implacable monarch. He sat down at the gate, wearied and exhausted, and asked for a draught of water, which was refused by the royal attendants. Returning into France, he died of a broken heart. His forfeiture was rescinded 15th March 1542, when Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, his son and heir, was restored to his estates.[3]

Katherine Stirling had by Alexander, third Lord Home, Great Chamberlain, a natural son, John Home. On 11th June 1513, Lord Home granted a precept for infeofing her in liferent, and John Home, their son, and his heirs, in fee, in the lands of Innerallen, in the shire of Stirling.[4] This grant was made on account of the great love and favour which Lord Home bore to the said Katherine Stirling and her son.

On 24th August 1541, Alexander, Master of Home, with consent of George, Lord Home, his father, and his curators, granted a charter to the said John Home, and his heirs, whom failing, to Andrew Home, brother-german of the Master, and the heirs whomsoever of the latter, of the

[1] Douglas Peerage.
[2] No. 97, p. 206.
[3] Wood's Peerage, p. 475, and Musgrave's Obituary, Bannatyne, I. xxi.
[4] No. 88, p. 296.

half of the lands of Innerallon:[1] and on this charter John Home was infeft.

In 1557, the lands fell to the Crown on the death of John Home: and Queen Mary granted a presentation in favour of James Stiveling of Keir, and Janet Chisholme his wife, in joint fee, and the heirs of James, of the half of the lands of Innerallon, fallen in Her Majesty's hands by the death of John Home, therein designed of Hutcomball, a bastard, without lawful heirs of his body, or without making a disposition thereof in his lifetime.[2] This presentation was made for the purpose of having the presentees entered to the lands by the superior, Alexander Lord Home, who refused to obey the same. He refused also to obey a third precept under the Quarter Seal, and a fourth precept was issued in 1570, directed to the sheriff of Stirling for expediting infeftment, in respect Lord Home had refused to do so. The sheriff accordingly infeft James Stiveling and Janet Chisholme.

By charter dated 31st May 1574, James VI. with consent of the Regent Morton, in respect of the services done by Alexander Home of Hutcomball, son of the said deceased John Home, in the by-past turbulent times, and in regard that the lands of Innerallon had belonged to the deceased Alexander, sometime Lord Home, and then through his forfeiture to the Crown, the king granted to the said Alexander Home of Hutcomball (who was a natural son of the said John Home), and his heirs, the said lands of Innerallon.[3] Soon after the date of this charter, an action of reduction of it was brought by the Laird of Keir, who entered into a contract in 1576 with Andrew, Commendator of Jedburgh, and the said Alexander Home, whereby they renounced their right in the lands to the Laird of Keir. The lands still form part of the Keir estate.

4. Elizabeth, married to Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven. She died before 10th September 1503, without issue.

5. Janet, married to Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, and had a son, Robert Bruce of Clackmannan.[4]

Sir William Stirling of Keir, Knight, died after 23rd November 1503.

[1] No. 152, p. 86.
[2] No. 188, p. 111.
[3] See Innerallon, p. 76.
[4] Douglas's Peerage, ed. 1, p. 41.

on which date he was called in an action by Agnes the Bruce, aunt the lands of Monivybustoun, as already noticed.

XI. Sir John Striveling of Keir, Knight.

[1503–1539.]

John Striveling, son and apparent heir of Sir William Striveling of Keir, obtained on 15th May 1495, a charter from James IV. of the barony of Keir, on the resignation of Sir William, reserving his own liferent, and the reasonable terce of Margaret Crichton his wife.[1]

When James IV. attained majority, he revoked all deeds done in his minority. As this revocation comprehended the erection of the barony of Keir in 1458, it seems to have been considered necessary to obtain a new charter of erection from the king. For this purpose, Sir William resigned the barony in the hands of the king, who, on 16th September 1503, granted a charter thereof to Sir John Striveling (who had been knighted in the interval), son and apparent heir of Sir William, and his children to be born, whom failing, the one half of the barony of Keir to Katherine Striveling, Countess of Angus, his sister, and her heirs, and the other half to Sir Adam Crichton of Rathvens, and the heirs of his marriage with the deceased Elizabeth Striveling, sister of Sir John, of the lands of Kere, with the tower and manor-place, corn and waukmilns, and erriives thereof, the lands of Lupnow with fishings: the lands of Strowe, Dowachkanne, Reterne-Striveline, otherways called Coygs of Strathallonne, Glassingallis, Schonrow, the Wester Coyg, Beirholme, the Little Coyg, the Waist Fonill, with the mill of Coygs and lands of Glentye, and advocation and donation of chaplainries and hermitage of Lupnow, newly erected into the barony of Kere.

In 1516, Sir John Striveling was sheriff of Perth, as appears from a discharge by him in that character to Gilbert Gray of Buttergask, dated 4th March 1516.[2] In 1523, Sir John was one of the arbiters for the Earl and Master of Glencairn, in their dispute with the Earl and Master of

[1] No. 64, p. 208. The seal of Sir John, as in Sir John is shown in the above woodcut.

[2] Original Discharge at Kinfauns.

Eglinton concerning the Bailliary of Cunynghame, which were finally adjusted by the Regent Albany and others as oversmen.[1]

Upon the death of James IV. Sir John Stirling of Keir was appointed, along with the Lords Erskine and Fleming, to the important office of keeping the person of the young king.[2] He was a member of the Parliament of 1524, and was chosen one of the Lords of the Articles amongst the commissioners of burghs, which, together with the terms of the Minute of Parliament, renders it not improbable that he was at that time provost of Stirling.[3]

On 21st June 1526, the Lords Temporal of Parliament directed summons of treason to be raised in due form against the Earl of Eglinton, the Lord Sempill, Neil of Montgomery, and John Striveling of the Keir, Knight.[4]

It would appear that Sir John Stirling had joined the party of the queen mother, in company with the lords of her faction, for he opposed the forces of Angus, Argyle, and Lennox, at Linlithgow, with whom was the young king in person with his 'baner displayit.' Sentence of forfeiture was pronounced against Sir John on 19th November 1526, for the crime of lese majesty, for convocation of the lieges to 'have tane the kingis person,' usurping his 'auctorite riall,' and for the treasonable convocation of the lieges at Stirling, moving the people to sedition, and for the raising and leading of a host and army 'enterand in batall and fechtand at the Burgh 'of Lynlithgw, our said Soverane Lord being present in propir persone, 'and his baner displayit; and cumand aganis his graice and his trew 'lordis and baronis being with him be command of his letterz for defen-'cioun of his maist noble persone.'[5]

On the 4th September of the following year, the Laird of Keir is said to have accompanied Lennox in his attempt to rescue the young king from the hands of the Douglases; and authorities, even contemporary with the event, erroneously assert, that he fell with Lennox at the passage of the Avon beside Linlithgow.[6]

In Angus's Parliament, held at Edinburgh in May 1527, Keir was restored to his estates and honours, and the sentence of forfeiture rescinded.[7]

[1] Eglinton Papers.

[2] Treasurer's Accounts 1515, 1516-17, and Pitcairn.

[3] Acta Parl. Scot., v. 289. [4] Ibid., ii. 305, 307.

[5] Acta Parl. Scot., ii. 319.

[6] Annales Regni Magnæ Britanniæ to Wolsey, 14th September 1526. Prescottie. Leslie. Buchanan.

[7] Acta Parl. Scot., ii. 319.

This laird added largely to the family estates. Between 1517 and 1535, he acquired the lands of Bardowy, Barnellane, Blarskeith, Easter Bankeir, Flowchart, Birdistown, Boquharrage, Kincaid, the patronage of the church of Bothernok, in the county of Dunbarton, Lauerick, and Auchinlee, Boquhapple, Torry, Drangy, and the little ward of Gudy, Drumness otherwise called Glenbank, Wellcoig, Kippendavie, Brackland, Blackford alias Blacksauche, Greenyards, Callienuck, and others, in the county of Perth; Touchadam and others, in the county of Stirling; Balcarres,[1] Balphonery, and others, in the county of Fife; Dulbus, Pittindreich, Caldcottis, Duckle, Levingshaws, and half of the lands of Swinstoun, in the shire of Elgin.

By charter dated 2nd October 1509, Sir John Striveling, for the safety of the soul of James IV. and of Margaret his queen, and their predecessors and successors, and for the safety of the souls of Lucas Striveling, and of Sir William Striveling and Margaret Cunynghame, grandfather and grandmother of Sir John, and of the souls of Sir William Striveling and Margaret Crichtoun, Lady Synpill, his father and mother, and Katharine Striveling, Countess of Angus, his sister, and for the safety of the souls of himself and his wife, and their predecessors and successors; granted to God and the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints, and to the altar of the Virgin, situated in the north part of the cathedral church of Dunblane, an annualrent of £20 scots from the lands of Shearaw, Wodland, and Kippenrate, and mills of Strowy and Keir, to be held for performing of mass and prayer at the said altar. The chaplains were to reside constantly in Dunblane, and to forfeit their office in case of their absence for two months, and the right of patronage was to be in the said Margaret Crichton during her life, and thereafter in Sir John Striveling and his heirs.[2]

An adventure which was undertaken by Sir John on behalf of his uncle, Lukas Stirling, in the year 1517, against William Meldrum, Laird of Binns, popularly known as 'Squire Meldrum,' deserves special notice, since it has all the characteristics of a striking romance.

The circumstances attending this affair, have been recorded both in prose and verse, by two Lindsays—the one the well-known chronicler of Pitscottie,

[1] His father, Sir William, was tenant of the Crown lands of half of Balcarres. Act. Dom. Concilii, 206.

[2] No. 82, p. 289.

and the other Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, in his still popular poem of 'Squire Meldrum.'

'Thair was,' says Pitscottie, 'ane gentleman in Edinburgh, namit William 'Meldrum, Laird of Bines,[1] who had in company with him ane fair fair ladie, 'called the ladie Glencagies, who was ane dochter to Mr. Richard Lawsone 'of Humbly, Provest of Edinburgh, the quhilk ladie had borne tua bairnes 'to the said Laird, and they intended to marie hir if he might purchase 'the Pope's license, because her husband before and he were sib. Notwith-'standing, ane gentleman called Luke or Luis Stirling, inryved the love and 'marriage betwixt thir tuo personages, thinkand to have the gentlewoman 'in marriage to himself, becaus he knew the Laird of Bines maight not 'have hir richtlie be the Pope's lawis. Therefoir he solisted his brother 'sone, the Laird of Keir, with ane certane companie of armed men, to set 'vpoun the Laird of Bines to tak his ladie from him be way of deid; 'and to that effect followed him betuixt Leith and Edinburgh, and set on 'him beneath the Rood' (Holyrood) 'Chappell, with fyftie armed men, 'and he againe defendit himself with fiue in number, and fought with 'him, and slew the Laird of Keir's principal servand before his face, de-'fending himself, and hurt the Laird of Keir to the perrill of his life, and 'twentie sax of his men hurt and slaine. But this William Meldrum of 'Bines was evil martyred, for his bodis war cutted, and the knoppis of his 'elbowis war strikin off, and was strikin throw the bodie, so thair was no signe 'of lyff in him. Yit be the maightie power of God, he eschaped the death 'and all his men that were with him, and lived fyftie yeires thairefter.'[2]

This affair took place in the year 1517, during the Regency of the Duke of Albany, and when he was absent in France. Monsieur Delabatie was left in charge of affairs in Scotland, having a guard of fourscore French Hagbutteers at Holyrood. Word was sent to Delabatie that Laird Meldrum was slain, and his proceedings are recorded by Pitscottie: 'He incontinently gart 'strike an alarm, and blew his trumpets, and rang the common bell, com-

[1] 'This does not appear to have been the 'property situated in the county of Lanark-'now, more belonging to the family of Lanark; 'but the lands of 'Temple' lying in Bine or 'Bins, which are also now in the county of 'Kinross, though at that time in Fife, and are 'probably the territory of Admiral Adam of 'Bin, [illegible] Lord St. Katherine Sinclair, Pre-'face, 1844.

[2] Pitscottie, Edition 1728-1778 and 1814.

'manding all men to follow him, both on foot and horse, that he might 'revenge the said slaughter: and rushed fiercely forward to the place where 'the battle was stricken, and saw this nobleman lying deadly wounded, and 'his men about him in this same manner: and past fiercely after the 'enemies and committers of the said crime, and overhyed them at Lindith-'gow, where they took the peel upon their heads to be their safeguard, 'thinking to defend themselves therein: notwithstanding, this noble Regent 'lap manfully about the house, and sieged it continually, till they rendered 'the same to come in his will: who took them and brought them to Edin-'burgh, and gave them a fair assize; who were all convicted and condemned 'of the said crime, and thereafter were put in the Castle of Edinburgh, in 'sure keeping, enduring the Regent's will.'[1]

Graphic as the language of Pitscottie is, his prose account of the skirmish between the Stirlings and Squire Meldrum, is perhaps surpassed by his kinsman of the Mount, in his celebrated Poem of 'Squyer Meldrum,' which was composed about the year 1559.

'Gude Williame Meldrum he was namit
'Quhilk in his honour was never shamit,' &c.[2]

In justification, so far, of Sir John Stirling's conduct to Squire Meldrum, it is not too much to suppose, that the Lady of Glencagles and Luke Stirling may have been engaged to be married at the time that the Squire made his fatal appearance at Glencagles Castle, and overcame the heart and virtue of the Lady by his fame and superior address. 'Scotland existing under an 'anarchical minority, furnished such a Squyer many a field, both for the 'conflicts of war and the dalliances of love. His concluding adventure, in 'both, happened on the road from Edinburgh to Leith, in August 1517, 'when jealousy and hatred in the person of Stirling of Keir, marched out 'with fifty men, to cut off his retreat to Fife.'[3]

[1] Poor Delabarie was soon afterwards murdered by the Homes of Wedderburn, in revenge for the execution of the chiefs of the House by Albany. In the encounter between the Homes and Delabarie, Pitscottie reports, that 'he being a stranger, and 'knew not the gate, ran his horse into a [illegible], 'where he could not get out till his enemies came 'upon him, and there murdered him, and cut off his 'head, and took it with them. And because his 'hair was long, like women's, and plat on a hard-'lace, David Home of Wedderburn knit it on his 'saddle-leve.' Pitscottie, p. 204. Edinburgh, 1778.

[2] Poetical Works of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount. Lindsay's Georgical edition. Lond. 1806, vol. ii. p. 342.

[3] Note by Chalmers to Lindsay's Squire Meldrum.

Sir John Stirling could have had no ground for jealousy and hatred, unless on account of rivalry in love on the part of his uncle Luke, who may have been unceremoniously supplanted at Glencagles by the Squire, who, in his turn, met with a hard retribution.[1]

Sir William Stirling contracted, on 30th March 1501, with Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, Knight, who had also espoused the cause of James IV. against his father, and got a grant of Argaty, and other lands, situated near Keir, that John Stirling, son of Sir William, should marry Sir Patrick's eldest daughter, Margaret, and failing her, Sibbale or another sister, 'so long 'as the said Sir Patrick has a lawful daughter remaining, till once the said 'marriage be completed.'[2] John Stirling and the daughters of Polwarth appear to have then been under age, and even in childhood, for the contract provides, that the marriage shall be completed at the lawful age of the said *bairns*, the male being 14 years and the female 12 years of age. This contemplated marriage did not take place, as John Stirling married before 13th July 1513, Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Forrester of the Torwood.[3] She was alive on 25th April 1532,[4] and had issue—

1. Sir James, his heir.

2. William Stryveling of Dallachlewn, ancestor of the Stirlings of Ardoch, an account of whom will be found at page 115.

3. Lucas.

4. Catherine. She was probably married to George Mushet of Tolgart, whose son, James Mushet of Tolgart, a minor in 1566, mentions Sir James Stirling of Keir, Knight, and William Stirling of Ardoch his mother's brother.[5] If Catherine was not the mother of James Mushet, a sister of hers, whose Christian name has not been ascertained, must have been so.

5. Margaret. She was married to Walter Graham, who granted, on 30th April 1556, an obligation anent the lands of Brokland, which had been dis-

[1] Marion Lawson, relict of John Hallowes of Glencagles, who was killed at Flodden, survived him for the long period of [illegible] years, [illegible] occurred in July 1553. [illegible] Decreets by the Lords of Session, [illegible] 1555, vol. xiii. [illegible] as well as young widow, when first visited by Sir John Meldrum in 1515. From the Glencagles Papers, it appears that she and her husband were infeft in the barony of Halhume on 29th April 1513, at which time their marriage had probably taken place.

[2] Nos. ors. p. 272.

[3] Keir Inventory, p. 25.

[4] Ibid., p. 19.

[5] Ardoch Writs, per George Home Drummond, Esquire, younger of Blairdrummond.

poned, redeemably, by James Stirling of Keir to Walter Graham and Margaret Stryveling, his wife, 'sister of the said James.'[1]

Sir John was one of the inquest which tried John Lord Glammis for concealing his mother's conspiracy against the King's life by poison.[2]

On 18th December 1538, a Letter of Gift was made by King James V. to Sir John Striveling of the Keir, Knicht, of the goods, &c., 'which pertenit to umquhile Colin Campbell of Auchinbowie, justifyit for art and 'part of the cruell slaughteris of umquhile Alane Hammyltoune of Bardowie, 'Robert Striveling of Lettir, and Andro Striveling in Ballindrecht.'[3]

Sir John was alive on 22nd May 1539,[4] but he died before 5th November following.[5] It appears that he was slain between these dates, for on 4th November 1542, David Schaw and George Dreghorn had a respite under the Privy Seal 'for the slauchter of umquhile Johnne Strivilling of Keir, 'Knycht;'[6] but the cause or occasion of the slaughter is not mentioned in the respite.[7] It is stated in Squire Meldrum, that Sir John was slain at the Bridge of Stirling—

> 'Bot efterward, as I hard say,
> 'On striving bridge upon ane day
> 'This Knight was slain with cruelitie,
> 'And that day gate na mair mercie
> 'Nor he gaif to the young squyer.'[8]

XII. Sir James Striveling of Keir and Cawder, Knight.

[1539–1588.]

James, the eldest son of Sir John, was served heir to his father. He was infeft in the barony of Keir on the 5th of November 1539, and in the lands of Innerallon on the 30th of August 1544.[9] His curators, on the last of

[1] Original at Keir. Sir John Striveling of Keir had a natural son, John, who witnessed a sasine in favour of James of Keir, dated 11th January 1541 (at Keir).

[2] Pitcairn, v. 198.* [3] Ibid., p.* 251.

[4] No. 148, p. 361.

Sasine in favour of James Striveling, his son, at Keir. [illegible] Regist. Secreti Sigilli, [illegible].

[5] He was buried [illegible] near Stirling, at a [illegible] [illegible] from the sorrowfully instructed of Keir in Arras [illegible] 'sharing Buchanan of Leny, whose daughters, 'co-heiresses, he had stript of a great part of their 'estate.' [Douglas's Peerage, partial Claim, p. 24, Note.]

This appears to be a very partial account of the slaughter of Sir John Stirling. There was a previous feud with the Campbells of Auchinbowie, in which Alan Hamilton of Bardowie, Andrew Striveling of Banklie, and Robert Striveling in Cawder were slain. [illegible] p. 29.]

[6] Squire Meldrum.

[7] Instruments of Sasine at Keir.

November 1541, were Mr. Abraham Crichton, Parson of Crauffurdjohn, and Alexander Crichton, Vicar of Innerwik.[1]

Sir James Stirling acquired the lands of Lany, Pitquhantrie and Balmyle, in the sheriffdom of Perth, Balliachoch, Bankell, and others, in the sheriffdom of Stirling, and Laidhesquhart and others, in the shire of Fife.

In 1522, Sir John Stirling of Keir purchased from the Archbishop of Glasgow, for 2500 marks, the marriage of Janet Striviling, daughter and heiress of the deceased Andrew Striviling of Cawder, with the ward of her lands of Cawder, and the mill thereof, lying in the regality of Glasgow.[2] In 1529, Sir John had a Crown gift of the marriage.[3]

Janet Striviling was infeft as heiress of her father in 1534, and soon married James Stirling, eldest son of Sir John.

This marriage was a favourable one for the Keir family, as through it they acquired the valuable estate of Cawder, which has ever since been united with Keir. But the parties seem to have been ill assorted, for soon after the marriage, questions arose in the civil court between the heiress and her father-in-law regarding the alienation of the estate, and at the end of seven years, the marriage was annulled, chiefly through the dishonour of the heiress.

On 5th July 1535, Janet brought an action in the civil court against her father-in-law and her husband, setting forth, that the former, having her marriage, and the disposition of her ward lands, 'cousit ane pretendit matri-'mony to be maid betwix the said James and hir, and sensyne the said 'Johnne hes haldin and as yit haldis hir in subjection, and will nocht suffir 'her to speik with hir friendis, and hes compellit hir to mak diuers aliena-'tionis and takkis of hir landis.' The Lords of Council ordered Sir John and James to 'bring and produce the said Janet before the Lordis, that sche 'may shew hir mynd to theim in the premises,' and that all alienations made by her in the meantime should be null.[4]

This judicial injunction continued in force till the year 1541, when the

[1] No. 155, p. 172.
[2] Nos. 105 and 106, pp. 215, 217.
No. 110, p. 182. The [illegible] made by Sir James Stirling [illegible] 1531.
[4] Acts [illegible] Sessionis, [illegible] 165.

arrangements effected for the conveyance of Cawder to her husband, and their divorce, rendered it necessary that the heiress should personally compear in the Court of Session to have the first decree recalled. This she did on the 29th July 1541, when she declared that she did so of her 'awin free motive 'will,' that she had been and was at free liberty, and desired the said decree to be null, that she might dispone her lands at pleasure, as other heritors did, 'and that I am nocht compelliit hereto, of the quilk I geif my bodily aith.'[1]

This was preparatory to her alienation of Cawder; and on the 7th of December following, Janet Striveling again appeared before the Lords of Council, and produced a writing, setting forth that she had named certain procurators for resigning her lands to James Striveling, her husband, and his heirs; and which procuratory she declared 'now in presens of your Lordships be my 'grett aith that the samin was maid be me of my awin fre motiue will and 'certain science, vncompellit, coactit, dissauit, or circumuenit be my said spous, 'or ony vtheris, bot onlie for the wele and proficit of my said spous, and his 'hous, and for augmentatioun of the leving thairof, becaus it is the principale 'and cheif hous of his and myne surnamis, and ane grett part of the auld 'heretage and leving of Keir annalyit and put away, swa that the samin was 'liklie to haif dekeit: and als for the luif and favour I haif and bere to my 'said spous: and thairfor now instantlie, in presens of your Lordships, of my 'awin free will, vncompellit as said is, ratifis, approuis, and confermis the 'saidis letteris of procuratorie in all poyntis.'[2]

The subsequent judicial proceedings connected with the resignation of Cawder, together with the resignation itself, are printed among the Charters.[3]

The divorce of Janet and James Striveling, which is referred to in these judicial proceedings as in contemplation, was pronounced by the Official of Lothian on the last of January 1541.[4] The grounds of divorce set forth were, that the parties were related in the fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity, that is, that they were the great-great-grandchildren of a common ancestor.

This relationship could not have been traced through males, as no such degree of consanguinity existed between the parties. But as the mother of Janet was Marjory Cuninghame, and the great-grandmother of James was Mar-

[1] Acta Dom. Concilii et Sessionis, vol. xvi. fol. 82.

[2] No. 153, p. 367.

[3] Nos. 154 and 155, pp. 368–372.

[4] No. 157, p. 374.

garet Cuninghame, it is probable that these two ladies were descended from a Cuninghame ancestor common to them both. Hence James and Janet would stand in the relationship to each other by affinity, and not of consanguinity, which is stated as the ground of divorce, although Janet was a degree further removed from the supposed common ancestor than James.

But the relationship between the parties, whether it was of consanguinity or affinity, and whether real or pretended, was only a pretext for dissolving the marriage, from which both parties perhaps wished to be free. Janet Stirling had been unfaithful to her husband. Her paramour was Thomas Bischop, who is said to have been originally a tailor, and a servant of Keir. If a separation had been craved by her husband on account of her crime, the marriage would still have subsisted as a bar to a subsequent marriage. To annul the marriage effectually, recourse was had to the common plea of consanguinity, and thus the marriage being declared null, each party was free to contract another marriage, which they did.

James Stirling was infeft in the lands of Cawder on a charter[1] and precept by the Archbishop of Glasgow, on 14th January 1541, and the decree of divorce was pronounced on the 31st of that month.

In the following month, James Stirling granted a disposition and assignation, whereby, for certain sums of money paid to him by Thomas Bischop his servitor, and 'spouse affidate' of the said Janet Striviling, and for his help and labour in soliciting and furthering the conveyance made by her of her heritage to the said James Striviling, he assigned to Bischop the marriage of the said Janet Striviling, and became bound to dispone redeemably the lands of Uchiltree to them in joint fee, with some smaller provisions; as also, to do his diligence for getting a remission from the king for the said Thomas, for 'his alleged lying with the said Janet,' while she was the said James's wife. Of the divorced lady little more is known. She was alive in 1588.[2] Her paramour is more easily traced: he acted the parts of a notary public, and a traitor to his country, having given assistance to the English, and gone

[1] No. 156, p. 373.

[2] No. 190, p. 425. This lady seems to have [illegible] circumstances which was [illegible] husband. A rhyme is still [illegible] her fortunes: —

[illegible] Even she was Lady Cawder,
[illegible] Syne she was Lady Keir,
[illegible] And [illegible] Lady Blackadder,
[illegible] Who [illegible] at the shear.'

with his wife to England, as a spy and instrument there in the transactions of Lennox and Queen Mary.[1] He was afterwards a trader at Yarmouth, and finally an adulterer at Perth, where he found means to sojourn.[2]

In 1568, Bishop was cast into the Tower of London for his supposed authorship of, or connection with, a spirited satirical rhyme against the Regent Murray. This poem is signed by 'Tom Trouth;' and in Bishop's judicial examination, he was asked, 'what part did yourself make or minister to the 'makers of the book against the Erle of Murray?'[3] His reply is not given.

On the forfeiture of Bishop, Sir James Stirling reacquired Ochiltree from the Crown donator.

In the year following his divorce, James Stirling of Keir entered into a contract of marriage with James Chisholm of Glassingall, and Jean Chisholme, 'cousingess' to William (Chisholm) Bishop of Dunblane, whereby it is agreed that James Chisholm should, on his own expenses, procure a dispensation for third degrees of consanguinity, and fourth of affinity, subsisting between James Striveling and Jean Cheisholme. And that thereafter James Striveling should infeft Jean in her virginity in his £20 lands of old extent of Cawdor, for her lifetime, and the heirs to be gotten between them: whom failing, to the said James's heirs; and that he should thereafter solemnize marriage with her; for which James Cheisholme agreed to pay James Striveling the sum of £[illegible] 0 Scots.[4]

Although Jean Chisholm was called a cousin of the Bishop, she was truly his daughter, according to the author of the genealogy of the Drummonds, who says, 'William, Bishop of Dunblane had diverse natural

[1] Queen Mary, on 28th March 1547, granted a license to her lieutenant Janet Striveling, spouse of Thomas Bishop, to remain with her husband in the parts of England for so many days, [illegible] during the wars, and retained all rights [illegible] made to the said Janet Striveling [illegible] her departure, and during the continuance of the license (No. 174, p. 395.) In 1555, Bishop [illegible] Secretary of State, that 'Otto Fidler, [illegible] who was Lord Darnley's [illegible] 'He [illegible] 'Queen of Scots, in France, my Lord [illegible] [Stevenson's Illustrations of the Reign of Queen Mary. Maitland Miscellany, vol. i. p. 161.] Miss Strickland thinks that this was the first time Mary's [illegible] existence. (Lives of Queen Mary, vol. iii. p. 31.)

[2] [illegible] Peerage and Consistorial Law, p. 213. 'Among other [illegible] 1564, [illegible] to the [illegible] and his [illegible] 'Maitland' [illegible] the Kirk, in [illegible] Annals, vol. i. p. 280.) [illegible] of the Regent Murray.

[3] [illegible] p. 575.

'children, according to the custom of the clergy in those dayes. Jean, 'Cheesholm, his daughter, begotten upon Lady Jean Grahame, daughter 'to William, Earle of Montrose, was married to Sir James Sterline of 'Keer, and had to him Sir Archibald Sterline of Keer, and James Sterline, 'his brother, killed in Dunblane by George Sinclair; and also daughters, 'to wit, Elspet Sterline Lady Marchiston, Helen Sterline Lady Dunreath, 'Barbara Sterline Lady Polmaise, Margaret Sterline Lady Houstoune.'[1]

On 3rd November 1570, Sir James Stirling granted at Kincardine a bond of maurent to John Master of Graham.[2]

Sir James and Mr. John Graham[3] held a court of justice at Edinburgh, on 1st June 1581, in terms of a Commission from King James VI. and his Privy Council, for the trial of James, Earl of Morton, for Darnley's murder.[4] He pronounced the sentence of death on Morton.

Sir James died at Cawder on 3rd February 1588. His will was made on the 4th September in the same year, by which he appoints his wife and son Archibald his executors. He ordains them to plenish the half land given to his son James, and to build him a reasonable house, either in Kippendavie or Lanerk, and plenish it well. He prays Archibald to live with his mother and use her council, for she is his loving friend. He ordains the securities made to his son John to remain with his mother while she lives, and then to be delivered to Archibald: for it is reasonable John be sustained. He leaves all effects that belong to his wife in liferent, to Archibald in fee, except what his wife pleases to leave to their daughter Margaret, or other friends, at her discretion: he leaves the helping of servants and poor friends to the discretion of his wife and his son Archibald: and as to the council and company Archibald should use, he refers that to his own wisdom, for he hopes in his judgment: he of new makes his son Archibald assignee to all his reversions of wadsets, as if he were his eldest son and heir: he ordains his son James to wait well on his brother Archibald, and to be a good servant to him, and both of them to be good and kind sons to their mother, and James to marry with consent of his mother and brother: which if they do, he doubts not but God would assist them with his holy Spirit, that they might live together in love, upright to God, true to the prince, and kind

[1] Genealogy of the Drummonds, p. 179.
[2] Montrose Writs.
[3] Of Halyards, as appears from another trial.
[4] Pitcairn, i. 414.

to their friends; and he leaves his blessing with them, and all his bairns oyis (grandchildren), and friends.[1]

Sir James' issue by his first marriage with the Lady of Cawder was one son —

XIII. JOHN STIRLING OF BANKEIR.

[1535-1597.]

JOHN STIRLING received from his father the estate of Bankeir, in the parish of Baldernock and shire of Stirling. John Striveling of Bankeir, son of Sir James, witnessed an obligation by James Striveling of Feddals to Sir James, on 18th October 1582.

On 16th February 1592, a commission was granted, under the Quarter Seal, for serving John Stirling, eldest son of the deceased Sir James Stirling of Keir, heir of his father, in the lands belonging to him in Perthshire. On 18th April 1593, John Stirling had sasine of the lands of Auchinbee, in Strathern, on a precept from Chancery, as heir of Sir James his father.

On 4th May 1597, John Stirling of Wester Bankeir, and Margaret Colquhoun, his wife, entered into an agreement with Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, and Dame Grizel Ross, his wife, whereby John and his wife became obliged to dispone to Sir Archibald and his wife in liferent, and William Stirling their son, and his heirs and assignees in fee, the lands of Wester Bankeir, and also to renounce an annuity of 40 merks, payable to the said John during his lifetime, out of the lands of Cawder: for which Sir Archibald and his lady obliged themselves to pay John the sum of 5000 merks, and also to cause the tenants of the ten towns of Cawder, Ballindroch, Haystoun, and Blaquharne, carry every town a dozen of leads of coals yearly to the said John and his wife, at their lodging in Glasgow, from any heugh in Campsy, or other heugh within four miles of Glasgow.[2]

It is presumed that John Stirling died without issue, as no trace has been found of any descendant from him.[3]

Sir James Stirling's issue by his second wife, Jean Chisholm, was —

[1] No. 199, p. 127.
[2] No. 203, p. 130.
[3] In the Patent of Arms obtained by Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier in the Lord Lyon in 1818, it is stated that the [illegible] of the heiress of Cawder [illegible].

1. Archibald his successor.

2. James: By disposition dated at the Keir, the 20th of December 1574,[2] Sir James Striviling of Keir, as patron of the chaplainry or aliarage in the cathedral kirk of Dunblane, granted to James Striviling his son, the said chaplainry with all lands, rents and emoluments thereof, to be possessed by James "for support of his entertainment at the Scottis." The chaplainry was vacant in consequence of Sir William Blackwood, the last chaplain, not conforming to conform to the reformed religion. In an assignation dated 27th December 1587, by William Sinclare and Elizabeth Striviling his wife, in favour of this James Striviling, he is called Fiar of Kippendavy, and third lawful son of Sir James. James Striviling was killed at Dunblane by William Sinclair of Gidsadmoir, in a quarrel about the right of property in Auchintree, in the parish of Dunblane. Sinclair, founding on an infeftment of fee-farm of the lands, granted to him by the king, as part of the temporality of the bishopric of Dunblane, attempted to dispossess James Stirling by force, and in a skirmish which ensued on 3rd June 1583, Sinclair and Edward and George his sons were slain, and a third severely wounded. On the 5th July following, Sir Archibald, with his servant and two other persons, were ordained to be denounced rebels for non-appearance to answer touching the slaughter of William Sinclair and his sons, but in a few years the feud was reconciled, and on 8th April 1596,[3] the Sinclairs finally gave up their claim to the land by an entry to which Keir was a party.

3. Margaret married Sir John Houston of that ilk. They had a Crown-charter of Houstoun and other lands on 27th June 1599.[4] He died in the same year, leaving issue.[5]

4. Elizabeth, Lady Merchiston. On 28th September 1563, William, Bishop of Dunblane, and Elizabeth, daughter of James Striviling of Keir, renounced in his favour the lands of Strowie-Striveling, called Strowichill.[6]

[1] In a Charter by Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, dated 26th March 1580, of the lands of Lettir, Archibald is called "second son of Sir James."

On the 2nd May 1585, Sir James Stirling of Keir, Knight, James Stirling, his eldest son, and Archibald Stirling, his second lawful son, were [illegible] in the Protocol Book of Robert Hamilton, notary, in the Library of Advocates' [illegible].

[2] No. 196, p. 123.

[3] No. 292, p. 152.

[4] Great Seal, R. [illegible], No. 331.

[5] Crawford's History of Renfrewshire, p. 104. Finlay's 1752.

[6] [illegible] of Keir. Sir James had also two [illegible] Stirling, daughter of [illegible] of the said James Stirling, [illegible] of Mr James Kennedy

[illegible] 22 of August

[illegible] in Gone at Donald

[illegible] mopir

Instrument und ordenung der schwestern
[illegible] Augustini [illegible] so und
dieser Apostel [illegible] sich
zu der [illegible] und [illegible]
[illegible] wider
[illegible]

Sir James Stirling granted on 29th June 1567, a charter to Elizabeth, his daughter, of the lands of Wellbeig and Westerceig, and an annualrent of 40 merks each out of Auld Keir and Candebank. There is an instrument of renunciation, dated 16th February 1571, on the back of that charter, by Elizabeth and her tutor (which shows that she was then under age), of the said lands and annualrents to Sir James, because he had become obliged to pay to Archibald Napier of Merchiston, in consideration of the marriage to be solemnized between her and John Napier, his son and heir apparent, the sum of 3000 merks in name of tocher, as mentioned in their marriage-contract, dated in December 1571, and also because her said father had expended other great sums for her utility.[1] She was married to John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of Logarithms. The marriage is thus noticed in the Memoirs of Napier—'The contract of marriage between John Napier, son of Archibald Napier of Edinkinddlie, Knycht, and Elizabeth Stirvelling, daughter of the Rycht Honorabill Sir James Stirvelling of Keir, Knycht, and Jane Chisholm, his spouse, is dated 23rd February 1571–2. The marriage did not take place till towards the close of the following year. Sir James Stirvelling of Keir, already noticed as the colleague of Sir Archibald Napier, in the office of Justice Depute, and who was knighted at the same time, represented one of the oldest and most respectable baronial families in Scotland. His place of "The Keir," celebrated even in history and song, joined the Napier estates in the Monteith, and was finely situated for astronomical purposes.'[2]

Chancellor of Dunblane, her tutor, and William Bishop of Dunblane, [illegible] Sir James Stirvelling of Glentarkie of Dunblane, in the barony of Keir, 1552. (Keir Writs.) Helen [illegible] Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath. They had twenty sons and [illegible] daughters. (Duntreath Chartulary, p. 11.)

[1] Jean Stirvelling, daughter forebearer of the said James Stirvelling, [illegible] of Robert Edmonstone, [illegible] William, Bishop of Dunblane, granted a [illegible] to the said James Stirvelling [illegible] February, 1554. (Keir Writs.)

[illegible] Keir Writs.

[illegible] p. [illegible]. The [illegible] used to Sir James Stirling in 1571.

This was not the earliest alliance between the families of Napier and Stirling. At the Wright's Houses, near Edinburgh, which was for a long period a well-known residence of the Napiers, there is still preserved a stone, with the armorial bearings, which appears to record a marriage between a Napier and a Stirling as early as 1399. The shield is of the florid form, and impaled on the dexter side with the arms of Napier, on a Bend a Crescent between two Mullets, with the initials A. N., for A. Napier of Wrychtishousis, and on the sinister side, a Bend charged either with three Buckles or three Annulets, and in the sinister chief point a Unicorn's head. Below, the initials I. S., evidently for a lady named I. Stirling, if the bearing on the bend is buckles. Motto—'Constantia et labore. 1399.'[1] Subjoined is an engraving of this armorial stone.

[1] This stone 'is evidently very old, though scarcely not contemporary with the one carved upon it. The use of Arabic numerals in Scotland can scarcely be referred to a period so early; but genealogical antiquaries sometimes overlook, and probably the stone is merely commemorative of an alliance proved by other records of the family then existing.' The marriage supposed to be thus commemorated, is that of the successor of William Napier, Constable of Edinburgh Castle, who acquired Wrychtishouses in 1390. [Portition of the Lennox by Mark Napier, Esq., pp. 183-4.]

CHAPTER III.

[1588–1715.]

FROM SIR ARCHIBALD STIRLING, SON OF SIR JAMES, TO JAMES STIRLING, WHO FORFEITED THE ESTATES IN 1715.

XIII. 2. Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir and Cawder, Knight.

[1588–1630.]

By charter dated 15th September 1579, Sir James Stirling disponed the barony of Keir to his son Archibald. This charter was confirmed by James VI. on the following day; and in the same year Archibald was also infeft in Cawder on the resignation of his father. Sir Archibald was knighted between 12th October 1587 and 7th June 1592.

By commission from King James VI. dated 22nd July 1601, Sir Archibald was appointed Admiral Depute of the West Seas and Lochs, 'at the fleat and tak of the herring in the year 1601.'

On 10th January 1606, he was one of the assise who tried Mr. John Welsh, and the other four clergymen who declined the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, for which they were found guilty of treason and banished.

He married—1st, Mary, youngest daughter of David, second Lord Drummond; and 2dly, contract dated 18th March 1589, Grizell, daughter of James Lord Ross, and Jane his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Lord Sempill.

By his first wife he had a son and a daughter—

1. James, his eldest son.

By his second wife, Sir Archibald had five sons and a daughter.

2. John of Garden, who carried on the line of the family.

3. William, who had the ward and nonentry of the lands of Bankell, in the parish of Baldernock, from John Earl of Mar, by disposition dated 14th July 1614. He had a son—William of Bankell, who died before 31st October 1654, without issue, and was succeeded by his cousin John Stirling (son of Henry, fifth son of Sir Archibald) Stirling of Keir, who was served heir to William of that date. John Stirling of Bankell, as 'air servit and retourit to umquhile Williame Stirling of Bankell, who was air of umquhile William

'Sterling of Baukell, his father, third lawful sone to umquhile Sir Archibald 'Stirling of Keir, Knight, my gudeshire,' granted a discharge of a tack of the teinds of Baldernock to Sir George Stirling of Keir, dated 28th January 1662.[1]

4. Archibald, who acquired from his father the lands of Kippendavie in 1594, and was the first of that branch of the Keir family.[2]

5. Henry. He witnessed the contract of marriage between Sir George Stirling of Keir and Dame Margaret Ross, dated December 1630. On 8th June 1631, he assigned to Sir George the plenishing on Wellcoigs, &c.[3] Henry had two sons — John, who succeeded William Stirling of Baukell, his cousin, and was served 'heir of William Stirling of Baukell, his father brother's son, in the lands of Wester Baukeir *alias* Baukeir-Stirling.'[4] John married, before 7th February 1661, Elizabeth Dick, daughter of Mr. John Dick, fiar of Braid.[5]

They had a son, John, and three daughters: 1. Nicolas, baptized 17th March 1661. 2. Elizabeth, baptized 21st December 1662;[6] and 3. Anne. John Stirling acquired part of the lands of Kilbride; and in the confirmation of his testament on 6th October 1669,[7] he is called of Kilbryde. He died in 1669, and Elizabeth Dick his relict was confirmed tutrix to John, Elizabeth, and Ann Stirling, their lawful children in pupillarity. His relict was directed 'to follow the advice of his honoured chief, and my 'own brother Mr. George.' The second son of Henry was this Mr. George Stirling.

6. Alexander. 'Alexander Stirling, brother-german of Sir Johne Stirling 'of Garden, Knicht,' witnessed the contract of marriage between Archibald Stirling of Kippendavie and Jean Muslet, dated 21st November 1618.[8]

7. 'Jeane Stirling, daughter to umquhile Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, 'Knight,' is mentioned in the confirmation of the personal estate of Dame Margaret Ross, spouse of Sir George Stirling, by the Commissary of Dunblane, as a creditor for £4000 Scots.[9] 'Sir William Drummond, the third 'laird of Riccarton, eldest sone to the last Harie, married Jean Sterline, 'daughter to Sir Archibald Sterline of Keer, and begot with her a sone 'William Drummond, who succeeded, and two daughters, Jean Drummond, 'married to John Buchanan of Shirrahall, but had no ishew, and Anna 'Drummond, married to Mr. Robert Naper of Kilcreuch.'[10]

[1] No. 226, p. 66.
[2] Original at Keir.
[3] Printed Retours, Stirling, July 28, 1631.
[4] Dispositions, &c., at Kippendavie.
[5] Page 104.
[6] Edinburgh Register.
[7] Commissary Records of Dunblane, vol. x. p. 282.
[8] Contract at Kippendavie.
[9] No. 211, p. 447.
[10] Genealogy of the Drummonds, p. 155.

2. Agnes or Anna Stirling, daughter of Sir Archibald Stirling and Dame Grizel Ross, received an annualrent out of Cambusbarron, 23rd February 1613.[1]

Sir Archibald Stirling died 17th May 1630, and was succeeded by his grandson, George, only surviving son of—

XIV. Sir James Stirling, Fiar of Keir, Knight.

He was educated at the University of Glasgow. Among his fellow students were Zachary Boyd, James Boill, the heir of Kelburne, and Edward Maxwell, the heir of Cadderwood.[2] He was knighted after 30th April 1607. Sir James married Anna, eldest daughter of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, who survived him. By their contract of marriage, dated July and August 1606, the estates of Keir and Cawder were settled by his father Sir Archibald on him, and the heirs-male of his marriage, whom failing, his nearest heirs-male bearing the family name and arms; and the contract was confirmed by royal charter on 25th June 1611. Sir Archibald reserved his own liferent of Keir and Cawder, "and power of cutting down the woods of Keir, Cawder, and Brokhurd;" and assigned to James and Anna for their entertainment, during his lifetime, Balindroch, and various other lands; and he obliged himself to repair the tenement in Stirling for a house to James and Anna. Her tocher was 18,000 merks.

Sir James Stirling and Anna Home had three sons and two daughters—

1. James, eldest son;
2. Archibald, second son; } They were alive on 4th July 1614; but must both have died before 17th August 1630, when George, their younger brother, is called the only son of his father.

3. George, third son, who carried on the line of the family.

4. Mary, who was married to John Stewart, younger of Blackhall. Their contract of marriage is dated 23rd August 1633. Her tocher was £10,000 Scots. They had four sons: 1. Archibald, who succeeded his grandfather in 1658 and was created a baronet in 1667. 2. Walter of Kincardine. 3. David of Kirkwood.

[1] Original Charter. The seal appendant bearing the Seal of Arms of the Sir Archibald Stirling.

[2] List of Incorporated Masters in the University of Glasgow. Maitland Club, Leaves of Sasines, Keir, No. 195, 196.

4. James of Lundoch; and two daughters: Mary, married to Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Corsehill, and had issue; and Anabel, married to William Porterfield of that Ilk, and had issue. John Stewart predeceased his father after May 1652.

5. Jean, mentioned in disposition by the Earl of Mar, 4th July 1614.

Sir James predeceased his father before 7th June 1614, and was succeeded by his only surviving son.

XV. Sir George Stirling of Keir and Cawder, Knight.

[1630–1667.]

On 23rd May 1621, "Dominus Joannes Stirling de Garden miles, patruus "Georgii Stirling nuper hæredis maximi Domini Jacobi Stirling feoditarii "de Keir," was retour'd "propinquior agnatus, id est consanguineus ex parte "patris ipsi Georgio Stirling."[1] In the Commissary Court of Dunblane, on 4th August 1629, George Stirling nominated John Earl of Perth, John Lord Erskine, Archibald Lord Napier, Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Sir David Home of Wedderburn, Sir Ludovick Houstoun of that Ilk, John Haldane of Glencagles, Sir John Stirling of Garden, and William Stirling of Ardoch, his curators, tam ad lites quam ad negotia, during his minority.

On 20th March 1630, George Stirling was served heir-male of Sir James Stirling, tiar of Keir, Knight, his father, in the lands of Strowy, being a fifth part of the barony of Keir, and also in the lands of Pequisnartie, which were then in the hands of the liferenter, Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, grandfather of George.[2] On the death of Sir Archibald, on 17th May 1630, George expeded, on 4th September following, a service as heir-male of his father, Sir James, in the barony of Keir.[3] In the gift, dated 17th August 1630, by James (Lawy) Archbishop of Glasgow, of the ward and non-entry of Cawder, George is called only son of Sir James.[4] His two elder brothers, who were alive in 1614, must therefore have died before 1630, without issue.

George Stirling was educated at the University of Glasgow, and matriculated in the spring of 1630.[5] In 1632 he gave 200 merks towards the expenses of the new buildings of the College.[6]

[1] Inquisitiones ad Terdam, No. [illegible]
[2] Retour at Keir.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Gift at Keir. [illegible]
[5] Reg. Mag. 1630 to Stirling, filio primogenito D. de Keir. List of Incorporated Members of Glasgow University.
[6] MSS. Clarke Fund, University Library, Vol. XVI.

Cksir:

Margaret Napier

In a rental of Keir and Cawder, made up in 1632, it is stated, that "the "Laird has thair woods, viz.—the wood of Keir, the wood of Cuder, and the "wood of Brockhead, quhilk within schort space will be worth the sum of ten "thousand pounds money, quhilk woods were auntit twenty years be unquhile "Sir Archibald Stirling, quha got of his last selling of them, aucht thousand "by thairsides, the Duffes gave."

According to the records of the Lyon Office, Sir George Stirling was knighted at Holyroodhouse on the 2nd of June 1662.[1] The following is the account of the ceremonies observed on the occasion:—

"At Holyroodhouse—Memorandum.

"That upon Saturday the 24 of June 1662, he vertew of severall Letters "and warrants direct from his Majesty, thir three Knights after mentioned "were with ordinar ceremonie dubb'd Knight at Holyroodhouse viz. Sr George "Sterling Laird of Keir, Sr Robert Colvil younger Laird of Clish, and Sr "Thomas Kerr of Cavers.

"The Viscount of Dipling, Lord Chancellor, being sett in ane Chaire, and "a little before on his right the Sword, Scepter, and Crowne lying on a Table "covered with Velvet, the sides gentlemen being called upon by the Master "of Ceremonies, James Murray Mr of Work, who supplied Sr George Elphing-"stoune, he being absent, conveed them all and sett them down all three be-"for the Lord Chancellor. He received the Sword of Honour from the Mr of "Ceremonies, and gaved the Laird of Keir thairon the Shoulder. Sr Robert "Halkine of Pitfirrane presented ane gilt spur to every ane of thir knights: And "after Keir was dubbed, and his style proclaimed be sounding Trumpets "furth out at the windows. The Laird of Clish was in that same manner "dubbed secundly, and the Laird of Cavers was lastly dubbed: And when all "the said Ceremony was ended, they went and dyned all three with the "Lord Chancellor in his House or Lodging in the said Abbey: Witness to "the said Ceremonie was the Earl of Buchane and the Lord Leane: And "of Heralds, Thomas Drysdale, who tooke ther Oathes, John Malcolme, Ross "Herald, Eliezer Mackisone, Buite Herald, Gilbert Hunter, Dingwall, and "James Currie, Ormond Pursevants: Every Knight gave as our ordinary "Fees viz. 100 merks Scots: The Laird of Keir gat his armes extracted

[1] This appears to be a mistake for 1672.

'furth of the Register one parchment by Thomas Drysdale: Quhilk was Ar.
'a Beild Engrailed Sab. 3 Buckles Or: And for his Crest, set on a Wreath,
'ane savage head Couped, having a Ribbon Gules or wreath about his Head.'

Sir John Stirling of Keir (XVI.), son of Lord Garden, brought an action of reduction of certain writs, said to have been executed by Sir George Stirling in favour of his vassal, John Hamilton of Bardowie, for the purpose of relieving him of the feudal casualties due from that estate. One of the grounds of reduction was, that the writs challenged were forged. A number of witnesses were examined. One of these, Mr. George Stirling, who had been pedagogue to Sir George Stirling, thus deponed as to his mode of his writing his name at various periods—

'Mr. George Stirling, [illegible] in Glasgow, common witness for both parties, of the age of 70 years or
'thereby, [illegible] on his great oath, purged of partial counsell, and interrogate on the interrogators
'given in by the Laird of Keir; and to the first, deponed affirmative thereto: to the second, deponed, that
'he knew, that either of the subscriptions in the papers produced are Sir George Stirling true sub-
'scriptions, and that he was not in use to subscribe other great writs in these years: to the third,
'deponed, that the forme of his subscription was in manner of [illegible] to an old parchment of the milne
'of Keir, which has an S thereon the G, which addit to his name Stirling of Keir, which forme he con-
'tinued till the 37, and then [illegible] which was in the year 36, he changed, and
'subscribed S. G. Keir, [illegible] and receipts produced by the per-
'sonar and [illegible] and [illegible] subscribing till Mdi 42, at which tyme he did only
'subscribe G. Keir, without the S. [illegible] G and K were far [illegible] from thes letters in the wryts quar-
'rellel, viz.—in the G and letter K, which is open in the head, and turned in like an R, such as is the
'subscription quarrelled: [illegible] and divide heads, beginning in Mdi
'1642, with [illegible] of Keir, which [illegible] marked:
'To the fifth interrogator, deponed, that he knoweth the hand wryt of Mr. William Stirling to the con-
'tract: deponed, that it is not Mr. William Stirling's subscription that is at the two bands quarrelled, nor
'are they [illegible] the second, [illegible] that Richardson's subscription to
'the said [illegible] as is [illegible] deponed, but
'cannot be positive as to James Stirling subscription whether the same be [illegible] or not: To the tenth,
'deponed, that about ane quarter of year ago, the deponder came to the deponent, and desyrit to see
'some of the Laird of Keir subscriptions which he subscribed in the year 1633 and 1640, and according
'whereunto the deponent drew [illegible] the Laird's subscription [illegible]: To the eleventh, deponed,
'that dureing the whole month April 1640, the Laird of Keir was not at Edinburgh, and that upon the
'23 day, which is the alleaged day of the subscription of the contract, he dyvord at Stirling, and was ther
'at the Committie [illegible] of the shyre [illegible] Bonnes the deponent did
'attend the Laird of Keir as his pedagogue, and went [illegible] with him, and after home-
'coming did [illegible] his [illegible] the [illegible], and that from the year 1620 to the year 36, and
'so knowes all the particulars [illegible] the interrogators given in
'by the [illegible] to the
'last point [illegible], deponed, that as to the charter produced, that the [illegible] on the back thereof is
'trewlie the subscription of Keir and Richardson, the deponent being ane witness thereto himself, but believes

'that the take produced is not his subscription; and as to the discharge produced he knowes it to be 'Keir's hand wryt as to the body, but cannot be positive whether the subscription be his or not, in regard 'the same bears to be subscrivit in anno 1669, long after that the deponent was out of his service: To the 'second interrogator, deponed as supra: and this is the truth.'

In an information for Bardouie to his counsel, he is requested,

'To remember that the verifiers of the deed is instructed be Bardouie's oath. When Bardouie wanted upon 'Keir to Berwick going of the countrie, and at their parting, Bardouie expressing his grief, and Bar-'douie in prayeing the cause, he answered, that he had parted with his dear friend: and that he bade me 'that to tell that dear of his friends knew, and that it was in anno 1613, much about the time of the 'discharge: and Bardouie lykeways depones, that 20 yeirs and upwards, and several yeares since syne, 'he enquyeing at old Bardouie what he had done with Keir anent his warde, his answer wes, that he had 'sickertt it.'

The result of this process does not appear from the papers.

Sir George Stirling first married, in his eighteenth year, his cousin, the Honourable Margaret Ross, daughter of James, Lord Ross. She was born 19th December 1615, and was married in her fifteenth year, as the marriage contract is dated December 1630. Her tocher was 20,000 merks.[1] The arrangements for this marriage appear to have been made on behalf of the young couple by Jane Hamilton, Dowager Lady Ross, and her daughter-in-law Margaret Scott, Lady Ross, the mother of the bride. In a letter from Jane Hamilton, dated 13th November 1630, about a month before the marriage, she says—'I haif sene your wairs since they come fra the buith. 'Thair is the sattin and the ribbonis poyntis and rossis that ar for the 'Laird of Keir's cloithis, quhilk will be fund nawayes suittable bot very 'fidler lyke.'[2] Margaret Ross died 10th March 1633,[3] in her seventeenth year. She left one daughter, Margaret Stirling, who died two months after her mother on 11th May 1633—a child of a year old.

Margaret Ross, Lady Keir, was buried in Holyrood Chapel on the 27th of March 1633, as appears from the following account of her funeral, which is preserved in the Lyon Office Record of Funerals—

'The order and ceremony which was used at the funrales of the Right 'worshipfull Lady Dame Margret Ross Lady Keir, who dyed at Edin' the '. . . . day of March at Niders wynd in my Lord Rosses her father 'house for the time,[4] and was caried from thence to the Abby Kirk of Holy

[1] No. 210, p. 444.
[2] No. 211, p. 447.
[3] Dated at Edinburgh.
[4] Sir George's house, as I find from a deed of 1614, was at Bell's Wynd head. Keir Inventory, p. 113.

' rood house upon Wednesdy the 27th day of March 1633 years, and painted
' by James Workman without our directions.

' Imprimis there went an poor old man cled in a black Gown, holding in
' his hand an litle Spear, having one the poynt of the same painted one an ell
' of Buckrum the Morthead, going befor 16 other poor ors, marching 2 and 2,
' holding one their Spears poynt an quarter of Black Buckrum, whereupon
' was painted the Defuncts Armes, viz' the Armes of her husband the Laird
' of Keir, Impealled with the Lord Ross of Halikhead her father's Armes.

' Then followed George and David Fergusons, Mark Smith and Andrew
' Finnie Trumpters.

' Next to them followed a Gentleman, Servitor to the Laird, cled in Dule,
' carring one a black spears end an ell of black tefity, whereupon was painted
' the Morthead called the Gumphon.

' Then followed the 4 Branches viz'.

' 1. Item the Armes of Kerr of Sessfoord, 2d Grandsir one the mother's
' syde, carried be George Stirling.

' 2. Next to them the Armes of Rapdloch, 2d Grandsir one the father syde
' carried be Walter Scott (? Stirling) of Bellagrune.

' 3. Then the Armes of Scott of Buccleuch, first Grandsir one the mother's
' syde, caried be James Stirling of Euglie (?)

' 4. Next to him the Armes of Lord Ross, first Grandsir one the father's
' syde, carried be Murro Stirling of Glorate.

' And lastly the defuncts Armes wes born by John Stirling of Craigbornet.

' Then followed Johin Maloon, Rosse, and Thomas Drysdale, Hay, Heraulds,
' marching just befor the Corps who was covered with ane velvite Morteloth,
' and Basked with Armes caried on hand spackes to the Abbay Kirk by her
' Noble frends such as Earles Airth and Monteath, Lords Semple, Ogilvey,
' Traquare, Melvell.

' And of Murners that followed the Corps was the first two, the Lady Ball-
' merino, and the Lady Cardross whose name are Lady . . . . . Kerr
' sister to Somersett, and . . . . . Ballantyne daughter to unquhile Sir
' Lewis Ballantyne, relict of Hary Erskin Lord Cardross.

' Next to them followed . . . . . Lady Lorne Campbe and . . .
Lady Armiston, relict of Sir James Dundas . . . Lastly followed Jean Ross the

'defuncts sister, and Mary Sterling the Laird of Keir Sir John his Sisters 'Maides. They would not suffer a closs murner, because they could not agree 'who should be.

'The Corps was intered at the north east syde of the said Kirk, and had 'no funrall Sermon, and every one of us gott 40 Merk.'

Sir George Stirling erected a monument to the memory of Margaret Ross on the south side of the chapel. The monument itself has been removed, but the inscription which was upon it has been preserved in Monteith's 'Theatre of Mortality'—

'Sir George Sterline's Monument.

'D. O. M.

'Here lyeth Dame Margaret Ross, daughter to James Lord Ross, and Dame 'Margaret Scot, daughter to Walter Lord Buccleugh, and sister to Walter 'Scot, Earl of Buccleugh. She was married to Sir George Sterline of Keir, 'knight, and chief of his name: and having lived a pattern and paragon, for 'piety and debonaritie, beyond her sex and age, when she had accomplished '17 years, she was called from this transitory life, to that eternal, 10 March '1633. She left behind her only one daughter, Margaret: who, in her pure 'innocency, soon followed her mother, the 11th day of May thereafter: when 'she had been 12 months showen to this world, and here lyeth, near unto 'her interred.

'D. Georgius Sterline, de Keir, eques auratus, familiæ princeps, conjugi 'dulcissimæ poni curavit MDCXXXIII.

'At each corner below, five roses, 2 and 2 cross against each other, and 1 in 'the middle, with an escrol above, bearing over each five, Mors Sentibus æquat.

'Though marble, porphirie, and mourning touch,
'May praise these spoils: yet can they not so much.
'For beauty, lastand fame, this stone doth close
'One, earth's delight, heav'ns care, a purest rose.
'And shoulds't thou, reader, but vouchsafe a tear
'Upon it, other flowers shall soon appear:
'Sad violets and hyacinths, which grow
'Wit[illegible] [illegible] to show.'[1]

[1] Monumental Inscriptions, p. 37.

The learned editor of the 'Memorials of Montrose,' has alluded to the untimely death of the young Lady Keir: 'Thus heavily had the chastening hand 'of God visited this young chief of 'ancient Keir,' when himself but 18 'years of age. The date upon the portrait now engraved is 1637, four years 'later than the tragedy recorded in the Church of the Greyfriars[1] in Edin-'burgh: and Sir George, also noted by Jamieson on the Portrait, was at that 'time only 22 years. Some of the deeds of the marriage settlement upon 'Margaret Napier, his second wife, are among the Napier charters, and 'bear date 2d January 1637, the same year as the date of Sir George's 'Portrait.'

Sir George Stirling married, secondly, Margaret Napier, daughter of Archibald first Lord Napier, by Margaret sister of the great Marquis of Montrose. Their marriage settlements are dated 2nd January 1637.[2] He married, thirdly, Anna, second daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, Baronet. The marriage contract is dated 2nd February 1654. Her tocher was 25,000 merks, and £2059, 13s. 4d. Scots. She died before 1st March 1664.[3] Sir George married, fourthly, Lady Margaret Livingston: '1666 Junii 8. 'Sir George Stirling of Keir, Knycht, on the one part, within our paroch 'of Dunblane, and Lady Margaret Livingstoune, relict to the deceast Sir 'Thomas Nicolsone of Carnock, Knycht, on the other part, within Saint 'Ninian's paroch, gave up their names to be proclaimed with us in purpose to marriage.'[4]

Lady Margaret Livingston was the eldest daughter of Alexander second Earl of Linlithgow, by Lady Mary Douglas, eldest daughter of William tenth Earl of Angus. Lady Margaret survived Sir George, who died a year after their marriage. She married in 1668, for her third husband, Sir John Stirling of Keir, who was cousin-german once removed of Sir George.

[1] Should be Holyrood.

[2] Napier Charter Chest, as quoted in the Memorials of Montrose.

[3] In a letter from Sir George to Hary Stirling of Ardoch, dated Keir, 2nd October 1657, he says: 'John Nicolson [illegible] Sir [illegible] day nixt the 8th instant, I desire you to be pleased 'to caus Robert your Brother, Miller or any else 'try what wyble fowles can be hade of all kynds, 'and by any els who will take money, and send 'them here.' (Letter at Ardoch.) John Nicolson may have been a brother of Lady Stirling, and 'Sabina,' his bride, may have been a sister or aunt of Sir George. No other notice of her has been found.

[4] Records of Dunblane Parish.

A letter to the Laird of Kilravock from his agent in Edinburgh, Mr. W. Hay, dated 18th December 1638, thus proposes a courtship between the Laird's son and a daughter of the Laird of Keir—'Sir, I heve considered 'the last part of your letter concerning your sonne, and the furnising of 'a matche for him. It is trew that the old Laird of Keir hes a dochter 'liveing in Edin^r. about the age of 24 yeeris or therby, provyded to a good 'portione, as is reported of twentie thousand markis and abone, and it is 'said that be hir good cariage schoe hes made the same better. Diverse 'gentlemen of good sorte hes bein in sutt of hir, but I heare that schoe 'is yet frie; your sonne hes sein hir, and thinckis well of her as ane comly 'gentelwoman of good report, and com of verie good people; he hes told 'me, that if he can obtein hir consent, quhilk I hop he shall doe, if it 'then shall be your will and his motheris, he will follow furthe the busines 'as God will direck him.'[1]

At the date of this letter, Sir George Stirling was the Laird of Keir, and it is certain that he had no daughter 'about the age of 24 yeeris' to be courted by young Kilravock. It is possible that the date of Mr. Hay's letter may be mispriented 1638 for 1628, as the only other letter from him in the same work is dated in 1627, in which case Mr. Hay's remarks would apply to Jean, daughter of Sir Archibald Stirling, No. XIII; or it may be that Mr. Hay himself, notwithstanding his precision as to the age, fortune, &c. of the lady, had mistaken a sister for a daughter of Sir George, and the lady who formed the subject of the letter may have been Jean Stirling, his youngest sister. Young Kilravock married Margaret Sinclair of Dunbeath. It is unknown if Jean Stirling was ever married.

Sir George took part with Montrose, Lord Napier, and Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, in concerting measures in favour of King Charles I. in 1641, which drew upon them the indignation and persecution of the Committee of Estates. The measures of Montrose and his friends were regarded as a conspiracy or 'plot,' and those loyal kinsmen were branded as plotters.

The parties concerned in the 'plot' were all closely connected by marriage. Montrose's sister was married to Lord Napier. Sir George Stirling was married to Napier's daughter, who was a niece of Montrose, and Sir

[1] Genealogy of the Rosses of Kilravock, p. 324.

Archibald Stewart's eldest son John was married to Mary Stirling, sister of Sir George. These friends had frequent meetings, both in Montrose's lodging in Edinburgh and at Merchiston, towards the end of the year 1640. A Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Stewart was admitted to their counsels, and entrusted with a letter to Charles I. urging his Majesty to visit Scotland. The King wrote to Lord Napier on the 20th May 1641, that he intended to visit Scotland, but before his Majesty's arrival, the plotters were committed as prisoners to the Castle of Edinburgh, on the 11th of June. After being harassed by Argyll and the Committee of Estates, Montrose and his friends were fully exonerated by the King in the following year. As the proceedings in this affair are fully detailed in the 'Memorials of Montrose and his Times,'[1] it is unnecessary to quote them here.

The Committee of War for Stirlingshire for raising levies of horse and foot, unanimously elected Sir George Stirling to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Murray of Touchadam to be Major to Colonel Lord Erskine.[2]

The Commissioners for sequestrating the Estates under Cromwell's Act, threatened, in 1652, to take Sir George Stirling's estates 'for his having 'entered England with the King and army.' But Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat declared 'upon my honour and conscience, that Sir George Stirling 'entered not England at all.' Sir James Livingston of Kilsyth, made a declaration corroborative of this,[3] and the Commissioners, by their warrant, dated at Leith, 15th September 1652, ordered that the estates 'bee respited 'at present from sequestration.'[4]

In 1652, Sir George Stirling and Sir Mungo Stirling were appointed by the shire of Stirling, commissioners for treating of a union between Scotland and England, with power to attend the English Parliament.[5]

Cromwell, in the following year, granted a warrant to Sir George 'to

[1] Vol. i. p. 273, et seq. Mr. Napier, in his last edition of the life of Montrose, says: 'Sir George was 'the Laird of Keir,' . . . . 'that he was [illegible] 'Montrose in arms, although [illegible] and 'married to his niece.' Vol. ii. p. [illegible] The author has [illegible] in the Colonial Office, a List of Prisoners taken by General Leslie at Philphaugh, and of those who escaped with Montrose. Among the latter is the Laird of Keir, which shows that Sir George was in arms on that occasion. Among the prisoners, are 11 Kirkmen the Laird of Glorat and 'Young Craigbarnet.'

[2] Kirk Writs.

[3] No. 279, p. 479.

[4] No. 279, p. 480.

[5] Contemporary copy at Keir.

'passe from London into Scotland, and to return without any trouble or 'molestation,'[1] and in 1656, General Monck granted, at Dalkeith, a permission 'to Sir George to keepe one horse above the value in the proclamation, 'att Calder or Keere, and to passe with the same about his occasions 'without molestation.'[2]

Sir George Stirling and Lord Cardross for themselves, and the other heritors and inhabitants, petitioned Cromwell's Council in Scotland to have the parishes of Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardine, Port, Abertuil, Calander, Kippen, Lekrop, and Logie, disjoined from the county of Perth, and joined to the sheriffdom of Stirling. One of the reasons stated in the petition for this change is, that 'when poyndings are used in these parishes, the 'poinded goods become useless to parties concerned before they can be 'carried to Perth.'[3] This petition was not acted upon by the Council.

Sir George made his will on 1st March 1664, in which he says—'Being 'vexed this yeir past with sore paine in my legs, I purpose, God willing, 'to goe to Edinburghe to use the ordinare means for freeing me thereof 'in time coming. But if it please God so to dispose as not only the use 'of meanes prove ineffectuale, but that deathe ensewe, and this mortall 'tabernacle be dissolved, I trust in the mercies of God, throughe the alone 'merite of Jesus Chryst, my Saviour, to have ane house not made with hands 'but eternall in the heavens. When deathe shall arrest, I not only re-'commende to (but conjure) my Lord Garden, for the mutuall affection 'hes bein betwixt ws, not to let cut up or bowell my body, but interre it 'in my ile in Dunblane Kirk, without shewe, trumpets, or conveining any 'but freinds at a meir distance, and that with decencie and diligence.' Among other legacies, he appoints 'the virginells in the haigh tour of the Keir to 'be given to the Lady Carnocke, younger, having promised her them, 'being at Carnock as I come eist.'[4] On the 3rd of August of the same year, this legacy is revoked, and 'the virginalls to be keipt and not given,

[1] No. 220, p. 460.

[2] No. 223, p. 464.

[3] No. 222, p. 464.

[4] When George Lindsay was secretary, more diversity by questions. Memoirs regarding the personal appearance and employments of Queen Mary, one of Mr. Wills's memoirs was, that Mary 'sometimes played on the lute and virginals.' (Sir James Melville's Memoirs.

In Mr. Lindsay's account of the youthful pastimes of James VI. as [illegible] he 'loved music, and had early an [illegible] of viols. In

in regarde of the melancholie condition the Lady is in throughe the deathe of hir husbande.'[1]

Sir George died in June 1667,[2] having had by his first wife an only daughter,

Margaret Stirling, who predeceased him in childhood, as already shown, on 11th May 1633.

Sir George was succeeded by his cousin Sir Archibald Stirling, Knight, Lord Garden, descended from —

XIV. Sir John Stirling of Garden, Knight.

[1595–1643.]

He was the eldest son of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, Knight, and Dame Grizell Ross, his second wife,[3] and was born before 30th September 1595. He had a grant of the lands of Nether Dechmont, in the regality of Dalkeith, and parish of Livingston, from his father, in addition to Uchiltrees and Ballindroch, 27th August 1600.[4] He was educated at the University of Glasgow.[5] He went to France in October 1610, and studied law, fencing, dancing, &c. in several towns in that country, till March 1613. He kept a minute account of his travelling and personal expenses during these years, which is still preserved at Keir. He married, 1st, Margaret Menteith, youngest daughter of Sir William Menteith of Kerse, Knight, at Alva church, on the 17th August 1613. Their contract of marriage is dated the 9th of July previous. Sir Archibald and Sir John Stirlings thereby, with consent of Dame Grizell Ross, oblige themselves to infeft Margaret Menteith in liferent, in the tower and place of Garden. Margaret's tocher was 1200 merks.[6] She predeceased her husband, who thus recorded the

[1] 1580, he imported from London a pair of virginals 'for his mary, ios, and iwood Lirne de [illegible] to play on the virginals, on which she exercised.' [Life of Queen Mary, p. 205.]

In an Inventory of the [illegible] Earl of Monteith's 'household stuff,' at [illegible], 1678, [illegible] entered as in the Hall, 'ane pair of Virginalls.' [Priory of Inchmahome.]

[2] No. 227, p. 167.

[3] No. 228, p. 168.

[4] Discharge by Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, dated 30th September 1595, at Keir.

[5] Keir Writs.

[6] 'Johannes Stirling, filius ceniorhe de Keir militis,' matriculated at Glasgow, ead. mar. 1608.

[7] No. 208, p. 140.

event—'My wyff at the plesor of God departed this mortall lyf in the 'Keir on Monounday the xxi of July 1628, at fyve horis in the morning, 'and was buriet in Dunblaine, the 1st of August thereafter.'[1] Her will was confirmed by the Commissary of Dunblane, on 31st March 1629.

Sir John Stirling married, 2dly, Margaret Bruce, daughter of Sir John Bruce of Kincavil, Knight, and Dame Jean Drummond, 'Lady Kincavil.' Their contract of marriage is dated 13th October 1638. Her tocher was 8000 merks, and she was granted an annuity out of the lands of Ochiltrees.[2] He had no children by her, who survived him.

By Margaret Menteith, Sir John had seven sons and three daughters—

1. John, 'born in the Keir on Saturday the xxiii of July 1614, at 'ten horis at nicht.'[3] He must have died without issue before 1639, as he was not confirmed, with his brothers, an executor of his sister Anna; and his next brother Archibald succeeded his father in Garden.

2. Archibald 'was borne in Cadder on mononday the ix of June 1617, at 'two horis afternoon.' He carried on the line of the Keir family, on the death of Sir George Stirling of Keir, as shown, page 62.

3. William 'was borne in Cadder on Sonday the xxiiij of December 1620, 'betwix 3 and 4 in the evening.' He is presumed to have died in infancy, as another son was named William in 1625.

4. James 'was borne in the Keir on Thursday the xxx of May 1622, 'just at xii horis at nicht.' He had a bond of provision for 4000 merks from his father, dated 15th January 1639.[4]

James Stirling was abroad at his father's death; he was one of the Captains of the town of Berwick on 28th June 1675. He was afterwards a Major in the army. He married, before 1675, Margaret, daughter of Colonel James Innes of Easter Denoon, Forfarshire. She died shortly before 13th May 1681, as appears from a letter from James of that date.[5] They had two sons and four daughters—

1. James who died without issue, before 30th April 1698, when Mary, Anne, and Margaret, three of his sisters, were served heirs-portioners to him.[6]

[1] No. [illegible], p. 47[illegible]. [2] No. [illegible], p. 451. [3] [illegible]
[4] No. [illegible], p. 479. A [illegible] also the same Register [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] page. [5] No. [illegible], p. [illegible]
[6] Punch Records.

2. Francis became a Colonel in the army. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Murray, third son of Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, Baronet, by whom he had two daughters, Frances and Barbara. The latter died unmarried at Edinburgh on 27th March 1795, aged 101.[1] Frances, the elder daughter, married Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, Baronet. An account of this marriage will be found in a letter from Sir Robert to his uncle.[2] The marriage was rendered unhappy from the want of a proper income for the support of Sir Robert and his lady. When she became a widow in 1731, she was in very poor circumstances, as appears from her letters, which are printed in the Correspondence.[3] They had three daughters —(1.) Lilias, heiress of Skelmorlie, who was married to Alexander Montgomerie of Coilsfield. Their eldest son, Hugh, became twelfth Earl of Eglinton, and was grandfather of the present Earl. (2.) Isabella died unmarried. (3.) Agnes died at Edinburgh, 4th September 1759, also unmarried. Frances Stirling, Lady Montgomerie, died at Skelmorlie on 9th June 1759.

The four daughters of Major James Stirling were —

3. 'C.' probably Christian, was was married, before 1697, to Mr. Bower of Kincaldrum and Meathie in the parish of Kincaldrum, and county of Forfar. She was sometimes styled 'Lady Kincaldrum,' but generally 'Lady Meathie.' Alexander Bower of Carron, the nephew of her husband, was married to her sister Mary, and it was probably their mother's connection with the county of Forfar that led these two sisters to intermarry with gentlemen of that county, as well as a third sister to be married to a merchant in Dundee. 'Lady Meathie' appears to have embraced the Roman Catholic religion; and five letters from her on this and other subjects, all displaying considerable ability, will be found in the Correspondence.[4] Lady Meathie had five sons — 1. James. His mother writes to her cousin, the Laird of Garden, in 1702 — 'My James takes exercising well with his trade, and his master has an extraordinary kindness for him and uses him very dis-

[1] Scots Magazine, lxii. 207. Agnes Murray survived her husband, Colonel Stirling, and married, 2d, Colonel Robert Keith, son of James Keith of Craigmakewan, brother of Marischal and Peerstown, and uncle of the Marshal Keith of Craig, and Mary, daughter of [illegible]

[2] No. 315, p. 72.

[3] Nos. 314, 320, 329, 333, 334.

[4] A letter from her [illegible] William Stirling, W.S., [illegible] of Keir, [illegible] of Stirling [illegible] [At Garden.]

'erectly'. Again she writes on 5th August 1706, that 'James is come 'home after being taken by the French, and all taken from him, and 'shot through the left leg.'[1] 2. Francis. 3. Archibald, who was godson of his mother's cousin, Archibald Stirling of Garden. 4. Peter. 5. Alexander. The last four are all mentioned in a letter from Francis Johnson, dated 2nd April 1706. He says, that 'Francis is well at Rome, 'Archibald at Dowey, and Peter busy at grammer at home. Sandy is also 'well in the Exeter Frigate.' He also says, that 'the old man Meathie is 'become tendere.' Alexander is also mentioned in a letter from his mother, dated 27th April 1702, as having arrived in 'Noroway;' besides these sons, Lady Meathie alludes to, but does not name, a daughter in a letter without date.[2]

4. Mary: she was married, before 1698, to Alexander Bower of Carret, nephew of the husband of her sister, Lady Meathie, who was Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum and Meathie. The postnuptial contract of marriage of Mary Stirling and Alexander Bower is dated 6th March 1699.[3]

5. Anna: in a letter addressed to her sister, Lady Meathie, by their brother, Mr. William Stirling, W.S., dated 22nd March 1697, he says—'I was necessitat 'to take Anna home to my owne house, for the retention of annualrents was 'so much prejudicial to her that her annualrent could do no more than pay 'her chamber and furnish her cloaths, till God send better times and greater 'plenty.'[4]

6. Margaret: she was married—contract dated 15th February 1700—to David Brown, merchant in Dundee.[5] They had two sons. Margaret died of a 'spotted fever seven days after her delivery,' in June 1706.[6]

5. William 'was borne in The Keir on Saturday the xv of January 1625, 'betuix ten and elevin in the morninge.'[7] He had a bond of provision for 3000 merks from his father, 15th January 1639.

[1] No. 362, p. 523.

[2] These two Letters are at Gardee.

[3] Contract at Garden. [illegible] letter from [illegible] Bower of [illegible] Meathie, [illegible] 1698, he mentions [illegible] as my Cousin, 'and his Lady as my wife's dearest sister.'

[4] Letter at Garden.

[5] Contract 1701.

[6] Letter from her sister Lady Meathie, No. 362, p. 523.

[7] No. 362, p. 174.

6. George 'was borne in Calder on Mononday the xviii of September 1626, at ten horis in the morninge.' He died before 1639, as he is not named as one of the executors of his sister Anna.

7. Alexander 'was borne in The Keir on Thursday the xvii of July 1628, befoir fyve horis in the morninge.' He had a bond of provision for 3000 merks from his father, 15th January 1639.

8. Grissell 'was borne in Calder on Sonday the xi of Februar 1616, at fyve horis in the morninge.' She died before 1639, as she is not named as one of the executors of her sister Anna.

9. Anna 'was borne in The Keir on Saterday the xi of July 1618, betuix x and xi at nicht.' She married, contract dated 5th June 1635,[1] Alexander Cowan of Wester Polmaise, and died without issue before 15th September 1638, when her brother Archibald, then Bar of Garden, was served heir to her.[2] He was also served heir to her in the lands and barony of Polmaise-Cowan and others, on 10th October 1639.[3]

10. Margaret 'was borne in The Keir the 1st of August 1619, befor viij horis in the morninge.' She died before 1639, as she is not named one of the executors of her sister Anna.

Sir John died on 15th April 1643,[4] and was succeeded by his second born but eldest surviving son —

XV. Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden, Knight (Lord Garden).

[1617–1668.]

As above mentioned, Sir George Stirling was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Archibald Stirling, eldest surviving son of Sir John Stirling of Garden. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he matriculated in the spring of 1643. He studied law, and entered early into public life. He travelled in France from October 1643, till the end of 1644, during which period he kept an account of his expenses, which is preserved at Keir. Before leaving Scotland, he executed on 16th October 1643,

[1] Discharge for 3000 merks as his tocher — registered in Books of Session 21st January 1642.

[2] Retour at Garden.

[3] Retours, vol. iii., Stirling, No. 179.

[4] Retour at Keir.

a testament, in which, after expressing his 'intent and purpose to depart 'out of this kingdome,' he nominates his son John, his only executor, and Patrick, Lord Elibank, Sir George Stirling of Keir, William Drummond of Riccartoun, Sir Walter Murray of Livingstone, Mungo Stirling of Gloratt, and James Stirling, brother of Sir Archibald, tutors-testamentars to John his son, 'during the time of his pupillaritie and less age.'

He was a member of the various committees of war appointed for the defence of the country in 1643 and subsequent years—commanded a troop of horse in the army, which the Earl of Lanark raised in 1648, after the defeat of his brother at Preston, and was appointed one of the Committee of Estates on 9th June that year. He was fined £1500 sterling, by Oliver Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon in 1654.

On the eve of the Restoration, Sir Archibald was summoned by General Monck to London, with Glencairn and several other Royalists; and on the 14th February 1661, he was nominated one of the Senators of the College of Justice,[1] when he assumed the title of Lord Garden.[2]

He was one of the commissioners to the Convention and Parliament for the shire of Linlithgow from 1661 until his death: and was chosen a Lord of the Articles in 1661 and 1663.

He was served heir-male of Sir George Stirling of Keir, Knight, his uncle's son, in the lands and barony of Keir and others, on 15th August 1667, and obtained a precept of sasine from Alexander (Burnet), Archbishop of Glasgow, for infeftting him in the lands of Cawder, 7th August 1667.

He married—1st, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank, Knight-Baronet, and Dame Elizabeth Dundas, his second wife. Their contract of marriage is dated 24th June 1637, and the marriage was celebrated at Edinburgh on the 9th of July. The tocher of the lady was £10,000 Scots. He was then under twenty-one years of age, and his father joins in the contract 'as lawful administrator to him.'[3] He and his wife, Elizabeth Murray, were infeft in the lands of Garden, in terms of the contract of marriage. He married, 2dly, Mause Murray, daughter

[1] Act. Parl. vii. 124.

[2] Ibid.

[3] No. 212, p. 148. The above woodcut represents the seal used by Lord Garden in that year.

of Sir James Murray of Kilbaberton by his wife Dame Katherine Weir, then Lady Elibank. By their contract of marriage, which is dated 24th June 1646, Sir Archibald obliges himself to infeft Mause in liferent in the barony of Polmaise, and other lands. The tocher of Mause was 18,000 merks.[1]

Sir Archibald enjoyed the estates of Keir only a short time, having died in April 1668. Lamont, in his Diary records his death—1668, April. 'The Lord Garden, surnamed Stirling, one of the Lords of the Session, 'depairtit out of this life at Edin' and, April 23, was carried from Edin' 'to Dumblaine to be interred ther.'[2] The death is also noticed by Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, in his Diary; after an entry dated 5th June 1668, on which date he himself was admitted Advocate: 'At this tyme died my 'Lord Garden, and Gosfurd succeeded.'

His children were, by his first marriage, two sons and two daughters, viz.—

1. John, 'born at Ochiltrie the 13th day of Apraill 1638.' He succeeded his father in Keir.

2. George, 'born at Polmease, 16th day of June 1642.' He died young, as another son received the same name in 1653.

3. Anna, 'born at Gardeun the 3d of August 1639.'

4. Margarett, 'born at Stirling upon the 9th of Januar 1640' (1641?).

The children by his second marriage were seven sons and three daughters—

1. Archibald, 'born at Gardenne the 21st of March 1651.' He succeeded his father in Garden, and continued that branch.[3]

2. James, 'borne in Gardenne the 29th of June 1652.' Archibald Stirling of Garden, and his brother-german James, are named with others, tutors to the children of Sir John Stirling of Keir, in his will dated 12th June 1682. In a letter from James to his brother, the Laird of Keir, dated at Edinburgh 5th June 1678, he says, that the reason of his long stay there 'is to mak moiene for a place, and to waite upon the commis-'sioner hes grace.' In a previous letter to Sir John of Keir, dated Paris, 4th July 1674, James solicits Keir to promote a match between him and a niece of Bankell, who is presumed to have been John Stirling: James says—

'I hoop yow will do me the favour not to be forgetful to give tell if Bankels 'neice be not disposed off, and also to know if hir muckle Bankel be of that meind

[1] No. 216, p. 155. [2] Lamont's Diary, p. 96. [3] P. 83.

'that he was of the last time that you and Touch was pleased to speak to him of that 'busines betuixt her and me, which without doute I houpe yow wil bring him as 'great a leuth as you think fitte. for, Sir, I will asshure you, that my meind is now 'much more that way than formaly; and if yow think fitte to lett Bancked see this 'letter, you may doe it. If you fortune to see her befor my coming to Scotland, I humblie intreat you to present my service to her, and make much off her. 'Hoping that you wil pardone this my fredome, I wil not truble yow longer in this 'particular.'

The alliance proposed in this letter did not take place, and James Stirling afterwards married, contract dated 22nd June 1681, Mary, only daughter of Sir George Stirling, the first baronet of Glorat. James Stirling made his will at Touch on 10th May 1689, in which he is designated 'Lieutenant James 'Stirling, brother-german to umquhile Sir John Stirling of Keir.'[1] He died before 21st April 1699. By Mary Stirling, his wife, he had a son, James, and a daughter, Christian, both living on 15th August 1702, when Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat granted a bond of corroboration to them.[2]

3. George (second of the same name), 'borne at Ochiltrie the 20th day of July 1653.' He is included in the destination of Garden in 1667.

4. William, 'borne at Ochiltrie the 20th day of Oct' 1654.'

5. Alexander, 'born at Ochiltrie the 9th of April 1656.'

6. Thomas, 'borne at Ochiltrie the 25th December 1658.'

As the three last are omitted from the destination of Garden made by their father in 1667, it is presumed that they died young.

7. Henry, the youngest son, 'borne at Edinburgh the 20th day of July 1667.' In 1683, he was appointed ensign to the company levied by the Merchants of London, to go to the East Indies. On 3rd December 1718, 'Mr. Henry (or 'Harry') Stirling, lawfull son of the deceased Sir Archibald 'Stirling of Keir,' obtained right to a bond for 1800 merks Scots by the Garden family, which he discharged on 12th February 1731.[3] He died in the end of August 1736, after eight days illness of a 'bloody flux.'[4] Henry Stirling had a son born in 1709 or 1710, who was living in 1731.[5]

[1] Glorat Writs.

[2] Glorat Writs.

[3] Original Assignation and Discharge at Garden.

[4] Letter from John Stirling of Garden, his father, 2nd September 1736, at Garden.

[5] Letters from Archibald Stirling and Anna Stirling, at Garden.

8. Catherine, 'borne at Edinr the 8th September 1647.'

9. Elizabeth, 'born at Ochiltrie upon the last of January 1649.' She married James Setoun of Touch. They had a daughter, baptized Lucy at Edinburgh, 30th March 1676.[1]

10. Rebecca, 'born at Ochiltrie upon the 2nd April 1650.'

XVI. Sir John Stirling of Keir and Cawder, Knight.

[1668–1684.]

Sir John Stirling of Keir was born at Ochiltree on 13th April 1638. He was served heir to his father, Sir Archibald (Lord Garden), in the barony of Keir, &c., on the 31st July 1668.

The lands of Ochiltree, in the parish and county of Linlithgow, which probably first became the property of the family in the 12th or 13th century, were sold by Sir John, in 1678, to Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, and they still belong to his representative, the Earl of Rosebery.

Sir John Stirling married, 1st, at Stirling, 6th February 1668, Lady Margaret Livingston, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow (widow of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, and also of Sir George Stirling of Keir[2]). She died at Keir, 2nd November 1674, without surviving issue. He married, 2ndly, Lilias, eldest daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, at the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, on 2nd December 1675. Their postnuptial contract of marriage is dated 2nd March 1676. The tocher of Lilias was 20,000 merks.[3] She is stated by Law, in his Memorials, to be 'a gentlewoman of great expectation.' She survived him, and married, 2ndly, in 1701, the Honourable Charles Maitland, third son of Charles, third Earl of Lauderdale, without issue. Mr. Maitland died at Cawder in June 1716, and Lilias Colquhoun also died there on the 31st December 1726.[4] She was buried at Cawder on 5th January 1727.[5]

[1] Edinburgh Registers.

[2] There are in the Library at Keir, several books which belonged to Lady Garden, containing his autograph signature, and the motto, 'Non mortale quod opto.'

[3] Lady Margaret was by her marriage twice Lady of Keir.

[4] No. 229, p. 169. [5] No. 232, p. 473.

[6] Records of Cawder Parish.

At the time of her first marriage to Sir John Stirling, Lilias Colquhoun was wooed by another widower, [illegible] Buchanan—who died four years after the death of Lady Mary Erskine, his first Lady—entertained some thoughts of a

Sir John Stirling had issue by his second marriage, five sons and two daughters—

1. Archibald 'was borne at the Keir 29th October 1676, at five o'clock 'on Sunday morning, and was baptized at the Keir be Mr Gasper Kellie, 'Dean of Dunblaine, the 2d of November 1676.' He died young, as his next brother, John, succeeded their father.

2. John 'was borne at Sterling 26th October 1677, at five o'clock on 'Fraydie morning. He was baptized by Mr Persone, minister of Sterling, 'the 1st November.' He succeeded his father.

3. George 'was borne at the Kere on Tuesday, 12th November 1678, and 'was baptized by Mr Gasper Kelie, Dene of Dunblane, at the church of 'Lecrop, on the 18th November 1678.' He died without issue, as his younger brother James succeeded their elder brother John. 'My mother-in-law got 'a letter from the Lady Keir, wherein she writes of the death of one of her 'children.'[1] This probably has reference to George.

4. James 'was borne at the Keir on Saturday, the 1st of November 1679, 'betwixt 7 and 8 o'clock at night, and was baptized at Lecrop, 2d November, 'be Mr William Wemyss, minister of Lecrop.' In his father's testament, dated 12th June 1682, he is called second son (Archibald and George having predeceased), and he has a provision of 15,000 marks. He succeeded his brother John in Keir.

5. William 'was borne at Keir on Fraydie, 24th March 1682, at six o'clock 'in the morning, and was baptized on Saturday, 26th March, at Lecrop be Mr 'William Weeres, minister at Lecrop.' He is called third son in his father's

'second marriage, and for that purpose addressed 'himself to a daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of 'Luss, between which family and that of Buchanan 'there had been such frequent alliances and com-'munication of mutual good offices, as rendered the 'proposal very agreeable to Sir John.' Buchanan went to London to get a new charter of his estate in the prospect of his marriage, but his 'design was 'wholly defeated, the young lady having, much 'against his expectation, married the laird of Keir 'before his return. This disappointment had such 'effects upon his high spirit, as in a little time 'threw him into a palsie, and precipitated him in 'his judgment, in which unhappy circumstance 'he continued till his death.' Buchanan of Auchmar's History of the Buchanans, p. 87.

One letter from Mr. Walter Stirling, Minister of Balfarnock, and another from his son, dated 8th and 9th October 1675, detailing the state of the courtship, will be found in the correspondence. Although Mr. Walter's own wife was then in a 'most violent distemper of body,' and his daughter 'very dangerously sick,' he left them, and 'went to Rosyth, and had good withe success for his marriage of Keir. He afterwards 'celebrated' the marriage at Dunfermline.

[1] Letter from Francis Stirling to his cousin the Laird of Gratney, 2d February 1679.

testament in 1682, by which he has a provision of 12,000 merks. He acquired the lands of Northside before 29th February 1704, as in the contract of marriage of his brother James of that date, 'William Stirling of Northside, 'brother german to the Laird of Keir,' is a witness. He had a son, James, who is supposed to be the James Stirling mentioned in a letter from James Stirling the Venetian, to John Stirling of Keir, dated 26th May 1726. 'Your 'coosen James Stirling, of New England, is expected here in a little while 'from Portugal, where he has lately sold a great ship of 600 tun.'[1] James Stirling, son of William Stirling of Northside, was 'out' in the Rising of 1745. He appears to have been in Kingston, Jamaica, in May 1748, as in a letter of that date, from James Stirling to his brother Archibald, he says—'Our cousin 'James Stirling is well.' William Stirling died at Monkrig near Haddington.

6. Lilias 'was born at the Keir, on Thursday, 13th January 1681 at 6 in the 'morning, and was baptized at Leerop on the 15th January, by Mr William 'Weems, minister of Leerop.' She had 18,000 merks by her father's testament. She was married at Cawder, on 18th December 1701, to John Murray, then younger of Touchadam.[2] Their contract of marriage is dated the same day, in which she is called 'only daughter' of Sir John. Her tocher is 18,000 merks.

7. Elizabeth 'was born at Keir, on Sonday, 3d June 1683, at 2 o'clock in 'the morning, and baptized the said day at Leerop, by Mr William Weemes, 'minister of Leerop.' She must have died before 18th December 1701, as Lilias, her sister, is called only daughter of Sir John, in her contract of marriage of that date.

Sir John Stirling was appointed one of the royal commissioners for visiting the University of Glasgow by commission, dated 4th May 1680.[3] He made his will at Keir on 12th June 1682,[4] and died in March 1684. Law, in recording the death of John Stirling, says, that he was 'a discreet, honest, 'and ingenuous gentleman.'[5]

[1] At Keir.

[2] Cawder Parish Records.

[3] No. 292, p. 516.

[4] No. 231, p. 471.

[5] Law's Memorials, p. 262. Sir John Stirling is probably the 'old Laird of Keir' referred to in the following entry in 'Wodrow's Analecta,' under November 1706:—'Mr. A. Simson told me he had this 'account from one Mr. Stirling, Governour to the 'old Laird of Keir. That in his youth he was at 'Geneva, with old Diodati, who told him, with tears, 'that in the year 1685, when the rupture was be-'twixt a Venice and the Popish Republick, wrote 'to Geneva for some of the Protestant Ministers to 'come to them. And he was leaving the language, 'was sent; and when he came, he met with seve-

XVII. 1. JOHN STIRLING OF KEIR AND CAWDER.

[1684–1693.]

JOHN, the second son, was, as before shown, born at Stirling on 26th October, and baptized on the 1st November 1677. He was infeft in the family estates as heir to his father, on the 14th April 1686, being then 'of the age of 'eight years and five months or thereby.' He died in October 1693, and was buried on the 20th of that month, in the family aisle in Dunblane Cathedral.[1] Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his immediate younger brother.

XVII. 2. JAMES STIRLING OF KEIR AND CAWDER.

[1693–1715.]

JAMES STIRLING of Keir, who, as before stated, was born on 1st November 1679, was served heir to his immediate elder brother John, in the barony of Keir, on 1st May 1694.

James Stirling was accused of being implicated in the attempt made on behalf of the Stuart family to invade Britain in the year 1708. Along with the Lairds of Garden, Kippendavie, Touch, and Newton, James Stirling was tried for high treason, in the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on 15th November 1708. One of the charges in the indictment against them is, that 'you did openly drink to the good health of your master as you 'called him, who could be none else but the said Pretender.' To this Keir and the others answered, that the charge was 'no ways relevant, 1*mo*. 'Because the drinking any person's health is not a crime, there being no 'law against it. 2*do*. There is no person named whose health is said to 'be drunk, and therefore cannot infer any crime: and the gloss put there-'upon, that it could be no other but the Pretender, is not only a conjecture 'and uncertain inference of the pursuers, which can be no ways sufficient 'to fix a crime upon others, who can only be answerable for what is clearly 'expressed and declared by them by plain words, writes, or deeds.'

'all of the Council, who allowed him to preach 'openly the Prot[illegible] doctrine, provided he would 'pett on the P[illegible] vestments, [illegible] the people [illegible] suddain out war[illegible] This he did not agree 'to till he went back to advise with his brethren; 'and at [illegible] went back to advise with them, 'and they all wed him in this [illegible]; but when 'he came back, the matter was patched up betwixt 'them [illegible] and he had no access to 'preach.' Vol. i. p. 87.

[1] Funeral Letter at Garden, dated 9th October 1693.

In a memorandum of interrogatories for exculpatory evidence, one of the points to be proved was, that 'it is usuall and ordinar for highlandmen, 'gentlemen's servants in the highlands, to carry fusees or guns upon all 'occasions, even to the church.'[1] After several adjournments of the trial, James Stirling and his friends were acquitted, and dismissed from the bar on the 23rd November.[2]

James Stirling was attainted in 1715, for his having been at Sheriffmuir, and his estates were forfeited. They were purchased by Robert, Lord Blantyre, Sir James Hamilton of Roseball, Baronet, Mr. James Graham of Airth, judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, Mr. John Stuart, advocate, brother of Lord Blantyre, Ralph Dundas of Manor, and William Stirling of Northwoodside, for behoof of John, the eldest son of James.[3]

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745, James Stirling was imprisoned in Dumbarton Castle. The Glasgow Courant of May 1746, contains a notice, that 'John' (a mistake for James) 'Stirling of Keir, elder, with 'his son Hugh, and James Stirling of Craigbarnet, being found on board of a 'Dutch ship lying off the Largs, bound for Rotterdam, were taken by Captain 'Andrew Crawford of the king's boat at Cumbra, and carried prisoner to 'Rothesay in Bute; and yesterday we have advice of their being brought 'to the Castle of Dumbarton, late on Saturday's night.' Lady Hamilton of Roseball, who was Margaret Stirling, daughter of James of Keir, visited the three Stirling prisoners in Dumbarton Castle, and by concealing a rope ladder about her dress, they availed themselves of it, and made their escape.[4]

After his attainder, James Stirling appears to have chiefly lived in hiding

[1] On 29th May 1595, John Stirling, in Gartkirk, compeared before the Presbytery of Glasgow, and confessed that 'he drew his quhinzie, 'and cume in at the Kirk Door of Cadder upone 'Sondaye, the tyme of the ministration of the 'Supper of the Lord Jesus.' He was ordained to be punished. [Maitland Club Miscellany, Part i. p. 71.]

Another John Stirling, designated as in East Cadder, also came under the censure of the Presbytery at the same time. He was ordained to make public repentance in Cadder, Lenzie, 'Kirkintilloch, and Baldernock, successively in the 'Kirks of Cadder, Glasgow, Lenzie, Campsie, 'and others at the Kirk Doors and on the Pillar.' Ibid., p. 78.

[2] State Trials, fol. ed., vol. v. p. 630.

[3] The purchase of Keir by the friends of the family, discredits a tradition, that Marion Stuart, wife of James Stirling, succeeded in a personal appeal to the King for the pardon of her husband and the restoration of his estates—His Majesty, according to the tradition, thinking these little enough for so large a family.

[4] Information from the late James Stirling of Garden. It would rather appear from the letters of James Stirling of Keir and his son, that his liberty was granted by the government authorities.

places, and so long as he remained quiet, the Government did not take very active steps to apprehend him. But on his alleged interference at the elections in August 1727, he was made prisoner, according to a notice in Wodrow: 'The imprisonment of Stirling of Keir, the 19th of this moneth 'is attributed to this keenes about elections: though its hard to say where 'his interest in elections lyes. He has been skulking since the Rebellion, and 'overlooked by the Government, though attainted, and was suddenly taken up. 'The reason given, though he denyes it, was the suspicion, that a messenger 'from Bologna, where the Pretender is, was at Keir's house, in Calder, some 'nights. Shawfield's son-in-law, Sir Duncan Campbell, had a warrand from 'General Wade to apprehend; but it lay many weeks dormant till the throng 'of elections; and whither *ad terrorem*, or for other causes than we know, 'he was catched and sent in prisoner to Edinburgh, must be left to time.'[1]

From the same work, we learn that in the following year, 'two things 'happen pretty singular, which twenty or thirty years ago would have been 'very odd in Glasgow, the setting up of an Episcopalian meeting-house, 'and publick allowing of comedies.' 'Northside, Keir, and others, contri- 'bute to the former, and the collections go to the preacher, one Wingat 'a non-juror, who prays not for the king.'[2]

In the Pasquil, called the 'Generall Assemblies Lamentation for William 'of Nassau,' the Laird of Keir, evidently this James Stirling, comes in for a slight notice in the following lines—

'There are some very good godly men in the parish of Manchline,
'But so is not Lauchlin M'Lauchlin of Castle Lauchlin in Strolauchlin,
'And from the shires of Stirling and Clackmannan,
'They'll rise against us with pistoll musket and cannon,
'For ther's a hauld of folk ther that is ay cursing Canan—
'And Stirling of Keir and the Laird of Torch,
'Care not for Presbyterian toons, nor our sighing sough.'

In a letter from James Stirling of Keir, to his son Robert, written in Dumbarton Castle on 7th September 1745, he says, that from the beginning, he was certain that that 'extraordinary event would end as it began. I 'dissuaded your two brothers from being concerned in it, but to no purpose.

[1] Wodrow's Analecta, iv. 466. [2] Ibid. iv. 5.

'They are now in a place of safety. As for myself, I did not medle in it. 'I was put up here as a disaffected person, but not by an order from any 'in the Government. I expect very soon to be liberate.'[1] His son, John of Keir, informs his brother Archibald on 15th May 1747, that 'Papa was 'dismissed from his confinement in Dumbarton Castle, the end of January 'last, when he came home, and enjoys a tolerable good state of health.'[2]

James Stirling died at Cawder on 25th February 1749. An account of his death is furnished by a letter from his son John to his brother Archibald.[3]

James Stirling married at Cardonald, on 24th February 1704, Marione Stuart, eldest daughter of Alexander, Lord Blantyre, by Anne his second wife, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, Lord Pressmennan, and sister of John, second Lord Belhaven. Their postnuptial contract is dated 29th February 1704,[4] whereby she is provided in an annuity of three thousand merks, which was allowed to her after the forfeiture of her husband, by charter, under the Great Seal, 15th December 1718.

Their children were fourteen sons and eight daughters—

1. John, his heir.

2. Alexander, who must have predeceased John without issue, as Archibald succeeded John.

3. Archibald, who succeeded his brother John. [Vide No. XVIII. 2.]

4. Walter, born at Keir on 30th August 1711.

5. Charles, born at Keir on 1st October 1712.

6. William, born at Keir on 8th September 1713. These three sons all died without issue, as their youngest brother William succeeded to their elder brother Archibald.

7. James, born at Keir 17th September 1714, was a merchant at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1734. He died at Monkrigg, near Haddington, 9th August 1773.[5]

8. Robert, born at Keir 14th September 1715, was also a merchant at Kingston, 1734–1748. He died there in 1760. James Stirling, the Venetian, writes to James Stirling of Keir on Christmas Day 1735—'Your sons in

[1] No. 324, p. 538.

[2] Letter at Keir. The same John Stirling wrote from Keir, on February 6, 1747, to Andrew Fletcher, Lord Justice-Clerk, [illegible] 'I [illegible] at obligations we lye under to your Lordship, on account of my Father's Liberation,' and assuring 'your 'Lordship, both he and I will always retain a most [illegible] of it.' [In the at Salton.]

[3] No. 327, p. 540.

[4] At Keir. No. 232, p. 479.

'Jamaica are both in good health and good esteem according to all accounts, 'but particularly Roby.'

9. Henry, born at Keir 22nd November 1718. He was at Fort Marlborough in 1739, and was Resident at Silliter in 1742. He died in India before 1st November 1748, as in a letter of that date, his brother John mentions legacies by his 'poor Brother Henry.'

10. Charles, born at Cawder 8th March 1722. He died at Manchester 7th February 1744.[1]

11. Hugh, born at Cawder 26th February 1723. He was concerned in the Rising of 1745, and along with his father, was taken on board a Dutch ship, bound for Rotterdam, on 6th May 1746, and imprisoned in Dumbarton Castle. He was afterwards a merchant at Calcutta in 1748, and died at Fort St. Davids, East Indies, on 7th April 1749.[2]

12. William, born at Cawder 5th June 1725. He carried on the line of the family. [Vide No. XVIII. 3.]

13. Lewis, born at Cawder 30th November 1726. He died in Jamaica.

14. Alexander, born at Glasgow 4th December 1729.

15. Ann, born at Keir 20th January 1706. She was married to John Erskine of Carnock, advocate, whom she survived, and died at Edinburgh 11th May 1779, having had issue.

16. Lilias, born at Edinburgh 6th February 1707. She died at Cawder unmarried, in or about 1775.

17. Frances, born at Keir 30th December 1707. She was married 31st March 1742, to Sir Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, Baronet. She died at Gourock 12th September 1757. They had one son, who died young, and a daughter, Anne Stuart, who, in the entail of Keir in 1771, is called only child of the deceased Frances Stirling. Anne Stuart was married to her cousin, Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk, who died on 18th January 1797, and was the last Baronet of Castlemilk. Lady Stuart died at Castlemilk 16th December 1821, without issue.

18. Elizabeth, born at Edinburgh 7th January 1718.

19. Helen, born at Keir, 10th October 1719. She and her sister Elizabeth both died before 1771 unmarried, as they are not called with their younger sisters in the entail of Keir of that year.

[1] Letter from his Father Archibald at Keir.

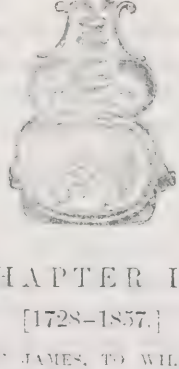
[2] Nos. 328 and 329, pp. 541–2.

20. Margaret, born at Keir 6th October 1720. She was married to Sir Hugh Hamilton of Boshall, and died at Edinburgh 20th October 1802, aged eighty-two. It was this lady, who by a stratagem succeeded in releasing her father and brother, and James Stirling of Craigbarnet, from Dumbarton jail.

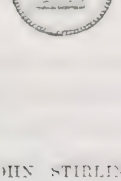
21. Magdalen, born at Cawder 29th February 1724. She was commonly called 'Aunt Maddie,' in the family of her brother William (No. XVIII. 3). She died at Edinburgh in February 1798.

22. Henrietta, born at Cawder 20th March 1728.[1]

James Stirling and Marion Stuart had thus the large number of twenty-two children.[2] He died, as already shown, at Cawder, on 25th February 1749, aged seventy years, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John. His widow survived him twenty-one years, and died at Cawder on 20th March 1770.



The following Seals were used by James Stirling, on three sides of an iron seal, which is itself also here shown—



CHAPTER IV.

[1728–1857.]

FROM JOHN STIRLING, SON OF JAMES, TO WILLIAM STIRLING, THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR OF KEIR AND CAWDER.

XVIII. 1. JOHN STIRLING OF KEIR AND CAWDER.

[1728–1757.]

JOHN STIRLING, eldest son of James, was born at Erskine on 18th November 1704. On the following day James writes—'My wife, God be thanked, was 'saflie brought to bed yesternight of a son, and is now pretty well.'[3] Mungo

[1] These births, marriages, and deaths are stated from the Record at Keir.

[2] There is a tradition, that the Lady Keir was usually followed to the church by sixteen of her children, and that the sixteenth succeeded to the estates of Keir and Cawder.

[3] Letter from James Stirling of Keir, dated Airskine, November 19, 1704.

Stirling of Craigbarnet, writes to the Laird of Garden on the 18th of the following month—'I was at Arnskin the other week, and was verie weel 'pleased to see our young chief, who is a very pleasant child.'[1] The family estates which had been forfeited by his father in 1715, and purchased by his friends, were reconveyed to John in June 1728. The rental of these estates was then £795. The vassals of Keir, who had become Crown-holders by Act of Parliament, 1st George I., reconveyed to him the superiorities of their lands. It appears from a letter from John Stirling of Garden, 10th March 1746, that 'on the march of the Duke of Cumberland's army northwards, that part of 'them which quartered at Keir on the night of the 4th of February last, did 'then take away or destroy a great many Papers.'[2]

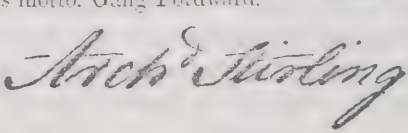
He disponed Cawder to his brother Archibald in 1750, with a view to his marriage with Miss Erskine of Torrie.

John Stirling of Keir died unmarried, at Edinburgh, on 7th July 1757, æt. fifty-four. The high estimation in which he was held by his relations and friends, will appear from the letters written on his death,[3] and from a poem by his cousin Lord Gray.[4]

XVIII. 2. ARCHIBALD STIRLING OF KEIR AND CAWDER.

[1757–1783.]

ARCHIBALD STIRLING was born at Keir, 4th September 1710. He went to Jamaica in early life and became a merchant. It was probably on the occasion of his going to Jamaica, that he obtained from Roderick Chalmers, Ross Herald, a blazon of his armorial bearings, and which are thus described—'Argent on 'a Bend sable three Buckles or: a Crescent as a brotherly distinction, all 'within a bordure quarterly or, charged with a Rose gules, barbed vert, and 'cheque azure and argent (being the principal armorial figures 'of Blantyre), above the Shield an Helmet befitting his de-'gree, with a mantle gules, doubling argent, and on a wreath 'of his Colours is set for his Crest a Moor's Head, couped 'proper, and on an Escroll above, this motto, Gang Fordward.'[5]



[1] Letter dated 18th December 1704.
[2] Keir Writs.
[3] Nos. 333–336, pp. 344–5.
[4] No. 337, p. 345. [5] Original at Keir.

After acquiring a moderate fortune in Jamaica, Archibald Stirling returned to Scotland in 1748. About ten years afterwards he succeeded his brother John in Keir. He married, 1st, Margaret Erskine, daughter of Colonel William Erskine of Torie. The contract of marriage, dated at Cardross, 21st June 1755,[1] is postnuptial, and narrates their marriage in February 1751. In a letter consenting to the marriage, her father says—'I assure you, my daughter's temper is agreeable; and as she is very young, you have her of your own breeding. She has been an agreeable comfort to me, and I hope she will prove so to you—I don't care how soon you make me a Grandfather—I really think you will both spoyle lukly if you don't soon.' Soon after her marriage, this lady planned and partly executed the green terrace on the south side of the park at Keir, on the top of the slope, known as Camie Bank. It was completed by the present proprietor, her husband's grand nephew, in 1852. She died at Bristol, 4th September 1761, aged twenty-nine, without issue.

Archibald Stirling married, 2dly, at Balmanno, Perthshire, on 7th October 1762,[2] Dame Ann Hay, daughter of Alexander Hay of Drummelzier, and relict of Sir Patrick Hepburn Murray of Blackcastle and Balmanno, Baronet. In a postnuptial contract executed 19th October 1762,[3] he bound himself to infeft her in a liferent annuity of 4000 merks, out of the estate of Cawder. She died at Cawder on 14th October 1807, aged eighty.[4]

By deed of entail, dated 5th November 1771, he entailed the estates of Keir, Cawder, and others, on the heirs-male of his body, and the following persons and the heirs-male of their bodies respectively: James Stirling, late of Kingston in Jamaica, his immediate younger brother; William, his next brother; James, John, Archibald, and Charles, the four eldest sons of William; Archibald Stirling of Garden; Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie; John Stirling of Jamaica, only brother of Patrick, and second son of the deceased Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie; Sir William Stirling of Ardoch; Thomas, brother of Sir William, lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Royal Highlanders; Charles Stirling of Jamaica, also brother of Sir William; Mrs. Ann Stirling, eldest sister of Archibald the granter, and widow of John Erskine of Carnock, &c.; Lilias, second sister of the granter; Ann Stuart, wife of John Stuart of Castlemilk, only child of the deceased Dame Frances Stirling, third sister of Archibald the granter, wife of the deceased Sir Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk; Dame Margaret

[1] At Keir. [2] Scots Magazine, xxiv. 507. [3] At Keir. [4] No. 232, p. 473.

Hamilton, fourth sister of Archibald, and Magdalen Stirling, his fifth and youngest sister. In his testament, confirmed 25th August 1784, Archibald Stirling of Keir bequeathed to John, Archibald, Charles, and Robert, the younger sons of his brother William, successively, and the heirs of their bodies, and in default of such heirs, to James Stirling, eldest son of his brother William, the plantations and sugar works of Hampden, Keir, and Frontier, in Jamaica. He died at Keir, 3rd November 1783, aged seventy-three, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

XVIII. 3. WILLIAM STIRLING OF KEIR AND CAWDER. [1783–1793.]

WILLIAM STIRLING was born at Cawder on 5th June 1725, and although he was the twelfth son of his father, he inherited the estate of Keir through the failure of his eleven elder brothers. He was served heir of his brother Archibald, under the above mentioned entail, 23rd January 1784.

William Stirling was engaged in the rising in favour of the Stuart family in 1745, along with his father and his brother Hugh. The account of the expense of their uniforms on that occasion is preserved among the Keir papers.

He married, 1st, the Honourable Helen Gray, second daughter of John Lord Gray, at Edinburgh, on 1st October 1765. She died at Cawder on 31st July 1776, aged thirty, before her husband succeeded to Keir, and was buried at Dunblane, in the Keir aisle of the Cathedral; and 2dly, at Castlemilk, on 3rd November 1781, Jean Stuart, youngest daughter of the deceased Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk, Baronet, and of Dame Helen Orr, his wife.

His children by his first marriage were—1. James, his heir.

2. John, born at Cawder 23rd February 1768. He went to Kingston, Jamaica, in 1789, and died at Hampden in that island, on 24th March 1793, aged twenty-five, unmarried.

3. Archibald, born at Cawder on 2nd August 1769.

4. Charles, born at Cawder 12th May 1771. Inheriting from his father a thirteenth share in the copartnery of Somerville, Gordon, and Company, West India merchants in Glasgow, he was engaged during the greater part of his life in conducting the affairs of that firm. In 1806, he purchased the lands of Kennure, adjoining his brother's estate of Cawder, and built the greater part of the exist-

ing mansion house, where he resided from 1808 until 1816, when he sold Kennure to his brother Archibald for £40,000. He afterwards took up his abode at Cawder, obtaining a life-lease of the house from his elder brother, and continued to reside there during the remainder of his life. He married at Linlathen, on 14th October 1817, Christian, daughter of David Erskine, C.S., third son of John Erskine of Carnock, author of the Institute of the Law of Scotland, who survives him. His leisure hours were devoted to rural pursuits, and he was no less active as an agriculturist than as a merchant. He made large additions to Cawder House, and built the western wing, from the design of David Hamilton. He also laid out the existing gardens, in which he formed a piece of water, by diverting the course of the river Kelvin, and effected many other improvements in the pleasure grounds. For many years he was greatly consulted by his elder brother in the management of his estate; and many of the plantations and other embellishments of Keir were planned and superintended by him. During a tour in Italy in 1824 and 1825, he purchased a considerable number of pictures, from collections made in the towns where the masters were resident, or where they had gone for study. These pictures, together with his library, are preserved by his widow at Cawder. Dying after a brief illness at Cawder, on the 30th January 1836, aged fifty-eight, he was buried at Lecropt, being the first of his family whose remains were laid in the vault under the southern end of the then recently built parish church.

5. Robert, a twin with Margaret, both born at Cawder on 24th December 1772. He went to Jamaica in 1790 and became a planter. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Thomas Steel of Stechfield, Jamaica, in 1807, and he died at Kingston, in Jamaica, on 28th September 1808, aged thirty-six, leaving one daughter in infancy, Helen Stirling, who died in London on 4th February 1822, aged thirteen years.[1] Sarah afterwards married on 3rd September 1821, Commissary-General Thomas Dunmore, and died on 23rd June 1823.

6. Margaret, eldest daughter, a twin with Robert, as above. She died at Keir in June 1784, aged twelve and a-half years.

7. Marion, born at Cawder on 12th June 1774. She kept house at Keir for her brothers, James and Archibald, for about fifty years. She died unmarried at Keir, 1st March 1842, aged sixty-eight, and was buried in Lecropt church on the 9th March.

[1] Letter to Commissary Dunmore.

S. Jean, born at Cowder 2nd July 1775. She lived at Keir till within a few months of her death, which took place at Bromley, Kent, where she went for the benefit of her health, on 17th September 1835. In Bromley church, a tablet is erected to her memory with the following inscription—'Beneath 'this church are interred the mortal remains of Jane, third daughter of the 'late William Stirling, Esq. of Keir, in the county of Perth, N.B. She died 'the 17th of September 1835, at Bromley, aged 60 years, and rests, expecting 'the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.'

By his second marriage he had one son and two daughters—

1. William, born at Keir 23rd August 1789. He entered the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards in 1810, and served till 1818, when he retired. He became a captain in 1815, and was engaged at the battle of Waterloo. He married, first, Mary, daughter of John Anderson, merchant, London, by whom he had one son—

William Stuart Stirling Crawfurd, now of Milton, born November 1819. He succeeded to Milton in 1828, on the death of his grandaunt, Mrs. Margaret Stuart Rae Crawfurd of Milton, in terms of an entail made in 1706, by John Crawfurd of Milton, whereon Glasgow, in favour of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, Knight, Baronet, and Dame Margaret Crawfurd, his spouse, eldest daughter of the said John Crawfurd, and their heirs, which obliged them to assume the name of Crawfurd.

Captain William Stirling married, second, Anne Charlotte Maitland, daughter of Sir Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson of Clifton-hall, Baronet, and had issue, a son and a daughter—

(1.) James Stirling Stirling Stuart of Castlemilk, who succeeded to that estate in 1828, on the death of his grandaunt, Mrs. Margaret Stuart Rae Crawfurd of Milton. He entered the First or King's Dragoon Guards in June 1842, and having attained the rank of captain in that regiment, left the army in November 1852. He married at Dublin on 1st June 1852, Harriet Boswell Erskine, second daughter of Matthew Fortescue, and has issue, a son, William, born at Dublin on 9th May 1854, and three daughters, all born at Dublin, (1) Erskine, born 25th April 1853; (2) Anne, born 9th May 1854; (3) Harriet, born 20th August 1855; (4) Hannah Geraldine, born 9th October 1857.

(2.) Helen Maitland Stirling, born in 1823, who married at Edinburgh, 17th December 1846, Henry Everard of Gunsby, Lincolnshire, by whom she has one son, Harry-Stuart-Stirling-Crawfurd Everard, born at Claybrooke Hall, Leicestershire, on 30th January 1848.

Captain William Stirling died at Castlemilk on 1st December 1825, aged thirty-six.

2. Helen, born at Cawder on 14th February 1783, married in 1814 the Rev. Angus Makellar, D.D., formerly minister of Pencaitland, and has issue—

1. The Reverend William, born 29th August 1816, married Margaret-Matilda Cunningham Graham, daughter of the late William Cunningham Cunningham Graham of Gartmore, and has issue, two sons and two daughters—
   1. William-Thomas, born 19th July 1850; 2. Cunningham-Graham, born 28th July 1851; 3. Jeanette-Susan-Anna-Charlotte, born 19th March 1854; 4. Helen-Stirling, born 21st Feb. 1857.
2. John-Archibald, born 26th Sept. 1817. 3. Jane-Ann, born 2nd Sept. 1820.

3. Anne, born at Keir on 23rd February 1785. She died unmarried on 4th June 1849, at Alness Manse, Ross-shire, where she was buried.

William Stirling of Keir died suddenly at Keir on 22nd May 1793, aged sixty-eight, and was buried at Dunblane. He was walking in the grounds with his son Archibald, when he was seized with apoplexy, and he expired shortly after being carried into the house. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

XIX. 1. JAMES STIRLING OF KEIR AND CAWDER.
[1793–1831.]

JAMES STIRLING was born at Cawder on the 8th October 1766. In 1787 or 1788, he entered the 11th Dragoons, and left the service, in which he held the rank of lieutenant, in 1793, when he succeeded his father in Keir. With the exception of a residence in Sicily, whither he was sent for the benefit of his health during the British occupation of the island in 1812 and 1813, James Stirling spent his life almost entirely at Keir. He was very fond of field sports, especially of coursing, but his principal occupation was agriculture and the breeding and rearing of cattle, and in these pursuits he was eminently successful. During his tenure of his property, he greatly embellished the grounds, both by forming considerable plantations, and by making the north and south approaches, the latter of which he carried on a bridge over Lecropt burn, and by building the two park lodges on the Crieff and Stirling turnpike road. To the mansion house he made two considerable additions on the western side, including the drawing-room and the gallery. Dying unmarried on 26th July 1831, aged sixty-four, he was buried in Lecropt church, and was succeeded by his brother,

XIX. 2. ARCHIBALD STIRLING OF KEIR AND CAWDER.

[1831–1847.]

ARCHIBALD STIRLING was born at Cawder on 2nd August 1769. Like former younger sons of the family, he went in early life to Jamaica, sailing for Montego Bay in April 1789. For nearly twenty-five years he was a planter there, on his father's estates of Hampden and Frontier. On his return home, he purchased from his brother Charles the estate of Kenmure, where he settled with his wife Elizabeth Maxwell, second daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Bart. (whom he married on 1st June 1815), and resided there until her death, aged twenty-nine, on 5th September 1822. After that event he removed to Edinburgh, where he lived for some years in the house No. 24, Drummond Place, which he purchased. In 1831 he succeeded his brother James in the family estates, and resided at Keir with little interruption until his death, which took place somewhat suddenly in the night of the 9th of April 1847. During these sixteen years, he devoted himself with great zeal to agricultural pursuits, and drained and improved large portions of his property, both at Keir and Cawder. Like his brother James, he also paid considerable attention to the breeding and rearing of stock, especially short-horned cattle. He completed the drawing-room and gallery, added to the mansion house of Keir, but left unfinished by his brother. At Cawder and Kenmure, he added considerably to the value of his lands by the discovery of iron, coal, and freestone, which are still extensively worked there. In the later years of his life, his West Indian property, like most others at that time, was greatly deteriorated in value, and he sold his estate of Frontier, which had sometimes produced a yearly return of £5000 for something less than £8000. As a landlord, Archibald Stirling was both liberal and beloved, and few men were more munificent in their charities. By his wife, he had three children—

1. William, now of Keir.

2. Hannah-Ann, born at Kenmure on the 17th August 1816. She died unmarried at Carlsbad in Germany, on the 18th July 1842, and was buried in Lecropt Church. A monument has since been erected to her memory by her brother, in the old church-yard of Lecropt, which is now enclosed within the woods, at the south-east of the park at Keir.

3. Elizabeth, born at Keir on the 24th August 1822. She died unmarried on the 12th September 1845, and was buried in Logie Church on the 20th September. A monument to her memory was erected at the same time with that of her sister, in the old church-yard of Logie.

XX. William Stirling now of Keir and Cawder.

He was born at Keir on 8th March 1818. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1839, and M.A. in 1842. He disentailed the family estates in 1849; and in 1852, he sold for about £2000 the estate of Hampden in Jamaica, the remaining portion of a property which had for some years ceased to meet its expenses. He has made considerable alterations in the house and grounds at Keir, having removed the entrance from the east to the north, built a new set of offices, turned the old entrance hall into a library, and added a bay of five windows to the centre of the eastern front. The porch, gateway, and connecting arcade, and the terraces which surround three sides of the house, were likewise constructed by him, and he has added considerably to the pleasure-grounds. These improvements were chiefly effected between 1849 and 1851. He was elected M. P. for Perthshire at the general elections of 1852 and 1857.

He is author of the following works —

Notes of the Holy Land. 8vo. London, 1847.

Annals of the Artists of Spain. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1848.

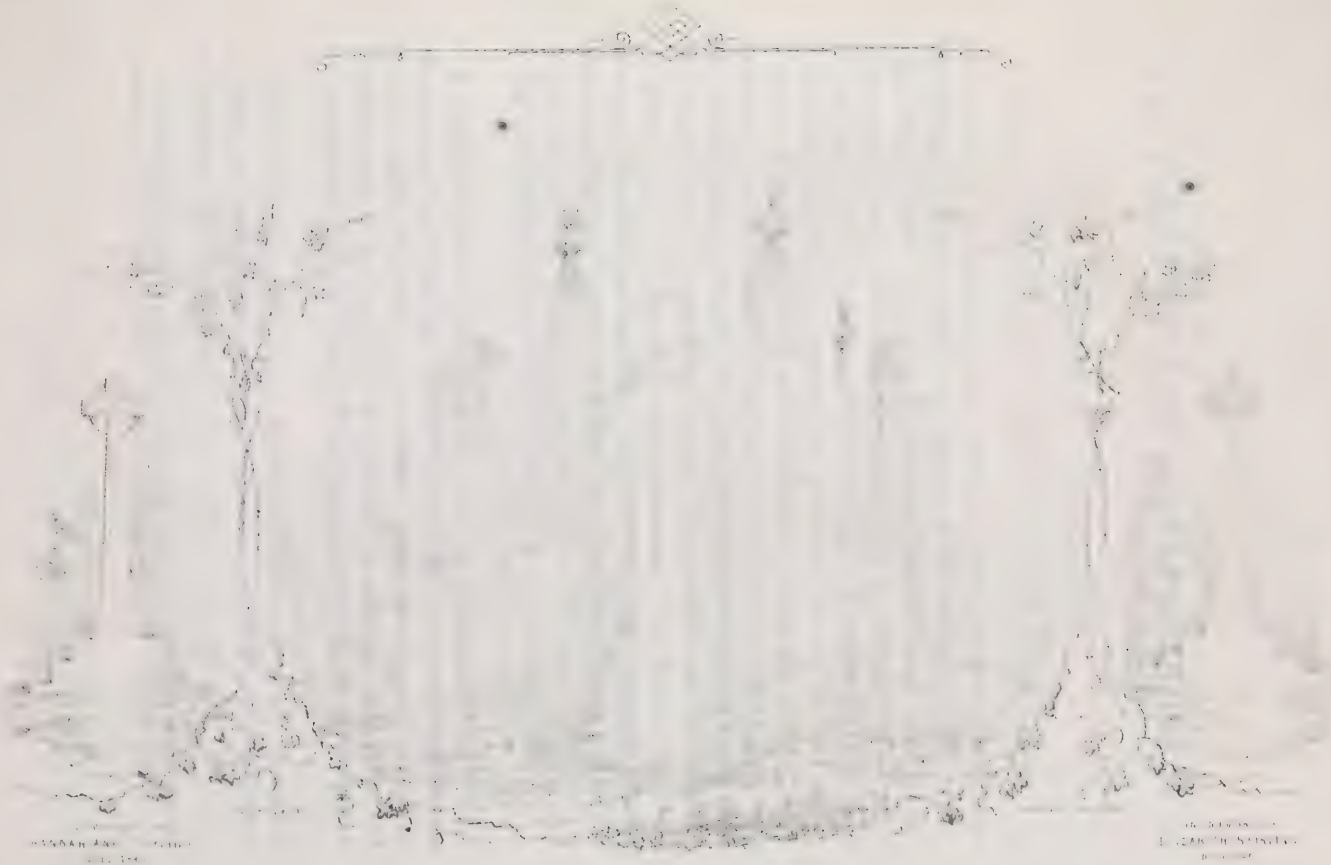
The Christian Year of the Lutheran Church. Fcap. 8vo. London 1852. Reprinted in 1852 and again in 1853.

Velazquez and his Works. Fcap. 8vo. London, 1855.

Notes on the Lorenzo Gallery. 8vo. 1856: [illegible] from the Descriptions of Federigo Badner, Antiquarian to the Imperial Grand Duke of Brandenburg. 8vo. 4to. London, 1856.

Armorial Bearings (Engraved on the back of Title Page).

Shield: *Argent*, on a Bend *azure*, three Buckles, *or*. *Crest:* A Moor's head in profile. *Supporters:* Two Greyhounds. *Motto:* Gang Forward.



KEIR VAULT LECROPT CHURCH. 1858.

BRANCHES OF THE STIRLING FAMILY.

I. STIRLING OF GARDEN.

IN THE PARISH OF KIPPEN AND COUNTY OF STIRLING.

This branch is the nearest in male succession to the main line of Keir after Mr. Stirling Crawford of Milton, and his brother Mr. Stirling Stuart of Castlemilk and his family. It has existed since the year 1613; and in the course of its descent, has produced a successful lawyer, who attained to the dignity of the Bench, and a distinguished mathematician, who was the friend and correspondent of Sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent men of his time.

Garden, Gardenne, or Gardon as it was frequently called, was acquired in the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, from Sir James Forrester of Garden, whose family had possessed that estate for a considerable period. Garden was then of much greater extent than it is now. In Pont's Map of the Lennox, there are noted the East, Middle, and West Gardens. The old Castle or Tower of Garden has been demolished but the site is well known. It stood on a knoll, in a large marsh, about half a mile to the north-west of the present mansion house of Garden.[1]

The first Stirling who possessed Garden as a separate estate was—

I. Sir John Stirling, Knight, second son of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir. Sir John was born about the year 1555, and on the occasion of his marriage in 1613, obtained Garden from his father. As Sir John's eldest son, Lord Garden carried on the line of the Keir Family, an account of both father and son is given under the Keir line. The eldest surviving son of Sir John was—

II. Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden, Knight, Lord Garden, an account of whom, as already stated, is given under the Keir line. The eldest son of his second marriage was—

[1] [illegible] Our page at least remember the scene in which the Gardens [illegible].

III. ARCHIBALD STIRLING of Garden,[1] who was born on the 21st March 1651. He succeeded to Garden on the death of his father, Lord Garden, in 1668, in terms of a disposition executed by the latter in the previous year. Along with the Lairds of Keir, Kippendavie, Touch, and Newton, this Laird of Garden was concerned in the rising in favour of the Stuart family in 1708, which was known as the 'Gathering of the Brig of Turk.' He was apprehended and taken prisoner to London for examination before the Privy Council. On his way to London, he writes to his wife from Newcastle in May 1708—'The people as we pass, flockes in great numberes to gaise on ws, but they 'appeare to be vary civill by their prayeres for ws.'[2] He was imprisoned in Newgate till the July following, when he and his fellow prisoners were sent back to the Castle of Edinburgh. They were afterwards tried for high treason and acquitted.[4] Archibald Stirling married, 1st, in April 1677, Margaret Baillie, only daughter of Sir Gideon Baillie of Lochend, and widow of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet.[5] Of this marriage there was an only son, Archibald [IV.], who succeeded his father. Margaret Baillie died on 20th July 1679, and the following elegy, preserved at Garden, was written on the occasion—

As when a pilgrim, who [illegible] Are [illegible] Gypt,
So mortalness, love, illustrating her place
To be supreme, inchaid that lady's d.
So were perceaving [illegible] Bar
Will [illegible]
If ought could plead [illegible] from that stroke,
Hir [illegible] stone
Of [illegible] the humanes groaned,
To pitie people [illegible] to mone.

But since nor grace nor vertue this can mone
Wee must submit, wate the God of Loue,
Wee die her loss, wary weal compared bee
Vnto the fall of an great fabrick fair,
Which gay'st [illegible] shyld with [illegible]
Non to be seen that with it [illegible]
Not [illegible] day'd: So [illegible] will hear [illegible]
Had no compair for any thing we know
It is most sure she lived all her lyfe
A most kind Mother, Wifow and a Wyfe.[6]

Archibald Stirling married, 2ndly, contract dated 26th January 1686, Anna, eldest daughter to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Haggs, near Linlithgow, and

[1] There is a portrait of him at Garden, marked 'Archibald Stirling of Garden, brother to Sir John 'Stirling of Keir.'

[2] Letter at Garden.

[4] Copy warrant by the Scottish Privy Council. [illegible] vol. [illegible] 1708.

[5] One letter on the occasion of Margaret Baillie's first marriage to the [illegible] and two letters from her [illegible] to her husband in Newgate, are printed in the Correspondence.

[6] There is a portrait of Margaret Baillie at Garden. She was the mother of Lillias Colquhoun, wife of Sir John Stirling of Keir, who was the eldest brother of Archibald Stirling of Garden. The wives of the two brothers were thus mother and daughter, the younger brother being married to the mother. A contemporary writer records, that 'Margaret Baillie was equal in for[illegible] and piety, and an exact instructor of her children.' (Law's Memorials, p. 89.)

Dame Mary Murray, his spouse. The tocher of Anna was ten thousand merks Scots. 'Mistress Anna Hamilton, Lady Garden,' was living on 8th March 1731, but she died before 20th January 1735. By her he had four sons—

1. James, who died before 1701. His sisters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary, were retoured heiresses of provision to him on 22nd May 1716.[1]

2. John, who acquired Garden from his eldest brother Archibald in 1718.

3. James, who was an eminent mathematician. A short notice of him will be found at the end of this account of the Garden Family.

4. Charles, who went to Kingston, Jamaica, and became a merchant there. In the family he was commonly called 'The Merchant.' He died, unmarried, after the year 1739.[2]

These three sons, John, James, and Charles, had a bond of provision from their father, dated 19th December 1701.[3]

Archibald Stirling and Anna Hamilton had also five daughters—1. Marion, who was baptized on 2nd August 1690.[4] 2. Elizabeth. Her father writes to her mother from London on 8th of July 1708, that he and his fellow prisoners were to be sent to Edinburgh Castle—'Let poor 'Lizie come in with you, for I would see her ther since I wanted her at 'parting.' She died young. 3. Margaret. She also died young, and was buried in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, on 27th October 1701.[5] Her sisters, Elizabeth, Ann, and Mary, were retoured heirs of provision to her on 22nd May 1716.[6] 4. Anna, who died at Leadhills on 8th April 1747, unmarried. 5. Mary, who died unmarried.[7] After possessing Garden for forty-eight years, Archibald Stirling [III.] died on 19th August 1715, aged sixty-four, and was succeeded by the only son of his first marriage.

IV. ARCHIBALD STIRLING of Garden. He was born before 20th July 1679. In April 1706, he went to Barbadoes as private tutor in the family of Judge Walker, and in 1709 became tutor in the family of Brigadier Thomas Alleyne,

[1] Retour at Garden.

[2] Information from the late James Stirling of Garden when in his 84th year.

[3] Original at Garden.

[4] Dunblane Parish Registers. Marion, eldest of the dead before 11th May 1692, as she is not named in the bond of provision of that date, the other three daughters were all born before 11th May 1692, as they are named in a bond of provision, in their favour, of that date.

[5] Copy Funeral Entry, and Account of Funeral Charges at Garden.

[6] Retour at Garden.

[7] Information from the late James Stirling of Garden as before.

'one of the richest and greatest men in the Island,' where he was 'very civilly 'used, and lived as happily as any man in the Island.'[1] He was served heir to his father, Archibald Stirling of Garden, on 20th November 1717. Archibald Stirling made over Garden to his next brother John, about a year after his succession. Archibald married at Barbadoes in 1712, Elizabeth Jones, widow of Mr. Read of that island. An account of this lady is given in the following letter from him to his father, dated Barbadoes, 9 March 17$\frac{1}{2}$ —

'The person I incline to marry is a widow of about 23 or 24 years old, a very good 'woman, and of very good sense and discretion, and very well born. The truth is, she 'has no great fortune (the most of what I can expect with her not being above 400£), 'but if I carry this business,[2] I shall not much want money: and her education and 'frugality are better than a fortune. She never had a child, her former husband 'having died young, and being obliged to part from her presently after marriage, so 'that she goes by the name of the Maiden Widow. All my friends here, particularly 'the Brigadier, approve of my choice: and I shall be very happy if you please to ap- 'prove of it too. I have represented nothing to you but the truth in this affair, and 'have omitted to tell you nothing material, save only this, that I can have several 'other ways of living very comfortably, in case this which I have mentioned should 'miscarry, for I have very good friends in this countrey. Now, Sir, as you have 'never crossed me hitherto in any lawful thing I inclined to, so I beg you wou'd not 'in this: for, to tell the truth, I love the woman, as for the reasons above, so particu- 'larly for her good humour, and if I cannot be so happy as to obtain her, I believe 'I shall hardly ever make any other attempts of that nature. I had almost forgot to 'tell you her name, which is Elizabeth Read: her maiden name was Jones; for in 'this country, as in England, women after they marry are always called by their 'husband's name, never by their own. Her former husband had a very good Estate 'in this Island, but did not live to enjoy it.'

Archibald, the eldest son of Archibald Stirling and Elizabeth Jones, was born on the 18th of March 1713; and his father writes in June following, that 'he is a very fine lusty child;' and again in the July of the next year, that his little son 'is almost the very picture of my brother at Oxford. I 'pray God he may be as good a man as he is like to prove.'[3] James Stirling, the Mathematician, here referred to, writes to his brother, 'An on 18th

[1] Letters from Archibald Stirling (IV.) at Garden. [2] An appointment to a Free School. [3] Letters at Garden.

April 1728, that their brother 'Baldy' was then in London in very reduced circumstances — 'I got him lately in to be a clerk, where he would have had '£60 a year, but after they saw him old and using spectacles, and writing 'bad and slowly, they turned him out, and ever since he has been in the 'utmost necessity. . . . His eldest son has been a voyage to the East 'Indies, and in two or three years when he is stronger, I shall be able to get 'him in a midshipman, which will be enough to make him for his lifetime, if 'he be good for any thing.' The same letter concludes with a warm appeal to the writer's mother for clothing for poor 'Baldy,' who was an object of compassion to the kind hearted mathematician. In the following year, Archibald Stirling kept a school in London, the fees from which 'nearly maintained him,' as his brother James writes. There was another son, if not two, of this marriage, but all the sons died young. Archibald Stirling died in August 1732, leaving three daughters. An account of his death and family is given in the following letter from his brother James, dated the 12th of the same month —

'This is to let you know, that our brother Baldy died on Tuesday last. From the 'time that he angered me about going to Jamaica, till the time he fell ill, I had not 'seen him. When he began to be apprehensive he sent for me: I found him in a 'weak condition, but I never heard of any body in my lifetime that was so easy, and 'at the same time so sensible of his condition. He had been well enough supplied 'while he lay sick, and I assisted him from the time I knew of his illness, which was 'three weeks before his death. I sent his wife money sufficient to bury him in a 'decent manner. He has left three daughters, one of about 17 or 18, another of 10, 'and the youngest two years old. You know his death pays his debts, so it is like a 'beginning of the world to his wife. If any of our friends be inclined to help her in 'any manner, I shall be very willing to bear a share, albeit in proportion I believe 'I am before hand with any of them on that score. I am sure, since I was last in 'London, he has got at least £100 sterling of me, and was never 100 pence the better 'for it. For this while past, as I had not supplied him, he was much more diligent 'about his school, and lived much better than he used to do when he knew where 'to get a small matter when he wanted it. His wife is a strong healthy woman, able 'enough to work for herself, and her eldest daughter will be a help to her, while the 'other two are a burden.'[1]

[1] Letter at Garden.

The youngest daughter was married to Mr. Layton, and had at least one son, Thomas Layton of Old Manse, Kinross, who died there on 23rd November 1836, leaving two sons and one daughter, viz.—(1.) David Stark Layton, surgeon, L.R.C.S.E. (2.) Thomas James Layton, M.D., Surgeon, R.N.; and (3.) Margaret Anne Layton, married to David Syme, Esq., Sheriff-substitute at Kinross. The other two daughters of Archibald Stirling were Margaret and Sarah. The former died at Edinburgh about the end of the last century, unmarried. The latter was married to Mr. Adams, and died at Leadhills about the same time as her sister Margaret.

IV. JOHN STIRLING of Garden. On 21st November 1716, a decree was obtained against Archibald Stirling, eldest lawful son of the first marriage, and heir of line to the deceased Archibald Stirling of Garden, his father, and John Stirling, eldest lawful son of the second marriage, and heir of provision and tailzie to the said deceased Archibald Stirling.[1] John Stirling acquired Garden from his eldest brother Archibald in 1717. John married, contract dated 2nd December 1736, Grizell Graham, youngest daughter of Robert Graham of Gartmore.[2] They had three sons and two daughters—1. Archibald, who succeeded to Garden. 2. Robert, born on Friday, 9th, N. S. 20th, March 1739. He went to India in the military service; and while returning home in bad health, died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1765, unmarried.[3] 3. James, born on Thursday, 4th, N. S. 15th, December 1740. He went to Jamaica as a planter, and died there young and unmarried.[3] 4. Isabell, born 12th January 1742; and 5. Ann, born 16th November 1747. Isabell and Ann died unmarried—the latter at Garden about the year 1825.[3] Grizell Graham predeceased her husband in May 1751.[4]

John Stirling built the present house of Garden, about the year 1751, on the lands of Blairdeichan. The Old Tower of Garden was then pulled down and the materials used in building the new house.[5] John Stirling died about the year 1760, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

[1] Decree at Garden.

[2] "Our brother and good-sister are very ill, and I am pitty sure I could not wish their either to [illegible] Letter from Anna Stirling, [illegible] at Garden.

[3] Information from the late James Stirling of Garden.

[4] Letter from Anna Graham at Garden.

[5] Although some members of the Stirling family were born at Garden Tower, it was not generally inhabited. In early times partly at their mansion houses of Polmaise near Stirlingshill, near Stirling, Ochiltree, near Linlithgow, and in Edinburgh.

V. ARCHIBALD STIRLING of Garden. He was baptized on 13th January 1738. When he was boarded with a friend in his youth, his aunt, Mary, wrote to his father that 'he is a gentle sweet lad.'[1] He succeeded his father in Garden about the year 1759. At that time and previously, he assisted his uncle James in the management of the mines at Leadhills, and on the death of his uncle, he became sole manager. He purchased the estates of Armmore, Arntinlay, and Arngibbon, all adjoining Garden. He executed an entail of the estate of Garden on 22nd November 1816, and recorded in the Register of Entails on 21st December following. After James Stirling, his only son, and Ann Stirling, sister of the granter, he nominated the second son to be born to Archibald Stirling of Hampden, in the Island of Jamaica, afterwards of Keir, and also William, John, James, Charles, and Sylvester, the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sons of John Stirling of Kippendavie, and the second or other younger sons of Patrick Stirling, his eldest son. In the event of there being only one son existing for the time in any degree or generation, it is provided by the entail, that such only son may enjoy both estates of Garden and Keir, or Garden and Kippendavie, during his life, or until he had a second son who should attain the age of twenty-one years, when Garden should devolve on him. From the terms of the destination in this entail, it is clear, that at the date of it there were no nearer heirs-male of the Garden family, known to the maker of the entail as then existing, otherwise they would have been nominated preferably to the younger sons of the Keir and Kippendavie families. Archibald Stirling married in 1772 his cousin, Christian, daughter of James Stirling the Venetian. He died at Garden in January 1824, aged eighty-seven, and was succeeded by his only son —

VI. JAMES STIRLING of Garden. He was born on 3rd September 1772. He purchased the estate of Arnprior, adjoining Garden. During his possession of the estate of Garden, he greatly increased its value by extensive and judicious improvements, having expended nearly £40,000 since his succession in 1824. He was regarded by his tenants as one of the best landlords in the district. He died on 2[illegible]th June 1856, aged eighty-four, having married in

[1] Letter at Garden.

January 1844, Isabella Monteith, who survives him;[1] and was succeeded by his only son—

VII. JAMES STIRLING, now of Garden—He was born in 1844.

[1] The Editor is glad to take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to Mrs. Stirling of Garden for the great assistance which he received from her while investigating the family papers at Garden, and collecting information relative to different members of the family. The best thanks of the Editor are also due to Thomas Barty, Esq., Dunblane, for the great trouble he has taken in furnishing information regarding this branch. Mr. Barty has for many years been factor on the Garden estate, and was an intimate friend of the late Mr. Stirling of Garden.

Armorial Bearings.

Shield: *Argent*, on a Bend *azure*, three Buckles *or*; in chief, a crescent, *gules*. *Crest:* A Moor's Head in profile. *Motto:* Gang Forward.

JAMES STIRLING, THE MATHEMATICIAN.

COMMONLY CALLED THE 'VENETIAN.'

He was the second surviving son of the second marriage of Archibald Stirling of Garden (III.), and grandson of Lord Garden. He was born before 11th May, and baptized on 1st August 1692, and was the second son of the same Christian name, his eldest born brother, James, having died in infancy. It is believed that James Stirling was first educated at Glasgow. When in his eighteenth year he went to the University of Oxford. This was either in the end of December 1710, or in the beginning of the following year. During his journey to London, preparatory to joining the University of Oxford, James Stirling writes to his father, from Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the 18th of November 1710—'We are within 116 miles of London.' . . . 'We have been all very well since we came away, and the foll rids very 'well, and hath a very good stomach.'[1] After reaching London, he writes to his mother on the 12th of December—'I spent as little money on the road as I could. 'I could spend no less, seeing I went with such company, for they lived on the 'best meat and drink the road could afford. Non of them came so near the price of 'their horses as I did, altho' they kept them 14 days here, and payed every night '16 pence for the piece of them.' . . . 'There is no fear of ill company here, 'since I have non but ministers.'[2] Being at length established at Oxford, he writes to his father from thence on the 20th of February 1711—'Every thing is very dear 'here. My shirts coast me 14 shillings Sterling a piece, and they are so course I 'can hardly wear them, and I heel as fit hands for buying them as I could.' . . . 'We have a very pleasant life as well as profitable. We have very much to do; 'but there is nothing here like strickness. I was lately matriculate, and with the 'help of my tutor, I escaped the oaths, but with much ado.'[3] In another letter to his father, dated Oxon. 20th March 1712, James Stirling writes—'I doubt not but you 'have heard of Bannockburn's marriage to Mar's sister. The 18th of this month 'dyed my Lord Glames at London of the small pocks, just as he was setting of for 'his journey to Scotland, as honest a young gentleman as ever our country produced, 'and one that was to litle admired while he was here by the most competent judges 'of the University for his learning, to which he applied more close than is usual for 'persons of his quality.'[4]

[1] Letter at Garden. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid.

Chiefly through the interest of the Earl of Mar, James Stirling was, in 1711, nominated one of Bishop Warner's Exhibitioners in Baliol College.[1] Archibald Stirling, the elder brother of James, congratulates their father on having obtained the nomination — 'I am very glad to hear that my brother James has been so lucky as to get 'a presentation to an Exhibition at Oxford, where he will have an occasion of the 'most polite education in the world: and I hope in God he will improve it to the best 'advantage.'[2] James Stirling continued for five years at Oxford, where he obtained a high reputation as a distinguished mathematician. He was expelled the University in 1715, for his correspondence with the Garden and Keir families, who were keen Jacobites. He afterwards resided for several years at Venice, as a professor of mathematics. During his residence there and subsequently, he corresponded with Sir Isaac Newton and other eminent mathematicians. There are preserved at Garden a few letters written to and by James Stirling, the remains of a larger collection, unfortunately destroyed. Amongst them are letters from Maclaurin, Cramer, Euler, Bernoulli,[3] Klingenstiern, Castel, Bradley, Cumming, Campailla, Machin, Folkes, and Clairaut, chiefly written between 1728–1738. One is as late as 1747. As specimens of that correspondence, one letter to James Stirling, and another by him, are here quoted —

GABRIEL CRAMER,[4] Professor of Philosophy at Geneva, to JAMES STIRLING the Venetian, 20th June 1729.

Viro Clarissimo, Doctissimo Jacobo Stirling, L. A. M. et R. S. Socio, Gabriel Cramer, S. P. D.

DOMINUM Klinguestierna Matheseos Professorem Vpsaliensem, amicum meum intimum, eo digniorem esse familiaritate tua intelliges, quo tibi intimius innotescet. Is cum apud Germanos haud vulgaris Mathematici famam reportasset et a Johanne Bernoullio mihi magnopere commendatus mecum Parisiis degeret; in Angliam profecturus est ut

[1] Copy Nomination at Garden. It appears from a letter from the Earl of Mar's secretary, that he paid a guinea of 'drink money for the nomination.'

[2] Letter, dated Barbadoes 25th August 1711, at Garden.

[3] Sir David Brewster, in his Life of Sir Isaac Newton, has printed a letter addressed to Sir Isaac 'from a Scotch mathematician, James Stirling, 'who met with Nicolas Bernoulli when he was at 'Venice in 1719.' Vol. II. p. 309. N. 3. In that letter James Stirling acknowledges the generosity of Newton, and proceeds to bear out the statement of the author of the Life of Sir Isaac, that 'he gave 'money to Stirling, and brought him from Venice.' Ib. p. 44, N. 4.

[4] Gabriel Cramer was born at Geneva in 1704. He was Professor of Philosophy there, and died in 1752 at Bayonne. He edited the works of John and James Bernoulli, and wrote a great number of works, of which a list will be found in the 'Histoire Literaire de Geneve' of Sénebier.

Mathematicorum, tuque in primis, consuetudine uteretur. Vbi tuum in me amorem intellexit, confidit his meis literis se apud te gratiosum fore; quæ ne spes eum fallat vehementer rogo te: sed ut ad eam voluntatem quam tua sponte erga ipsum habiturus esses, tantus cumulus accedat commendatione mea, quanti me a te fieri intelligo: hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes. Vale.

Dabam Genevæ ad diem 20 Junii 1729.

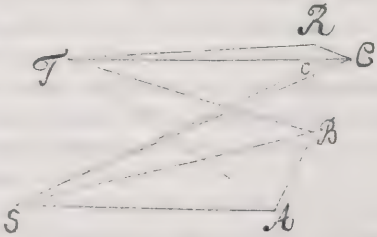
To Mr. James Stirling, F.R.S. at the Academy in Little Tower Street, London.

JAMES STIRLING to LOUIS CASTEL, July 1733.

Doctissime Celeberrimeque Vir.

Gratias ago maximas propter epistolam quam nuper ad me scribere dignatus es, cui certe responsum antehac dedissem si per varia negotia licuisset. Commentaria Trivoltiensia ad manus meas nondum pervenere; fateor tamen me pluribus nominibus tibi devinctum propter ea quæ in aliis tuis operibus de me scripta videram. Cur ego ad amicum communem D. Ramsay ea scripsi quæ tibi paulo liberius dicta videntur, in causa fuit tua erga me publice attestata benevolentia, quam certe credebam me satis remunerari non posse, agnoscendo librum tuum de gravitate esse multiplici eruditione refertum, si non libere eam tecum communicarem objectiones quasdam, mea opinione haud male fundatas: hoc enim ni fallor non minus quam illud munus est amici.

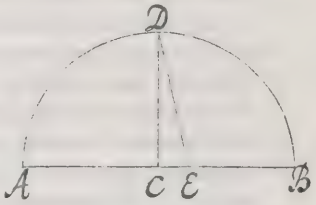
Quantum ad æqualitatem arearum circa centrum virium, ego in pagina 539 tui libri credebam CR fuisse circum proli, siquidem nulla istius modi linea extat in schemate, et pro eadem legebam Cc.[1] Et procul dubio opportet CR et Cc esse unam atque eandem, tam magnitudine quam positione, nisi fingas duas esse vires centripetas ut in tua epistola. Ibi supponis demonstrationem Newtoni pro æqualitate arearum circa punctum S, dein profers propriam pro areis circa punctum T: quem ais tam veram esse quam eam Newtoni: quod ego libenter concedo. Nam si, existente S centro virium, areæ circa idem æquales sint per demonstrationem Newtoni; annon per eandem demonstrationem areæ erunt æquales circa aliud quodvis punctum T modo idem supponatur esse centrum virium? Sed quid



[1] The two figures in this letter are engraved from the original drawings by James Stirling.

hoc ad nostram controversiam ego sane nondum percipio. Tuum est demonstrare areas esse æquales circa punctum quod non est centrum virium, alias inconcussa manebit veritas propositionis Newtonianæ.

Inquis me, si perlegerem paginas 531, 532, &c. 'Sensurum non in solo trium 'linearum non parallelarum perdielismo rem stare, sed in ipsa præcipue curvarum 'geometricarum natura, quarum latera infinitesimalia sunt omnino indeterminata ut hoc 'vel illo modo physico resolvantur in determinationes laterales numero infinitas.' Sed post lectas sedulo paginas mihi recommendatas, minime sentio rem stare in natura curvarum, etiamsi resolvi possint in latera infinitesimalia ad libitum. Et si C R et C c supponantur non coincidere, erunt duæ vires centripetæ, quo in casu nihil probari potest contra Newtonum. Ut autem coincidant est impossibile, quoniam S A et T A non sunt parallelæ. Revolvatur jam corpus in semicirculo A D B, cujus centrum C, et E punctum quodvis in diametro A B, cui normalis sit C D. Dico impossibile esse areas circa puncta C et E descriptas esse temporibus proportionales. Sit enim si fieri potest. Itaque ex hypothesi erit ut tempus quo arcus A D describitur ad tempus quo arcus D B describitur, ita quadrans A C D ad quadrantem D C B; et eadem de causa ut tempus quo describitur arcus A D ad tempus quo describitur arcus D B, ita area A E D ad aream D E B: unde, ex æquo, ut quadrans ad quadrantem ita sector A E D ad sectorem D E B, unde, ob quadrantes ejusdem circuli sibi invicem æquales, erit area A E D æqualis D E B. Quod est absurdum, nam prior excedit quadrantem, posterior vero ab eadem deficit triangulo C D E. Hæc autem deducitur consequentia non arguendo a finito ad infinitum, aut ab infinitesimali ad finitum, sed argumentando per æqualitatem rationis. Et in quacunque curva deferatur corpus, geometrice semper demonstrari potest, impossibile esse ut areæ circa duo puncta descriptæ sint temporibus proportionales.



Ais veram esse observationem Keplerii, et veram esse demonstrationem Newtoni, sed non vere applicatam huic observationi, quod ultimum velim ostendas. Deinde ais, 'punctum S centrum esse ita demonstratur, ut centrum sit et T eodem modo, et 'quodvis punctum aliud, nullum cultu est ad quod non dirigitur vis centripeta, ut 'ipse adstruit Newtonus, varias versus varia puncta curvæ definiens vires centripetas.'

Newtonus ut demonstret vim, qua planetæ retinentur in orbibus, tendere ad centrum Solis, ostendit per prop. 2, lib. I, corpus omne quod movetur in curva et radio ducto ad punctum immobile ducto describit areas temporibus proportionales, urgeri a vi centripeta

tendente ad idem punctum: quumque Keplerus observasset planetas describere areas circa solem temporibus proportionales, concludit vires quibus planetæ retinentur in orbibus tendere ad centrum Solis. Et hæc est legitima argumentatio: quoniam unicum tantum est punctum circa quod areæ descriptæ sunt temporibus proportionales. Unde constat nec punctum T, nec aliud quodlibet, probari posse centrum virium nisi prius observetur areas circa idem descriptas esse temporibus proportionales.

Newtonus definivit legem vis centripetæ tendentis ad punctum quodvis in genere, at exinde non sequitur eam adstruere vim centripetam tendere ad omnia puncta; e contra, tota vis demonstrationis propositionis I^ma Lib. I. de æquabilitate arearum, pendet ex hoc, quod vis centripeta dirigatur ad unicum punctum idque immobile. Nam si dirigeretur ad punctum mobile, vel ad duo aut plura puncta, propositio esset falsa. Et si vis centripeta tenderet ad duo puncta immobilia, tum triangulum confectum lineis jungentibus puncta illa duo et centrum corporis moventis describeret solida proportionalia temporibus, ut paucis ab hinc annis invenit D. Machin. Lex autem pro pluribus centris quam duobus nondum est reperta: æqualitas arearum ad unicum centrum pertinet. Inquis plerasque Newtoni assertiones esse geometrice veras et physice falsas; hanc distinctionem fateor me non capere: nam secundum me assertio Geometrice vera est propositio demonstrata; hæc erit semper et ubique vera, nec falsa physice aut metaphysice, aut alio quovis modo. Fieri quidem potest propositionem Geometricam in rerum natura locum non habere, propter aliquam suppositionem quæ in natura non est, sed inde non sequitur propositionem esse falsam. Exempli gratia, si nulla existat linea absolute recta in rerum natura, tum nullum exhibit triangulum cujus tres anguli æquantur duobus rectis; attamen est propositio vera, non solum geometrice sed et in omnibus scientiis, quod tres anguli trianguli æquantur duobus angulis rectis modo latera ejus sint lineæ rectæ. Si tantum velis, non sequi conclusiones geometrice inventas existere, nisi per experimenta vel observationes constiterit, hypotheses quibus innituntur hæ conclusiones existere, inficias non ibo.

Si habes opusculum apud te quo physica Newtoni tota convelletur, oro te meo et omnium nostratum nomine, ut eundem illico mandes prælo, neve potiare Newtoni reverentiam te cohibere a propagada veritate, cujus amor apud nos antecellit reverentiam qua colimus mortalium quemvis.

In conclusione dicis D^m sine ulla vi centripeta, et sine ullo centro, æquabiles esse tamen areas circa punctum E. In cujus contrarium ajo demonstrationem Newtoni in eo fundari, quod sit vis centripeta continue agens, et quod vis illa semper tendat ad unicum immobile centrum. Secundo dicis innata esse puncta circa quæ hæc vigeat inæqualitas: hujus autem impossibilitas geometrice demonstrari potest, de quo itaque

non est nihil disputandum. Adeoque post omnia quæ ad me scripsisti, non percipio propositionem fundamentalem Newtoniane Systematis ruere: ignoscas interim oro si tibi assentire nequeo, et obsecro ut tu legas hanc epistolam eodem animo quo ego eandem scripseram. Quod superest valeas illustrissime Vir, meque tibi devinctissimum et obsequentissimum credas.

JACOB: STIRLING.

Londini, Julii 1733. S. V.

Reverendo Patri Domino Ludovico Castel.

Obliged to fly from Venice, in consequence of his having discovered the secret of making plate glass, and the glassmakers wishing to get him assassinated, James Stirling returned to London about the year 1725. He continued to reside there for about ten years, during the greater part of which period he was connected with an Academy in Tower Street. Besides his scientific correspondence at this time, a specimen of which has just been quoted, James Stirling also corresponded with his relatives in Scotland. His letters are always written in a pleasant lively style, as extracts from the originals at Garden will show. On 5th June 1725, he writes to his brother John, that he is to prepare several papers of his own for the press; and that 'Sir 'Isaac Newton lives a little way off in the country. I go frequently to see him, and 'find him extremely kind and serviceable in every thing I desire; but he is much 'failed, and not able to do as he has done. Mr. Stanhope is not here; I can't get 'information where he is. But I have already got a new patron, from whom I expect 'good things. He has a brave hospitable house of young ladies, with whom I spend 'some idle hours at cards. Dr. Fullerton is my very good friend. He may prove an 'useful acquaintance in case of necessity. But it shall be far against my will to 'trouble him. He is, I am sure, the happiest man out of heaven, and all his happiness 'proceeds from his wife, who is neither well favoured nor well shaped, but the best 'creature under the sun . . . My first coming to town was expensive, but now 'I have gotten into a cheaper way of living, after I have gotten acquaintance in private 'houses, where I divert myself at no expences much better than at the play house or 'tavern with a comerade. The Lady Polmais marriage is now stale to me, else it 'might [have] afforded matter for a droll enough letter. Since she has got a thousand 'pounds jointer, I think it's the less matter. I hope [she] shall have a long tack of 'that to lay up for her children after the Colonel is in the Elysian Fields. As for 'the provision for the children, I am pretty easy about that, for I presume they sha'nt 'be numerous, unless some well b'ched Dominie lend the Colonel a helping hand in his 'old age. I wish they would produce a pretty little Cameronian to make a minister

of, and to be a Peity of my good friend the old Lady Keir. I suppose they live at Culross. I should be sorry if the young Ladies left their mamma; they had best rather dispense with a long grace and a pickle prayer now and then. I had a letter from Mrs. Anne at Cader since I had yours; among other things she gives me the same account you did of Lily Colquhoun. I am glad that am out of the way to give her an opportunity of discharging her mind, which lay hidden before and was a heavy load on her heart, for I observ'd it often made her blood boyll. There is no love lost between us; I shall forgive her all on condition that Craigends and Colonel Erskine and she dance a reel together, but I would like to have one stroak at her or she dyes. She would deny all if we were face to face.'

James Stirling writes to his brother John, on 23rd October 1725—'I drank all your healths with him' (the nickle Laird's brother) 'the tother night. For my part, I am living neither in great plenty nor poverty, but still keeping the bins green and the heart as merry as I can. I want nothing that you could send, but a little news about honest Colonel Erskine, to make me laugh, or if there be any new scene of mirth arisen among you, pray communicate it. If the God's have let daft Shon live to this time, my respects to him, and pray let me know where he is, and how he is. I should be glad of the like of him, but there's not to be got in all London.' In another letter, dated 22nd July 1729, James Stirling refers to 'the Laird,' who from other allusions in the letter, was probably his younger brother Charles, although the reason for calling him the Laird does not appear: James says, 'I have not got the Laird off my hands yet, his writing improves but slowly, else he might have been provided for before this time. He lives here in our house, and sometimes we have some fun with him, especially when he plays at cards, he talks very learnedly on History, Genealogies, and Cookry, but above all things on man midwifery, which makes him a great favourite of married ladies, and so he may well be, for let there be never so many young ones in company, he always picks out a married one to pay his compliments to, especially if she be with child, and after asking a few modest questions, he very learnedly solves all doubts.' . . . 'The other day Mr. Farquharson, who was lately tutor to Lendrick's children, has marryed my Lord Montjoy's widow, who has £1300 a-year jointer, and an immense sum at her own disposal. Such things happen often here, and never fail to put the Laird mad.' On the 19th May 1730, James Stirling writes to his brother—'I must tell you that I think your cousine on another score a very fool. When a woman of her years never having been marryed, lived in the house with a young gentleman, and had all opportunities of conversation with him, is it so strange a thing that they should

'contract a liking for one another, and that by degrees this should grow into downright being in love? I own, that at first sight the thing does not seem so honourable, as he was her chaplain, but I have heard of many ladies actually marrying their chaplains without incurring the tenth part of the scandal which happened to her for barely shewing her inclination that way. The other day here my Lady Mountjoy married Mr. Farquerson, the Earle of Essex's sister married a dancing-master, the Countess of Winchelsea married a poor wine merchant. These things happen daily here without the least censure, even betwixt the greatest ladies and the meanest of men. And pray you, suppose she had married him, is he not a gentleman tho' I own inferior to her, but is not that sufficiently recompensed by the disparity of their ages, which is as great an advantage on his side as the superiority of her blood is on hers? And for her familiarity with him, it is no more but a necessary consequence of her affection, and I suppose consisted in such small trifles as could be no shame to either of them unless they had been maliciously made publick, and such as passes between any two persons that have honourable designs on one another. I don't find that her cordials, much as they are talked of, have produced such indecent actions to the light as the Trooper's did, relating to her amours. And let me tell you, that if a certain young gentleman who never smelled powder had not been preferred to a certain pretty man who has fought for the King, we should have heard less of this. Indeed the taking Tough to Dunfermling was a rash action, but very excusable. Consider it was done as a means to restore to her arms him that was most dear to her, and at the same time to revenge herself on those, who in a most inhumane manner, caused the separation. I wish ye may agree better for the future, or at least have better reasons to allege on your side for quarrelling.'

James Stirling was appointed, about 1735, manager for the Scots Mining Company, of the mines at Leadhills. Learned as he was in mathematics, and highly qualified as it will be seen he was for managing these important mines, a task which had baffled his predecessor, James Stirling confesses to an utter incapacity for the humbler duty of superintending his own household affairs at Leadhills. In a letter to his brother John, dated from thence on 21st September 1738, he says—'I came here on Tuesday last, and am but since that time begun to be a housekeeper; and altho' my family consist but of a man and maid, yet I am certain they will live and eat and drink as they please, for I have neither leisure nor capacity to look into household affairs. So, if you could prevail upon one of our sisters to come along with you to once set things on a right footing, I should not desire them to stay all the winter here unless they chose it themselves.

An interesting account of his management, as well as that of his successor, Archibald Stirling of Garden, his nephew and son-in-law, is contained in the 'Modern History of Leadhills,' which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1853.

It appears from that account, that at first the superintendence of the mines was committed to Sir John Erskine, who had been instrumental in establishing the Scots Mining Company; but he seems to have been little fitted for the office, and the prospects of the undertaking were for a time any thing but encouraging. 'A change 'in the management, and the judicious appointment of Mr. Stirling, 'a gentleman of 'great talents, as agent, soon produced a complete alteration in the state of affairs; 'and from that period, his exertions and those of his successors, Mr. Stirling of 'Garden, and Mr. Irving, afterwards Lord Newton, secured to the company most 'ample returns for its capital till nearly the present day.

'Mr. Stirling brought to the task he had undertaken not only the highest scien-'tific skill, but remarkable administrative talents; and it is to a code of rules and 'regulations drawn up by him shortly after he came to reside at Leadhills, that the 'village owes not only the greater part of its prosperity, but most of its singular and 'peculiar characteristics.

'He divided the workmen into four classes — miners, labourers, washers, and 'smelters.

'The first class were employed exclusively in getting the ore, or in forming the 'necessary shafts and adits. In the latter case, they were paid according to the 'number of fathoms cut; in the former, by the tens of cwts. of lead raised by them. 'The rate of payment for these, varied according to the nature of the rock and the 'richness of the vein. The miners were divided into companies of eight men each, 'to whom a particular locality in the works was assigned. As the dimensions of the 'workings only permitted two men to work at once, it followed, as a matter of course, 'that each was only engaged for six hours below ground. They were therefore 'relieved at noon, midnight, and six o'clock, morning and evening. Shortly before 'these hours, the men who were to go down, assembled in a room called the Ren-'dezvous, when the overseers saw that they were all present. There was an important 'reason for this. The men did not descend the pits by ladders, but were let down 'and pulled up by ropes, attached to windlasses worked by their comrades. It was 'therefore necessary that both sets should be at the pit at the same time, in order 'that they might mutually assist each other. No buckets, such as we see in coal-'pits, were used, but a knot having been made in the cable, the right leg was thrust 'through it; the rope was then grasped between the left arm and the sides; the 'candle, inserted in a ball of clay, was carried in the left hand, and the right used in

fending off the sides of the shaft. This has been announced by the most competent authorities to be much the safest mode of letting the men down; and certainly, accidents during this process were almost unknown while several have occurred, since ladders and buckets were introduced. With the view of affording a system of provision for old age, a regulation was introduced, by which a man who had become less able for his work from age or ill health, was allowed to introduce a young man into the bargain as his assistant. The two certainly obtained only the share of one able miner; but the junior was glad to accept a comparatively small portion, as he was instructed in the business, and all vacancies in the regular body of the miners were filled up from those assistants. In fact, the regulation permitted each of the older miners to keep an apprentice.

The labourers were considered unskilled workmen, and were employed in conveying the ore obtained by the miners to the foot of the pit, where it was raised by a horse-gin in some cases, and in others by a windlass, which they worked themselves, and laid in heaps at the mouth of the shaft, the produce of each company of miners being kept by itself. The employment of this body of men was more irregular than that of the miners, and they were paid either by day's wages, or contracted for the bringing of a particular parcel of ore to the surface.

The washers were employed in pulverizing the ore and separating it from impurities. For this they were paid per ton of smelted lead. They had under them a number of boys, who were chiefly occupied in pounding the lead with broad flat hammers, a process which has now recently been performed by machinery. From these boys the assistant miners already referred to were selected. Allan Ramsay the poet, who was born in the village and is its literary celebrity, began life in this capacity.

The fourth and last class were the smelters, who were very limited in number. Till the commencement of the present century, they were generally strangers brought from England, the necessary skill not having been acquired by the native workmen till about that period. They were also paid by the piece. They usually began work at an early hour in the morning, and left off about eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Under these regulations you will observe, that the working hours were very short, and a large portion of their time was left at the disposal of the workmen. Another rule provided for the equitable distribution of this among the men. By it, it was arranged that those who went below ground at midnight during one week, should do so at six in the morning the next, and so on in rotation. It is to the use made of this unoccupied time that the village owes the peculiar appearance it presents of a green oasis among the surrounding moors. By the existing leases, Lord Hopetoun became bound to furnish the company with the ground requisite for the houses and yards of

their workmen. The word *yards* was, without doubt, originally intended to represent no more than a small garden attached to each cottage; but it came by degrees to receive a much more liberal interpretation, the Hopetoun family having allowed every miner to occupy as much waste land as he could reclaim and keep in cultivation by the labour of himself and family. To these agricultural operations, which were entirely carried on by the spade, the unoccupied time of the miners was devoted. It also happened, that the company, instead of erecting houses, permitted the men to build them for themselves. There thus arose a ill defined right, a sort of quasi property, in these lands and houses, and the miners have for more than a century been allowed to sell and transfer them to their neighbours, under the control and supervision of Lord Hopetoun's local agents. The result of this system has been the irregular and picturesque character of the village, where every man has built his house after his own ideas, and the green and cultivated appearance of the environs. The latter is indeed the more remarkable, when we recollect that the soil around Leadhills is of the poorest description, and that this village is situated in latitude 55° 28′ N. and at an elevation of nearly 1300 feet above the sea. In spite of these disadvantages, above a mile square has been reclaimed from barren heath since 1731, and its annual produce has been calculated at not less that 10,000 stones of hay, and the same weight of potatoes, independent of a small quantity of oats. These yards provide the winter fodder for the cows of the villagers; and to supply their summer wants, the Company leases an adjoining farm, the rent of which is divided among the miners according to the number of cows kept; and the expense of this averages about 10s. 6d. a-year for each cow. In addition to this, most of the miners purchase in the summer a sheep or lamb, which they fatten on their yards, and kill towards the end of the year. Pigs are seldom kept, not from any want of means to do so, but from other causes. Till a very recent date, a Judaical prejudice against the use of bacon, as food, existed among the peasantry of remote districts of Scotland, from which Leadhills was not exempt. Independently of this, the soil is impregnated to a certain extent with minute particles of lead, which have the most injurious effects on the lower animals, and to their noxious influence, a grubbing creature like a pig is, of course, peculiarly exposed. For the same reason poultry are unknown, while dogs and cats are less numerous than in other places.[1]

[1] A relic of the times is preserved in a note from James Stirling to his father, dated at Edinburgh, 1st January 1725, in which he says—"Take the mare to my sisters and Wm. and Wolfram, and give them a share of grain. In 1[illegible] 1[illegible] to make. Pray give my George Anderson to come along with the rest and [illegible] in the house, to help Walter Mushings out [illegible] in Penrith. Be sure to have James Baird to the party; and if I hear that [illegible] I will seek another [illegible] when I come home." Letter at Garden.

The writer in the Magazine explains, that the mines at Leadhills have, like those at other places, been to a great extent worked out. 'As long ago as the year 1890, 'Mr. Stirling of Garden, the nephew and successor of the mathematician, to whom 'we have already referred, as agent at Leadhills for the Scots Mining Company, a 'most competent authority, stated that the Hopetoun family and their lessees had 'taken as much lead out of the interior of one of the hills, which bound the basin at 'which the village is situated, as would *pave the surface of it with guineas set 'on edge.*'

James Stirling died at Edinburgh on 5th December 1770. He married Miss Watson, daughter of Mr. Watson of Thirtyacres near Stirling, and left an only daughter, Christian, who was married to her cousin, Archibald Stirling of Garden (V.) She died in childbirth of her only son, the late James Stirling, Esq. of Garden.

The following is a list of the Scientific Works of James Stirling—

Lineæ tertii ordinis Neutonianæ sive illustratio tractatus D. Neutoni de Enumeratione Linearum tertii ordinis. Cui subjungitur Solutio trium problematum: Authore Jacobo Stirling & Col. Ball. Oxon. 8vo. Oxoniæ: e Theatro Sheldoniano: impensis Edvardi Whistler, Bibliopolæ Oxoniensis, 1717. Title and one leaf of Dedication, pp. 128, 19, and 4 leaves of Subscribers' Names. The Book is dedicated to the Cavaliere Nicolas Tron, Envoy from Venice to the Court of St. James'.

Methodus Differentialis: sive Tractatus de Summatione et Interpolatione Serierum Infinitarum. Auctore Jacobo Stirling, R.S.S. 4to. Londini: Typis Gul. Bowyer; Impensis G. Strahan ad Insignia Globi aurati e regione Excambii Regalis MDCCXXX. Title and two leaves of Preface, pp. 153.

This work was translated into English by Francis Holliday, Master of the Grammar Free-School at Houghton Park, near Retford, Nottinghamshire. 4to. London. Printed for E. Cave, at St. John's Gate, MDCXLIX. Mr. Holliday says in his Preface to the Reader, that 'it is needless for me to say any thing in commendation of the 'celebrated author's treatise, the character of which is so well established, and its 'general method for summing and interpolating series so clear and elegant, that it is 'deservedly esteemed one of the best performances of its kind.'

Of the Figure of the Earth, and the Variation of Gravity on the Surface. Phil. Trans. 1735. Abr. viii. p. 26.

Of a Machine to Blow Fire by the Fall of Water. Ib. 1745. Abr. ix. p. 109.

There are at Garden, two volumes quarto, holograph of James Stirling, of a Treatise by him on Weights and Measures. The first volume is in two parts. Part I. contains pp. 96, and folios 134; the second volume contains folios 155.

II. STIRLING OF KIPPENDAVIE.

IN THE PARISH OF DUNBLANE AND COUNTY OF PERTH.

THIS branch was established about the close of the sixteenth century, by Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir (No. XIII. 2.), who gave Kippendavie and other lands, by a charter dated 5th August 1594,[1] to his third son Archibald. From this Archibald has descended a numerous progeny, several of whom have, during the present century, acquired separate estates, and founded distinct families. On 16th April 1622, Archibald Stirling of Kippendavie was received and admitted a burgess and guild brother of Stirling.[2] He married Jean, daughter of Sir George Mushet of Burnbank, Knight. Their contract of marriage is dated 21st November 1618. Her tocher was 6500 merks Scots.[3] He died between 23rd April 1645 and 17th April 1646, leaving two sons and five daughters — 1. George. By the will of Archibald Stirling of Kippendavie, made at Auchinbie on 23rd April 1645, he being then 'seik of body 'and of perfyte memorie,' he left his 'eldest lawful son George to the Laird 'of Keir, Sir George, quham I nominate and appoint tutor and guyder to 'him in speciall.'[4] George is called eldest son of Jean Mushet, 'Ladie 'Kippendavie,' relict of Archibald Stirling of Kippendavie, in bond of provision by her to her daughter Grizell, dated 17th April 1646. He must have died without issue, as his brother John succeeded to the estate. 2. John, who succeeded: the daughters were — 1. Grizell: In the said bond of provision by her mother, Grizell is called her eldest lawful daughter, 'and 'that she is not sufficientlie provydit with ane competent meanes according to 'hir birth, Thairfore and for the motherlie love and affectione quhilk I have

[1] Charter in Kippendavie Charter Chest.

[2] Burgess ticket, ibid.

[4] In the front of a modern building, over the vaults of the old Mansion House of Kippendavie, there is a stone with two shields. The shield on the dexter side bears a fond, charged with three buckles, and a crescent on the sinister chief point. Above are the initials 'A. S.,' and the motto 'Gang 'forward.' The shield on the sinister side bears a chevron engrailed. Above are the initials 'I. M.' and the motto, 'I thank my God.' Below the shields is the date 1647. These are probably the arms of Archibald Stirling and Jean Mushet. The stone had been removed from Kippendavie to Kippenross.

[3] Will in Kippendavie Charter Chest.

'and carie towards the said Girsell, and for certayne uther good causes and 'considerationes moveing me, and speciallie for advancing of hir fortune to 'mariage (as God sall provyde), be the advyss of hir honorable freindis,' her mother makes a farther provision in her favour. Grizell is said to have been married to Donald McGillespie vic Ochallum, or Donald son of Archibald son of Malcolm of Poltalloch.[1] 2. Marie; 3. Helene; 4. Margaret; and 5. Jeane. By the foresaid will of Archibald Stirling, he provided 'Grissall,' his eldest daughter, to three thousand merks, and each of these four younger daughters to one thousand merks. It is stated that 'Grissall' is 'already major.' Marie Stirling was married to James Crichtoun, lawful son to the deceased Patrick Crichtoun in Forfar. Their contract of marriage is dated at Abruthven, 22nd August 1655. James Crichton of Ruthven is one of the cautioners for James Crichtoun.[2] Helene Stirling was married to James Jack in Doune of Monteith. Their contract of marriage is dated 2nd February 1653.[3] They had at least one son, Alexander, who was in Amsterdam in 1712 and 1714. Helen Stirling was buried at Kilmadock in 1712. Alexander Jack was then married and had a family. Margaret Stirling was married to John Burne, eldest lawful son to Patrick Burne, portioner of Scheardaill, in the shire of Clackmannan, who infeft her in parts of Scheardaill on 23rd January 1662.[4] It is presumed that Jean Stirling, the youngest daughter, was married to the Reverend Robert Moir, minister at 'Girtsome,' as Captain James Crichtoun, on 14th July 1671, executed a Renunciation of Factory, in which he styles that gentleman 'my weil beloved brother-in-law,' and 'John Stirling of Kippen-'davy our brother-in-law.' Jean Mushet made her will in favour of John Stirling, her son, at Auchinloy on 16th March 1682, which bears, that she was then 'weak and infirme in bodie, but in perfyte judgement and memorie.'[5] She had probably died shortly thereafter, and she must have been of a great age, as she survived her husband nearly forty years.[6]

II. JOHN STIRLING of Kippendavie. He is called second son in his father's will, dated 23rd April 1645. He married Christian Doig, daughter of David

[1] Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 826.

[2] Original at Kippenross.

[3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. [5] Ibid.

[6] Archibald Stirling of Kippendavie had a natural son named Archibald, who was living on 18th December 1690. [Decree Arbitral by him of that date, recorded in Books of Session, 27th May 1691.]

Doig of Ballengrew, and relict of John Graham of Meiklewood. Their contract of marriage, to which Jean Mushet, mother of John, is a consenter, is dated 6th March and 8th April 1667. The Dunblane parish record bears, that on 7th March 1667, 'John Stirling of Kippendavie, on the one part, 'and Crestiane Doig, on the other part, within the town and paroch of 'Stirling, did give up their names to be proclaimed with us in purpose 'to marriage upon ane warrand from Stirling, the dates whereof is 6th 'March 1667.'[1] They were married before 13th May following, as in a discharge made by the lady of that date, John Stirling is called 'now my 'husband.'[2] The children of this marriage were five sons and one daughter: 1. and 2. Archibald and George, twins, were baptized 25th August 1667.[3] 3. James, born 6th October 1677. These three sons must all have died without issue, as their younger brother Charles succeeded their father. 4. Charles, who carried on the line of the family. 5. Alexander: In a letter from Patrick Scott of Rossie, dated August 5, 1704, to the Laird of Kippendavie, he says—'As for your brother Alexander, he is presently att Edinburgh.'[4] Alexander must have been born after 1691, when Charles is mentioned as the only son of his father. The daughter was Christian, born 19th April 1679.[5] John Stirling died between 8th September 1691, when he made his will,[6] and 1st June 1697, when his only surviving son had succeeded him—

III. CHARLES STIRLING of Kippendavie, born 14th December 1680. In his father's will he is called the only son of him and Christian Doig, and he was then in minority. Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, Archibald Stirling of Garden, George Stirling of Herbertshire, and David Mushet of Calleohatt, were named tutors to him. He was infeft in Kippendavie and Auchinbee, as only surviving son of John Stirling his father, on a precept by James

[1] Dunblane Parish Records.

[2] Kippendavie Charter Chest. At the door of the House of Kippendavie there is a stone with two shields. The one on the dexter side bears a bend charged with three buckles, and a crescent on the sinister chief point. At the top are the initials 'I. S.' and the motto 'Gang forward.' The shield on the sinister side [illegible] on a chief [illegible] fills in chief and a sword in bend. At the top are the initials 'C. D.,' and the motto 'Laus Deo.' Below the shields is the date 1617. These are evidently the arms of John Stirling and Christian Doig his wife. As the stone has been recut, it is probable the date 1617, which it now bears, has been put by mistake for 1667, the date of the marriage.

[3] Dunblane Parish Records.

[4] Original in Kippenross.

[5] [illegible] Bible, in Dunblane Parish Records.

[6] Will at Kippenross.

Stirling of Keir, dated 1st June 1697. Charles Stirling continued attached to the royal family of Stuart, and along with his kinsmen, the Lairds of Keir, Garden, and Touch, he was accused of aiding in the rising in 1708. He was tried for high treason but was acquitted. He married 1st, contract dated 3rd June 1703, Katharine, second lawful daughter of Alexander Arbuthnott of Knox, who was second son of the first Viscount of Arbuthnott. Her tocher was 4000 merks Scots.[1] She predeceased her husband, by whom she had two sons, Patrick and James, who had a bond of provision from their father, dated 7th January 1707. In that bond, Patrick is called the eldest son and James the second son. They were both then under sixteen years of age. James Stirling was apprenticed to Robert Reid, saddler, burgess of Edinburgh, by indenture, dated 4th August 1721.[2] Charles Stirling married, 2dly, contract dated 9th March 1709, Christian Douglas, widow of Douglas of Garvald, without issue. This is the lady referred to by Sir Walter Scott in his Tales of a Grandfather, third series, vol. ii. p. 24, as assisting the adherents of the Stuart family in the rising of 1715. 'Fresh intelligence came to them from 'Lady Kippendavie, who seems to have been as correct in her intelligence, 'and accurate in communicating with the insurgent army, as she was sin-'gular in her choice of messengers, this last being an old woman, who con-'firmed the tidings of the enemy's approach.' Sheriffmuir, at which the battle of 1715 was fought, is on the property of Kippendavie, and is close to the mansion house. Charles Stirling died before 6th November 1736, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

[1] Original Contract at Kippenross. Above the garden door at Kippenross there is a stone with two shields. The shield on the dexter side is a bend, charged with three buckles and a crescent on the sinister chief point. At the top are the initials 'C. S.,' and the motto, 'Gang Forward.' The shield, on the sinister side, bears a cross cut between three stars. At the top of the shield are the initials 'K. A.' and the motto 'Lass Dow.' Below the shields is the date '1703.' These are evidently the arms of Charles Stirling of Kippendavie and Katherine Arbuthnott his wife, who were married in the year 1703. The stone had been removed from Kippendavie.

[2] Indenture at Kippenross. Several of the provisions of this indenture show the strictness with which apprentices were then engaged, the care which was taken to keep them in the right way, and the severe penalties provided for transgression. The apprentice, among other things, promises 'to absent 'and withdraw himself from all manner of dissolute 'company, and from all excessive playing at cards 'or dice, or using any other unlawful exercise, which 'may occasion vice or corruption in him: And if it 'should happen as God forbid that the said James 'apprentice shall commit 'certain moral delinquen-'cies, and in that case he shall make three 'years service to his master after the expiring 'of his apprenticeship, in the same state and condi-'tion as if he were a bound apprentice and servant.'

IV. PATRICK STIRLING of Kippendavie. He was born on the 8th and baptized on the 9th April 1704.[1] He married Margaret, daughter of Sylvester Douglas of Whiteridge, and Margaret Keith, his spouse. Their contract of marriage is dated 27th May 1727, whereby Charles, his father, disponed Kippendavie to Patrick and the heirs-male of the marriage. The contract was confirmed by charter from John Stirling of Keir, the superior, dated 5th July 1734. Margaret Douglas died before 1757. The issue of this marriage was six sons and three daughters—1. Charles, born 14th May 1729. 2. Robert, born 5th November 1732. They must have died young, as their younger brother Patrick succeeded. 3. Patrick, who succeeded. 4. Sylvester, born 27th September 1737. 5. Robert, second of the name, born 25th May 1739. They must have died young, as their younger brother John succeeded. 6. John, who succeeded his brother Patrick. 7. Margaret, born 1st October 1727. 8. Christian, born 12th April 1731. 9. Katherine, born 11th June 1736. She married Mr. Fortescue, and had one son and two daughters—1. Faithful Adrian. He was a captain in the 29th Regiment, and died unmarried. 2. Ann, married, 1st Brodie Hepworth, and had two sons—Thomas and Faithful, who both died without issue; and three daughters—1. Ann Elizabeth; 2. Katherine Stirling; 3. Margaret Douglas, who married Major Bethune, and had one son, who died young. Ann Fortescue married, 2dly, John Taylor, and had a son, John Stirling, born 29th August 1802; married, 21st April 1831, Harriet, daughter of John Waddilove of Thorpe Hall, Skipton, Yorkshire, by whom he has issue—(1.) Emily Fortescue, born 28th June 1833; (2.) Herbert, born 28th February 1835.

3. Katherine, married Mr. Cameron, merchant, Glasgow, and had two daughters, Katherine, who married Mr. Nairne, and Mary, who married Mr. Walkinshaw, and died in giving birth to her first child.

Patrick Stirling (IV.) died in the end of November 1745, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son—

V. 1. PATRICK STIRLING of Kippendavie. He was born on 28th January 1734, and he succeeded his father in November 1745. He was in Jamaica in 1753, with Robert Stirling, son of James Stirling of Keir. As eldest son

[1] Dunblane Parish Records.

of the deceased Patrick Stirling, he was infeft in Kippendavie in 1760, on a precept from Archibald Stirling of Keir the superior. In the Keir entail of 1771, Patrick is called immediately after Archibald Stirling of Garden. He made his will at Hampden, Jamaica, on 11th December 1775. He died on the following day,[1] and was succeeded by his brother John.

V. 2. JOHN STIRLING of Kippendavie, born 22nd December 1742. He had a bond of provision from his father, dated 18th November 1745, in which he is called his second son. In the Keir entail of 1771, he is called immediately after his brother Patrick. John was then in Jamaica, and is stated to be only brother of Patrick, and second son of the late Patrick, which shows that the other brothers died young. He was infeft in Kippendavie as heir of Patrick, his brother, on a precept from Archibald Stirling of Keir. He acquired Kippenross from William Pearson in 1778, and in 1813 the superiority of Kippendavie, Lanrick, Auchinbie, Shanraw, and Woodland, from James Stirling of Keir. He was confirmed one of the executors of Archibald Stirling of Keir on 14th November 1789.[2] He married at Airth on 30th April 1784,[3] Mary, second daughter of William Graham of Airth and Ann Stirling of Ardoch. Mary died 9th July 1820.

He had seven sons and six daughters—

1. Patrick, who carried on the line of the family.

2. William, born 26th June, and baptized 7th July 1787. He got the estate of Content in Jamaica at his father's death. He married, first, in 1811, Elizabeth Barrett Barrett, only child of Henry Barrett, eldest son of Edward Barrett of Cinnamon Hill, Jamaica. She died 19th April 1830. They had three sons and three daughters—

   1. John, born 24th January 1813, and now in Australia. He married Rebecca Ann, daughter of Major Crotty, and has had issue—1. William Cashel, born 24th May, and died 23rd July 1840. 2. John Henry, born 7th October 1841. 3. Francis Gordon, born 3rd August 1843. 4. Charles William, born 18th January 1847. 5. Elizabeth, born 17th February 1845.

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[1] Scots Magazine, [illegible] August 1776, in which she mentions the [illegible] Kippendavie [illegible] and Jean Wemyss, her mother. [Original at [illegible] Kippendavie. [illegible] Jamaica, [illegible] testament of John Stirling of Keir, dated at Hampden.

[2] Testament at Keir.

[3] Kippendavie Family Bible.

2. Henry, born 29th March, and baptized 7th May 1818, died in 1824.
3. William, born 30th March 1822, and baptized 11th January 1823. He is a partner of Stirling, Gordon & Co., merchants, Glasgow. He married in 1855, his cousin-german, Mary Katharine, second daughter of Sylvester Douglas Stirling of Glenbervie, and has one daughter, Charlotte Douglas, born 1st May 1856. The three daughters of William Stirling were—4. Mary, born 23rd July, and baptized 20th September 1814, married Thomas James Graham Stirling of Strowan, on 4th July 1844, and died 23rd December 1847, without issue. 5. Elizabeth, born 6th April 1820, unmarried. 6. Henrietta-Jane, born 4th July 1824, married her cousin, Graham Russell, now Somervell, of Hamilton's Farm, and has issue.

William Stirling married, secondly, contract dated 10th June 1833, Olivia, daughter of Peter Salmond, by whom he has had three sons and five daughters—1. Peter, born 15th October 1837, and died 13th April 1838. 2. Patrick Douglas, born 6th January 1841, and died 12th February 1851. 3. James William, born 30th October 1842, and died 10th December 1843. 4. Olivia Catherine, born 29th November 1834, and died 28th September 1851. 5. Anna Christian, born 31st December 1835. 6. Amy, born 30th November 1839. 7. Margaret Douglas, born 7th January 1845. 8. Williamina-Mary, born 3rd October 1846.

3. John, born 18th October, and baptized 4th November 1788. He was bred a Writer to the Signet, but never practised, and became a broker in London. On the death of his father in 1816, he succeeded to the estates of Gogar and Blackgrange. He died at Brighton on 21st May 1819, upon which these estates descended to his nephew Patrick, second son of his eldest brother Patrick.

4. James, born 31st October, and baptized 7th November 1789. He is a captain in the Royal Navy. He purchased Gleatyan, in the county of Renfrew. Married 1st, contract dated 7th July 1820, his cousin-german, Mary, daughter of Day Hort Macdowall of Castle-Semple, who died 17th February 1839, without issue. 2nd, Contract dated 3rd April 1844, his cousin-german, Elizabeth Christian, daughter of James Douglas of Ochtertyre, C. S., and widow of William Macdowall of Garthland.

5. Charles, born 24th January, and baptized 15th February 1796. He was a partner of the firm of Stirling, Gordon & Company, merchants, Glasgow, and in 1825 purchased Gargunnock, in the county of Stirling. He married, on 14th June 1831, Christian, eldest daughter of John Hamilton of Sundram, and had a son, John Stirling, born 21st December 1832, now of Gargunnock, captain in the Artillery, and a daughter, Caroline Dundas, born 2nd February 1837. Charles died 24th October 1839.

6. Thomas, born 31st October 1800, and died in June 1801.

7. Sylvester Douglas, born on 3rd, and baptized 24th February 1803. He purchased Woodside, in the county of Stirling, and changed the name to Glenbervie. He married, contract dated 7th September 1830, Anne Patricia Craigie, daughter of David Connell, Glasgow, and had one son, Charles Douglas, born 18th May 1840, died 29th April 1856; and four daughters—1. Isabella-Georgina-Hay, born 1st August 1831; 2. Mary-Katharine, born 8th November 1833, and married in 1855 to her cousin-german, William, third son of William Stirling of Convent, and has issue as already stated; 3. Anne-Douglas Stirling, born 9th October 1834; 4. Charlotte-Jane, born 27th September 1838. Sylvester was accidentally drowned while bathing at Ardrossan on 2nd September 1846.

The six daughters of John Stirling (V. 2.) were—

8. Ann, born 7th, and baptized 22nd July 1783. She married, 6th November 1809, Ludovic Houstoun of Johnstone Castle. They had a son George, who was M.P. for Renfrewshire, and died unmarried, 14th September 1843.

9. Margaret Douglas, born 14th, and baptized 30th August 1784. She married, on 3rd November 1806, James Sandilands, grandson of James, seventh Lord Torphichen, and who succeeded as tenth Lord Torphichen in 1815. Margaret Lady Torphichen died 13th December 1836. They had three sons and one daughter—1. The Hon. Robert Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, born 3rd August 1807, unmarried. 2. Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, born 1st November 1813, married, 24th July 1848, Helen, third daughter of James Hope, W.S., and has issue—1. James Walter, born 4th, baptized 24th May 1846; 2. John Hope, born 24th July, baptized 28th September 1847; 3. Francis Robert, born 21st January, baptized 18th

February 1849; 4. Douglas, born 20th October, baptized 23rd November 1851; 5. Helen Jane, born 20th September, baptized 23rd October 1853.

3. Hon. James, born 2nd October 1821, captain 8th Hussars. 4. Hon. Mary, born 30th January 1811; married, 4th August 1828, William Ramsay Ramsay of Barnton, and has a son, Charles William Ramsay Ramsay, born 22nd February 1844. He succeeded to Barnton on the death of his father in 1859.

10. Mary, born 24th February, and baptized 2nd March 1786, married James Russell of Woodside, 26th April 1808. She died 16th September 1820. They had five sons and five daughters—1. David, born 27th May 1809, colonel of 84th regiment; 2. John, captain R. N., born 21st May 1810. He purchased Manlside, parish of Dalry, county of Ayr. Married Katherine, third daughter of William Forbes of Callander; has issue—1. James Erskine, born 4th June 1850; 2. William David, born 15th September 1853; 3. Agnes, born 16th August 1851; 4. Mary Jane, born 30th July 1852.

3. Henry, died 25th April 1816; 4. James Stirling, born 24th August, died 4th April 1838; 5. Graham (now Somervell), born 13th January 1819; married on 23rd July 1844, his cousin-german, Henrietta-Jane, third daughter of William Stirling of Content, and has four sons and two daughters—1. James, born 19th September 1845; 2. William Somervell, born 21st February 1850; 3. Graham Charles, born 13th July 1854; 4. Henry David, born 22nd May 1856; 5. Elizabeth, born 29th September 1847; 6. Agnes-Mary, born 22nd August 1852, and died 3rd September 1853.

In 1856, Graham Russell succeeded to the estate of Hamilton Farm, and took the name of Somervell, in terms of the settlements of Miss Somervell. The daughters of Mary Stirling and James Russell were—1. Mary; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Catherine; 4. Ann—all died unmarried. 5. Marion, married William, brother of Ludovic Houstoun of Johnstone, and has issue—1. George Ludovic, born 31st August 1846; 2. William James, born 25th October 1848; 3. Mary-Erskine, born 17th August 1850; and 4. Ann-Margaret, born 2nd April 1852.

11. Katherine, born 26th June, and baptized 7th July 1791. Married, 4th June 1811, her cousin-german, James Erskine of Lindathen, brother of

the present Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, and had four daughters, who all died in infancy. James died at Broadstairs, 26th August 1816.

12. Elizabeth-Christian, born 24th and baptized 25th September 1794. Married, on 11th November 1815, William Milliken Napier of Milliken, afterwards Sir William Milliken Napier of Milliken, Bart., and had four sons and two daughters—1. Sir Robert John Milliken, who married in 1850, Anne Salisbury Meliora, daughter of John Ladeveze Adlercron, and has had six sons and three daughters—1 and 2. William-John and Theodora-Eliza-Christian, twins, born 6th November 1850, and both died the following day; 3 and 4. William-John and Robert-James, twins, born 4th November 1854. William-John died 6th November 1854, and Robert-James died 9th January 1855; 5. Archibald Lennox, born 2nd November 1855; 6. Francis, born at Milliken, 3rd December 1856; 7. Anne-Salisbury-Mary-Meliora, born 30th December 1851; 8. Annie-Elizabeth-Georgina, born 30th June 1853.

2. John Stirling of Merchiston, Renfrewshire. He married Janet, daughter of Andrew Brown of Auchintorlie, and has issue—1. William, born 16th August, baptized 16th October 1850; 2. Andrew-John, born 10th May, baptized 30th June 1854, died 17th June 1855; 3. John Stirling, born 22nd June, baptized 5th August 1856.

3. William, born 15th September 1821, died 4th February 1841. 4. James, born 13th March 1825, died 24th June 1847. 5. Mary Milliken, born 7th April 1817, married Robert Spear of Cuddess, and has issue—Robert-Thomas Napier, born 15th October 1841; Eliza-Christian Stirling, born 30th March 1840.

6. Ann Campbell, died 26th June 1843, unmarried.

13. Jean-Wilhelmina, born 15th July, and baptized 2nd August 1804.

John Stirling of Kippendavie died at Kippenross on 17th June 1816, aged 73. A full length portrait of him, seated in his chair, with his youngest daughter standing by his side, a very fine work of Sir Henry Raeburn, hangs in the dining-room at Kippenross. In Dunblane Cathedral there is a marble tablet with the following inscription—'Sacred to the Memory of John Stir-'ling of Kippendavie, and Patrick Stirling, his eldest son, who, 'with a 'lively hope of an inheritance incorruptible' departed this life A. D. 1816; 'Patrick at Hastings, 2nd March, aged 33; John at Kippenross, 17th June, 'aged 73, and are interred in one grave in the family burying place.

VI. PATRICK STIRLING Younger of Kippendavie and Kippenross, born 25th and baptized 30th April 1782.[1] He was a captain in the 14th Light Dragoons and served in the peninsular war. His father conveyed Kippenross to him in 1810, on the occasion of his marriage to Catherine-Georgina, third daughter of John Wedderburn of Spring-garden Estate, Westmoreland, Jamaica, grandson of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness. Patrick Stirling died at Hastings, 30th March 1816, about two months and a-half before his father, and was buried in the Keir aisle, Dunblane.[2] His children were—1. John who succeeded; 2. Patrick, born 19th August and baptized 15th September 1813.[3] He inherited Gogar and Blackgrange, near Alloa, on the death, in 1819, of his uncle John. He acquired by purchase from Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay the estate of Tillicoultry, which was sold by the present Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie to Mr. Anstruther, from whom it has since passed to Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, son of the late proprietor. He died 10th March 1839, in consequence of injuries received by a fall at Lauriston Castle, near Edinburgh. He was unmarried. 3. Mary Wedderburn, born 19th November 1814. She succeeded to Gogar and Blackgrange as heir to her brother Patrick. She married in May 1840, John Davie Morries, M.D. They have one son, John-Morries-Morries Stirling, born 12th March 1851.

VII. JOHN STIRLING, now of Kippendavie and Kippenross. He was born on the 19th and baptized on the 20th September 1811. He married his cousin-german, Catherine-Mary, only child of the Rev. John Wellings, and his wife, Mary Wedderburn, second daughter of the said John Wedderburn. They have three sons and one daughter—

1. Patrick, born at Portobello on 13th November, and baptized 25th December 1846. 2. John-Carolus, born at Portobello 14th December 1848, and baptized 17th February 1849. 3. William-Robert, born at Portobello 30th March, and baptized in Dunblane 25th May 1851. 4. Mary-Catherine, born at Kippenross on 26th June, and baptized 4th August 1840.

[1] Dunblane Parish Records, and Kippendavie Bible.

[2] Tablet in Dunblane Cathedral, Dunblane Parish Records.

Armorial Bearings.

Shield: *Argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*.
Crest: A Moor's head *sable*, banded *argent*, about the temples.
Motto: Gang Forward.

III. STIRLING OF ARDOCH,

IN THE PARISH OF MUTHILL AND COUNTY OF PERTH.

THE first of this Branch, which continued in direct male succession for nearly three centuries, was William, second son of Sir John Stryveling of Keir, Knight, and Margaret Forrester, his spouse. A descendant of William was created a baronet in the reign of Charles II., and that title continued to be enjoyed by the family for nearly a century and a half. The title became extinct by the failure of male heirs, although the first baronet was the eldest of thirty-one children, and one of his brothers lived to the ripe age of 112.

By charter, dated 10th May 1543, James Stirling of Keir gave to his brother-german, William Stirling, and Marion Sinclair his wife, and the children of their marriage, which failing to return to James and his heirs, the lands of Glassingall and Dachlewne, in the barony of Keir. William Stirling was thereafter designated of Dachlewne.

Marion Sinclair, his wife, was the only daughter and heiress of Henry Sinclair of Nether Ardoch and Drumlacothe or Drumlacok, and Beatrix Chisholm his wife, who received an original feu-charter of these lands from William Chisholm, Bishop of Dunblane, dated 5th February 1543. Beatrix Chisholm also received a charter from her cousin William Chisholm, Bishop of Dunblane, nephew of the former bishop, dated 30th June 1565, of Chapel Land and Watersyde, to hold to her in liferent, and to William Striveling of Dallachlewin and Marion Sinclair his spouse, and their children in fee.

William Stirling and Marion Sinclair had four sons and three daughters—

1. Henry,[1] their heir.

2. James, advocate, portioner of Easter Feddals. He acquired the wester half of Easter (now called Middle) Feddals, in the regality of Lindores and shire of Perth, by contract with Henry White, dated 1st June 1577. James Stirling witnessed a discharge by Thomas Drummond of Corskaplie, dated 22nd September 1586.[2] He married Isabel Berthwick, relict of

[1] The Christian names of William and Henry were favourite names in this family, having been given to the successive Lairds of Ardoch alternately. There were six named William, and three named Henry.

[2] At Ardoch.

Mr. Robert Crichton of Elliock, Lord Advocate. He died before 31st May 1614, and was succeeded by his eldest son William, who sold Feddals to William Stirling, fiar of Ardoch, in 1618.

3. William, parson or rector of Aberfoyle in 1566 and in 1593. He acquired in 1584, from his brother James, the wester half of Easter Feddals. He married Geills Bisset, who died in or before 1566. Mr. William Stirling, son and heir of the deceased Mr. William Stirling, parson of Aberfoyle, was a party to the sale of the half of Easter Feddals in 1618. William Stirling, the rector, died between 11th January 1614 and 21st January 1618. He had a daughter, Helen, who married Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix,[1] by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

4. John, who as brother of Henry Stirling of Ardoch, is a witness to a sasine of Keir, dated 22nd October 1579,[2] and he is also named as procurator in another instrument of sasine, dated 22nd May 1613.[3] John is a witness to the sale of the half of Wester Feddals to Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix, Knight, dated 9th November 1620.[4]

[1] 'In the latter end of the sixteenth century, the 'Chisholms were proprietors of the estate of Cromlecks, now possessed by the Drummonds. The 'eldest son of that family was very much attached 'to a daughter of Stirling of Ardoch, commonly 'known by the name of Fair Helen of Ardoch. 'At that time the opportunities of meeting betwixt 'the sexes were more rare, consequently more 'sought after than now; and the Scottish ladies, 'far from putting themselves on a footing with nature, were thought sufficiently obliging if they 'could make out the scriptures in their mother-tongue. Writing was entirely out of the line of 'female education. At that period, too most of our 'young men of family sought a fortune, or find a 'grave in France. Cromlus, when he went abroad 'to the war, was obliged to leave the management 'of his correspondence with his mistress to a lay 'brother of the monastery of Dunblane, in the immediate neighbourhood of Cromlix and near 'Ardoch. This man, unfortunately, was deeply 'sensible of Helen's charms. He artfully prepossessed her with stories of the disadvantages of Cromlix, and [illegible] the latter's and [illegible] to his cause, he entirely 'irritated both. All correspondence was intercepted betwixt them. Helen was inconsolable, and Cromlix 'has left behind him, in the ballad called 'Cromlet's 'Lilt,' a proof of the elegance of his genius, as 'well as the steadiness of his love.

'When the artful monk thought time had sufficiently softened Helen's sorrow, he proposed himself as a lover. Helen was obstinate; but at last 'overcome by the persuasions of her brother, with 'whom she lived, and who having a family of 'thirteen children, was probably very well pleased 'to get a [illegible] of his hands, she consented rather than 'consented to the ceremony. But there her complaints ceased; and when decently put into bed, 'she started quite frantic from it, screaming out, 'that after three gentle taps on the wainscot, at 'the bed head, she heard Cromlus's voice, crying, '"Helen, Helen, mind me!" Cromlus soon after 'coming home, the treachery of the confidant was 'discovered, her marriage annulled, and Helen be[illegible] Lady Cromlecks.' This account, which was furnished by Alexander Fraser Tytler of Woodhouselee, has been preserved by Burns the poet, in a note to Cromlet's Lilt, in an interleaved volume of Johnson's Scots Musical Museum. Fair Helen of Ardoch [illegible] the third but of a younger son.

[2] Keir Inventory, p. 91.

[3] Scone at Garden.

[4] Ardoch Writs.

The daughters of William Stirling were—

1. Jean, who was married to James Kinross of Kippenross.[1]

2. Elizabeth, who was married to Thomas Drummond of Corskaplie. They granted a renunciation to Henry Stirling of Ardoch, brother of Elizabeth, of 350 merks, secured on Nether Ardoch, dated 21st May 1586. They had a son, John, who was Laird of Corskalpie in 1621. They had also daughters.[2]

3. Beatrix. Beatrix Striveling, sister to Henrie Striveling of Airdeche, is a party to a contract of excambion, 2nd April 1574.[3] She was married to William Sinclair of Galwaldmuir, the father of old Hendry Sinclair.[4] They renounced to Henry Stirling of Ardoch an annualrent of £30 out of Over Ardoch, on 26th January 1581.[5]

4. . . . Stirling, a daughter, married to Robert Buchanan of Lennie.[6]

William Stirling died between 30th June 1565 and 16th December 1573.

II. HENRY STIRLING of Ardoch, eldest son of William Stirling and Marion Sinclair, was originally designated of Dachlewne or Dachlevin. On the resignation of his mother, he was infeft in Nether Ardoch and Drumlacock in 1573 and 1579. In 1574, he acquired Over Ardoch from William Redhoch in excambion for Drumlacok, and the payment of 500 merks. Henry Stirling had a precept of sasine from James Striuling of Keir, Knight, as heir to umquhile William Stirling of Ardoch, brother-german of James, and father of Henry, in the lands of Glassingall, dated 16th December 1573.[7] Henry Stirling received a charter of novodamus from James VI., dated 3rd February 1591, after the annexation of church lands to the Crown, of Over and Nether Ardoch.[8] He married Helen, daughter of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, Knight. She died before 12th June 1622. Henry died in February 1628, when his son William was retoured to him in the half lands of Rahalloch.[9] They had four sons and three daughters.

1. William, who succeeded.

[1] Genealogy of the Drummonds, p. 180.

[2] Genealogy of the Drummonds, p. 120.

[3] At Ardoch.

[4] Genealogy of the Drummonds, p. 180.

[5] At Ardoch.

[6] Buchanan's History of the Buchanans.

[7] At Ardoch.

[8] The Roman Camps at Ardoch are perhaps the most perfect and interesting remains of the kind in Scotland. It is foreign to the object of the present work to give an elaborate account of them, but it is hoped it may be allowable to mention that they have been frequently described by antiquaries.

[9] Printed Retours, Perth, No. 352.

2. John, who, with James his brother, witnessed a charter of Ardoch by their father, 4th June 1603. John was living in 1656.

3. James, witness to charter of Ardoch, 4th June 1603.[1]

4. George. He witnessed a resignation of Ardoch by his father, 9th December 1616. George Strivelinge, 'sone lawfull to the Gudeman of Ardoche,' witnessed a bond by James Stewart, dated 11th June 1622.[2] He gave up the inventory of the estate of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir in May 1630, for his brother, William Stirling of Ardoch.[3] George died between 20th September 1652 and 19th October 1655. He was succeeded by his nephew, Henry Stirling of Ardoch, who renounced the succession.

1. Jean: She was contracted in marriage February 3, 1611, to George Lundie, senior, of Gorthie.[4]

2. Elspeth, married to William, third son of Laurence Oliphant of Condie.[5]

3. Helen, who was wife of Laurence Graham of Callendar in 1615.[5]

III. WILLIAM STIRLING of Ardoch: He married Margaret, daughter of James Murray, fiar of Strowan, commonly called one of the seventeen sons of Tullibardine. Their contract of marriage is dated 14th and 15th May 1602. In implement of that contract, Henry Stirling of Ardoch granted a charter on 4th June 1603, to William, of Over and Nether Ardoch. William Stirling in 1621, sold Glassingall, which was part of his grandfather's patrimony, to Archibald Stirling of Kippendavy. He was retoured heir to his father in 1628 as already stated, from which it appears that his father died in February that year. William conveyed Ardoch to Henry, his son, in 1635. William, and Margaret his wife, had thirty-one children,[6] but of this large family the only names which have been ascertained are the following, viz. —

1. Henry, who succeeded.

[1] At Ardoch.

[2] Gartmore Writs.

[3] Hamilton and Campsie Commissariot Register.

[4] Ardoch Writs.

[5] Perth Sheriff Court Record.

[6] This is stated on the authority of a well known anecdote of James VI. and his king Murray. The king having been on a visit to Ardoch, was struck with the large family, and expressed his surprise to the lady: who answered, Yes, 'please your Majesty, 'I just want your Majesty's help to make out the 'twa chalder.' [Family tradition.] 'Margaret 'Murray, mother to these thirty-one children, was 'daughter to Murray of Strowan, one of the seven-'teen sons of Tullibardine, and whose youngest 'son married [illegible] to Patrick Ardoch, died 'in the year 1715, aged 111 years.' (Note by Robert Burns to Crommek's Life.)

2. John: John and George Stirlings, sons of William Stirling of Ardoch, witnessed a disposition by him and Margaret Murray, his wife, to Henry Stirling, their son, dated 25th September and 10th October 1635. John and one of his brothers were captains in a Scots regiment in 1646. He was living in 1656. On the 13th September of that year, he writes from 'Guenoye' to his brother Henry, that 'we ar always remembring your good healthe, and 'the healthe of all our freinds in good rid clarit.'

3. Robert. He was guardian to the second and third baronets. On 23rd June 1669, he was served nearest agnate to his nephew Sir William,[1] and he managed the estate till 1683. Robert also gave up the inventory of Sir Henry's personal estate to the Commissary of Dunblane, on 17th February 1670. Robert lived to the year 1716, and died aged 112. He is still remembered by the designation of 'Tutor of Ardoch.'

4. William, who was living 9th August 1649.

5. George, mentioned above. He was living 16th December 1650.

6. Margaret, wife of Mr. James Row, minister at Muthill in 1633–35. He wrote the 'Pockmanky' Sermon.

7. A daughter, married to Dr. John Paton, living in Stirling 1657–9.

William Stirling died between 18th April 1651 and 6th July 1652.

IV. Sir Henry Stirling, first Knight Baronet of Ardoch. His father, as already stated, conveyed Ardoch to him in 1635. Henry Stirling had a permit from General Monck, dated at Edinburgh 8th July 1656, to pass with his servants, &c., to Ardoch or elsewhere in quarters, and to repass, and to keep a fowling-piece for his game. He was created a baronet by patent, dated 2nd May 1666, containing a limitation of the dignity to the heirs-male of his body.[2] Sir Henry married Isobel, daughter of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and had by her, who survived him, two sons.[3] 1. William, who succeeded him; and 2. James, who died young.[4] Sir Henry died in February 1669, as appears from the confirmation of his will.

[1] Inquisitiones de Tutela, No. 944.

[2] Original Patent at Ardoch.

[3] He had also a natural son, George, and a natural daughter, Grizel.

[4] There is at Ardoch a portrait of Sir William in armour; and another portrait, also in armour, perhaps of his brother James, marked — Born May 19, 1668, died July 19, 1693.

V. Sir WILLIAM STIRLING, second Knight Baronet of Ardoch. He was retoured heir of his father, Sir Henry, in Ardoch, on 10th March 1670,[1] and he was infeft 27th March 1671, on a precept from Robert, Bishop of Dunblane. In 1693, Sir William purchased Easter Gask from John, Earl of Tullibardine. He married, 1st, contract dated 22nd January 1685, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Baronet. 2ndly, contract dated 24th May 1699, Janet, daughter of John Murray of Touchadam, who survived Sir William, and married, 2ndly, December 3, 1702, Robert, second son of Sir Robert Murray of Abercairney. Sir William's children were all by his first marriage, viz.—1. Henry, who succeeded. 2. James, living in 1694; and three daughters—1. Isabel, married to Patrick Linton of Pendriech. She died in 1761, without issue. 2. Christian, married to Captain John Stirling of Bellewill, Auchyll, and Herbertshire. Mrs. Stirling was a lady of great worth, and is still favourably remembered by the Ardoch family. She died on 16th September 1763. 3. Catherine, who married James Graham of Braco and Gorthie. He died in 1736. They had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son was General David Graham of Braco and Gorthie. One of the daughters, Mary Graham, was married to Mr. Smythe of Methven.[2] Another daughter, Margaret, married Masterton of Gogar, and her son eventually became laird of Braco. On 15th February 1694, Sir William executed a bond of provision in favour of his younger children, on the narrative, 'that it hath 'pleased God to blesse me with severall hopefull children besydes my eldest 'sone and appeiraud air.' These younger children were James, Isabel, Christian, and Catherine.

Sir William died in February 1702, and was succeeded by his only surviving son—

VI. Sir HENRY STIRLING, third Knight Baronet of Ardoch. He was born 28th January 1688. By disposition, dated 19th May 1698, his father Sir William conveyed Ardoch to him, in which he was infeft on 13th June following. He was in minority at his father's death in 1702. He was admitted advocate on November 29, 1710, and married, at St. Petersburg,

[1] Printed Retours, Perth, No. 864.

[2] Methven Family Bible.

21st December 1726, Anna, daughter of Admiral Thomas Gordon, governor of Cronstadt, and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Elphinstone of Cadderhall.[1] After his marriage he resided almost constantly at St. Petersburg, till the death of his father-in-law in 1741. Sir Henry died on 24th October 1753.[2] His widow survived till 23rd September 1775. They had five sons and three daughters —

1. and 2. William and Thomas, fourth and fifth Baronets.

3. Charles, born 8th October 1742. He was a planter in Jamaica, and proprietor of Ardoch Penn in that island, 'which is a pleasant romantic 'spot, and a very good house. It is very high up in the mountains, and 'from the situation the house stands upon, he enjoys for the most part 'fine agreeable breezes.'[3] On 14th November 1781, he was confirmed one of the executors of Archibald Stirling of Keir.[4] He died 19th January 1795. The Scots Magazine for March 1795, contains the following notice of his death — 'Lately at Kingston, Charles Stirling, Esq., youngest son of the late 'Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, Baronet.'[5]

4. Henry, born 25th March 1733; died 19th November 1749.

5. James, born 14th February, and died 2nd March 1735.

6. John, youngest son, born 19th June; died November 19, 1738.

7. Mary, eldest daughter, born at Cronstadt 1728. The Duke of Livia was her godfather. Marshall Keith was godfather to one of her sisters. She

[1] Sir Henry's sister Christian, had previously proposed another lady for him, in a letter addressed to him at St. Petersburg, without date, but from internal evidence it may be assumed as written in 1724 — 'I've bespoke for you a mother's only daughter 'of as good relations as in Scotland, bred with nice 'cleanness, yet can cook your dinner, order your 'gardens, orchard, and nurseries; in short, understands every thing from the highest quality to the 'meanest house wife — has a good share of sense — a 'most agreeable person — a portion suitable to her 'quality, and will get a good share of a mother's 'blessing, who has no other children. But, if this 'tempt you not, you'll [illegible] to me or worse.' Sir Henry was [illegible] by his first wife, as his marriage to her took place within three years afterwards.

Admiral Gordon was a native of Aberdeen, where he had [illegible] house property. [Aberdeen Writs.] On [illegible] September 1658, Doctor Thomas Gordon [illegible] Ann. He had a son, baptised Thomas. Thomas Gordon, elder and younger, were two of the witnesses, and Thomas Mitchell was godfather. [Register of Baptisms in Aberdeen]. The baptism was probably that of Admiral Gordon.

[2] Scots Magazine, xv. 580.

[3] Letter from Archibald Stirling, to his father William Stirling of Keir, dated Montego Bay, 24th May 1782. (At Keir).

[4] Testament at Keir.

[5] Scots Magazine, lvii. 209. He left three natural [illegible] — 1. Charles, born 29th May 1791; 2. Theresa, born 6th October 1792; 3. William, born June 1794.

married at Ardoch, on 11th August 1760, James Campbell of Monzie,[1] without issue. She died 15th December 1801.

8. Ann married, 6th February 1760, William Graham of Airth.[2] He died 12th November 1790. They had seven sons and seven daughters—

1. James, who succeeded his father in Airth, and died on 13th March 1805, when he was succeeded by his brother Thomas; 2. Henry, died 15th October 1787; 3. William, died young; 4. Thomas, who succeeded his eldest brother in Airth; 5. John, died young in 1775; 6. and 7. Charles and Bruce, both died young; 8. Ann, married, 29th April 1781, David, second son of John Erskine of Carnock, and died 10th March 1836; 9. Mary, married John Stirling of Kippendavie, as shown in the account of that family; 10. Elizabeth (twin with Christian), married, on 16th October 1794, James Dundas of Ochtertyre, C. S., second son of Ralph Dundas of Manor, and had issue, six sons and five daughters; 11. Christian, twin with Elizabeth; 12. Jean, died unmarried, 22nd November 1850; 13. Wilhelmina, married Day Hort Macdowall of Castle Semple; 14. Seton, died unmarried, 27th November 1791.

Thomas Graham, fourth son of William Graham of Airth and Anne Stirling, was born on 1st March 1768. He succeeded his eldest brother in Airth, and he also succeeded his maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Stirling, Baronet, in the estate of Strowan. In compliance with that gentleman's will, he assumed the additional surname and arms of Stirling. He married, 9th February 1807, Caroline-Mary, only daughter of Major James Home of the Blackadder family, and had issue—

1. William Graham, now of Airth.
2. Thomas-James Graham Stirling of Strowan, born 11th June 1811, and succeeded to Strowan, as provided by his granduncle, General Sir Thomas Stirling, Baronet. He married, 4th July 1844, Mary, eldest daughter of William, second son of the late John Stirling of Kippendavie, who died in December 1847, without issue.

[1] Scots Magazine, xxii. 387.

[2] Ibid. xxii. 105.

3. Carolus-James-Home Graham, born 24th May 1812.

4. Mary-Margaret, died unmarried, 14th March 1827.

9. Isabella, married on 15th June 1762 to John Hamilton of Bellfield, merchant in Edinburgh, fifth son of William Hamilton of Wishaw,[1] and had issue. She died in November 1801.

VII. 1. Sir WILLIAM STIRLING, fourth Knight Baronet of Ardoch, was born in Russia before the 22nd December 1729. He came to England with his brother Thomas in 1737, and was a lieutenant in General Halket's Regiment in the Dutch Service, in 1749 and 1752. He was served heir to his father on 9th July 1755. In the entail of Keir made by Archibald Stirling, Sir William is called immediately after the Stirlings of Kippendavie. He married at Keir, on 17th April 1762, Christian, only daughter of John Erskine of Carnock, advocate,[2] and she died in February 1788. Sir William died at Venlaw, 26th July 1799.[3] They had five daughters.

1. Anne, heiress of Ardoch.

2. Christian, born September 10, 1762, married at Ardoch on 24th December 1784, to George Douglas of Dunlas,[4] who was shipwrecked off the island of Madagascar, on 20th August 1792. They had one son and three daughters. Christian died 14th September 1832.

3. Mary, born March 1, 1764, married at Ardoch on 10th June 1790, to Ebenezer Oliphant of Condie.[5] She died in 1845, leaving issue.

4. Margaret, born May 21, 1765, married, 1st, at Edinburgh in October 1790, to Andrew Stuart of Torrance, W.S., author of the History of the Stewarts,[6] &c.; and had issue one son and three daughters —

1. Christian.

2. Anne.

3. Elizabeth-Charlotte, married Robert, fourth son of Sir John-Edward Harington of Ridlington, Baronet, and has issue a son, Robert-Edward, and a daughter, Susan; and 2ndly, in 1804, to Sir Wil-

[1] Scots Magazine, xxiv. 440. [2] Ibid. xx. 222. [3] Mushill Records, and Scots Magazine, xlvi. [illegible] Scots Magazine, lx. 556. Burke, Sir William's [illegible] 662.
[illegible] tion, there were also living three other baronet[illegible] [illegible] Scots Magazine, li. 89.
the name of Stirling: 1. Sir John of Glorat; 2. Sir [illegible] Douglas History, p. 378, and Scots Magazine, James of Mansfield; and 3. Sir Walter of Faskine. [illegible] lii. 516.

liam Johnstone Pulteney, Baronet, without issue. She died November 1, 1849.

5. Magdalene, born July 29, 1766. Died unmarried in November 1846.

Sir William was succeeded in the baronetcy by his younger brother,

VII. 2. Sir Thomas Stirling, second son of Sir Henry (No. VI.) On the death of his brother Sir William, without male issue, he became the fifth Knight Baronet. He entered the army in 1747, and rose to the rank of a General in 1780. He was successively Colonel of the 42nd and 71st Regiments, and saw much service in America. He purchased the estate of Strowan, and left it to his grand-nephew Thomas, second son of Thomas Graham of Airth, who is now Thomas James Graham Stirling of Strowan. Sir Thomas died unmarried on 9th May 1808, when the baronetcy became extinct, through failure of the heirs-male of the body of Sir Henry, the first baronet.

All the three brothers, Sir William, Thomas, and Charles, are called, in the Keir entail of 1771, in their order after the Stirlings of Kippendavie. The next substitution after the above Charles Stirling, is to the 'nearest 'heirs whomsoever of the heir-male last deceasing, infeft in and possessing 'the said lands and estate.' From this it may be assumed, that there did not exist in 1771 any other male member of the Ardoch family known to the entailer. Sir Thomas never inherited the estate of Ardoch, which descended, on the death of his eldest brother, Sir William, to his eldest daughter, who was,

VIII. Anne Stirling, eldest daughter of Sir William the fourth Baronet. She was born July 5, 1761, and served heir to her father in Ardoch on 20th November 1799. She was married, on 14th March 1778, to Captain, afterwards Colonel Charles Moray of Abercairny.[1] Anne died on May 22, 1820. They had three sons and two daughters—

1. James Moray of Abercairny, born at Clackmannan on 18th October 1780, who was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Perthshire, and lieutenant-colonel of West Perthshire Local Militia. He succeeded his

[1] Scots Magazine, xl. 166.

father on 13th October 1810. He married, 1st, on 29th April 1806, Elizabeth, third daughter of General Sir William Erskine of Torrie, Baronet; 2ndly, on 13th October 1837, Mary, youngest daughter of Joseph Thomas of Streplands Bush, Hants. He died on 20th December 1840, without issue.

2. William Moray Stirling of Abercairny and Ardoch. He was a major in the army, and was present at Waterloo. He succeeded his mother in Ardoch in 1820, and his brother in Abercairny in 1840. He disentailed Abercairny. He married, on 18th October 1826, the Honourable Frances-Elizabeth, third daughter of Archibald first Lord Douglas. She died at Granton on 14th September 1854. Her husband predeceased her on 9th November 1850, without issue, and was succeeded in both estates by his eldest sister.

3. Charles, born on 22nd November 1791, Captain in the 13th Light Dragoons. He died at Ardoch on 21st March 1820, unmarried.

4. Christian, who succeeded to Abercairny and Ardoch.

2. Margaret died unmarried at Sundrum in Ayrshire, January 3, 1834.

IX. CHRISTIAN STIRLING. She was born at Clackmannan on 24th November 1779. On the death of her brother William in 1850, she succeeded to Abercairny and Ardoch. She married, on 14th April 1812, Henry Home Drummond, of Blair Drummond, and has two sons and a daughter —

1. George Home Drummond.

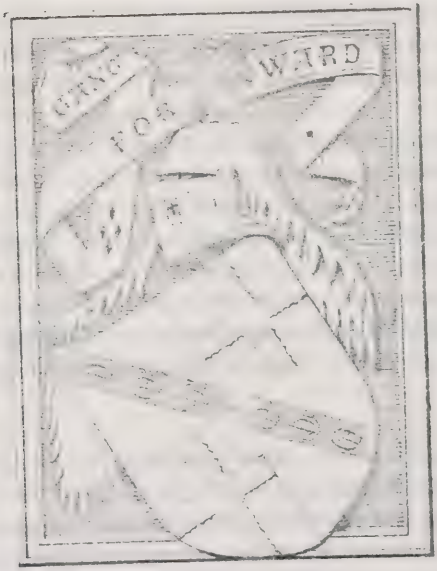
2. Charles Home Drummond, fiar of Abercairny, born 17th April 1816. He married, in December 11, 1845, Lady Anne-Georgina Douglas, eighth daughter of Charles, fifth Marquis of Queensberry, and has issue.

3. Anne married in 1839 to George, sixth Duke of Atholl, and has issue, John, Marquess of Tullibardine, born in 1840.

X. GEORGE HOME DRUMMOND, younger of Blair Drummond and Ardoch, born March 1, 1813. He married, on August 11, 1840, Mary, daughter of William Hay of Dunse Castle, who died on April 4, 1855, without issue. To this Gentleman the Editor is indebted for much of the present account

of the Ardoch family, the history and descent of which Mr. Drummond has investigated with great precision and skill.

Armorial Bearings.



Shield: Quarterly. 1st and 4th *argent* on a Band engrailed *sable* three Buckles *or*: 2nd and 3rd, on a field of the first, a cross engrailed *azure*.

Crest: A Moor's head in profile.

Motto: Gang Forward.

IV. STIRLING OF CRAIGBARNARD, NOW CRAIGBARNET,

IN THE PARISH OF CAMPSIE AND COUNTY OF STIRLING.

THE Stirlings of Craigbarnard are believed to be an early branch of the house of Cawder. This connection is very probable, both from the relative positions of the two properties, and from the circumstance that members of the Craigbarnard family recognized the Stirlings of Keir as their chief, but no evidence has been found of the exact relationship of the first Stirling of Craigbarnard to the House of Cawder.

Sir John Striveling of Craigbarnard was a person of distinction, having been comptroller of the household to King James IV., whose confidence he enjoyed, and by whom he was knighted. The family continued in direct male descent for nearly four centuries. It is now represented by a gallant officer, who is descended from the Stirlings of Craigbarnard in the female line, and who, in the male line, is a descendant from, if not at present the male representative of, a still more distinguished race—the Grahams, Earls of Monteith and Airth.

The first Stirling of Craigbarnard,[1] whose existence is proved by legal evidence, is—

I. JOHN STRIVELING of Craigbarnard, who is a witness to a deed in 1468.[2] He resigned, in 1486, Craigbarnard, Balgrothqueries, Korfatrik, Leythhedis and Balglas, in favour of John Strineling, his eldest son, reserving his own liferent. On 29th May 1487, he was one of the inquest on the service of William Stirling, as heir of Sir William Stirling, his father, in the lands of Letter.[3] John Strineling is said to have married a daughter of Galbraith of Kilcreuch. He died after 26th July 1497, and was succeeded by

[1] Betham, in his Baronage, states, that Duncan Stirling was the first heir of Craigbarnard in 1468, but without quoting any authority. Duncan may have been the same person as the John de Stirling who was one of the inquest at the service of Haldane of Glencagles in 1425. Supra, p. 17, note 1.

[2] "Alicia de Erth, Domina de Craigbernard" and spouse of Gilbert de Hadmanne, granted a charter at Mecrose, dated 8th February 1469. [Montrose Writs.]

[3] Statistical Account of Campsie Parish, 1845, p. 246.

[3] No. 56, p. 258.

II. Sir JOHN STRIVELING of Craigbernard, who is also one of the inquest on the service in 1487. In the retour, he is called John Striveling, junior, son and heir-apparent of John Striveling of Craigbarnard. On his father's resignation, he received from James III., on 29th May 1486, a charter of Craigbernard, Belgrothgheris, Kerkbrik, Leythhedis and Balglas. In that charter he is called by the King his familiar squire.[1] On 26th July 1497, John Striveling, the son of John Striveling of Craigbarnard, and steward of the King, obtained a grant of the keeping of Dumbarton Castle for nineteen years, with the same emoluments as Robert Lundie of Balgonie had previously.[2] In an indenture, dated 1st May 1502, this John Stirling is called 'Comptrollar to our Soueraine Lord.'[3] James IV. appears to have honoured Sir John with a visit at Craigbarnard, in the year 1507, as in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, under the date of 9th February of that year, there is the following entry—'Item, that nycht in Craigbarnard to the 'King to play at the cartis, xxiiiiˢ.' On the occasion of this visit, the King held a court, and the place is still called the Courthill. On 22nd December 1504, George Campbell, son and apparent heir to George Campbell of Cesnock, granted a discharge to John Striveling of Craigbernard, Knight, of warrandice of the lands of Quhitleys, in the bailiary of Cuninghame, which had been disponed by him to the said George Campbell, younger, and Jonet Montgumry his spouse.[4] He obtained the lands of Glorat by charter, from Matthew Earl of Lennox, dated 27th May 1508,[5] and which was confirmed by James IV. by charter, dated the 31st of the same month, in which he is called the King's familiar knight. On 6th June 1508, John Striveling of Craigbarnard, Knight, granted an annualrent of twelve merks and ten shillings, from his lands of Craigbarnard and Glorat, to a chaplain, to say mass in the church of Campsie and in a chapel founded in his place of Craigbarnard, for the souls of John, his wife, and many others specified in the grant. The chaplain was not to be allowed to keep a concubine in his house, under pain of deprivation of his office.[6] Sir John Striveling married Margaret Abernethy, eldest daughter of James, third Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, by whom he had three sons—

[1] No. 54, p. 254.

[2] MS. Adv. Lib., Jac. V. 4, 29, p. 13, as quoted in Chalmers's Caledonia, iii. 878.

[3] No. 69, p. 275.

[4] No. 75, p. 280.

[5] No. 79, p. 285.

[6] No. 80, p. 286.

1. George, who succeeded.

2. William, first of Glorat, who, with his descendants, is stated under the Glorat Branch.

3. Walter, first of Ballagan, who, with his descendants, is stated under the Ballagan Branch.

Sir John died before 3rd August 1510, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

III. GEORGE STRIVELING of Craigbarnard. George Strieling, son of John Strieling of Craigbernard, and Elizabeth Park, spouse of George, granted warrant for resigning Kilcymnet, with the mill, in the hands of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, the superior, at Edinburgh, on 16th March 1502.[1] Two days thereafter, the Earl granted a charter to George of these lands, to hold to him and his heirs-male: whom failing, to William Strieling, his brother-german, and his heirs-male: whom failing, to the nearest heirs of their father John.[2] He received from Matthew Earl of Lennox, on 3rd August 1510, a precept of sasine, as heir to his father, in Craigbernard and Kilcymnet, on which he was infeft on the 21st of the same month. He was, as shewn above, married before 16th March 1502, to Elizabeth Park, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter —

1. John, who succeeded.

2. James, who is witness to a charter by Sir James Stirling of Keir, dated 11th August 1566.[3] 'James Striuelyng, sometime in Bangour, father brother to John Striueling, elder of Craigbernard,' granted a discharge to this John, dated 13th December 1593.[4]

3. William, who is a witness, under the designation of William Striveling, brother-german to John Striveling of Craigbarnard, to a charter by John Stirling of Glorat, dated 17th November 1572.[5]

4. Duncan; 5. William; 6. Walter. These three brothers are mentioned as brothers-german to the 'Aubl Lard' of Craigbarnard in 1565.

7. David is mentioned in a discharge by Margaret Sterweling, spouse of Andrew Symple, as her deceased father, dated last November 1565.[6] In the indorsation of this discharge, Andrew Symple is called 'of Bryntschellis.'

[1] No. 70, p. 276. [2] Glorat Writs. [3] Keir Inventory, p. 52. [4] At Glorat. [5] Ibid. [6] Barniewie Writs.

8. Margaret, who, with consent of her said husband, granted the said discharge to John Sterweling of Craigbernerd, her 'derrest brothir,' for £20 Scots, in payment of her 'contract of marriage.' She mentions 'Robert Foster my 'brothir;' He was probably her brother-in-law.

George Striueling died between 10th February and 12th April 1520, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

IV. John Striueling of Craigbarnard. John, Earl of Levenax, granted a precept on 18th April 1520, for infefting John as heir of George his father, in Craigbernard and Kylwynnet. John Striueling witnessed a charter by William Stirling of Glorat on 5th June 1522.[1] He infeft John Lennox, as heir of John Lennox of Woodheid, his father, in Culhadrik, in the earldom of Lennox, on 6th November 1546, in presence of Thomas Striueling of Boglass and Walter Striueling, son of John Striueling of Craigbarnet.[2] In March 1565, Johne Striuling of Craigbernard, John his son and apparent heir, Duncane, Williame, and Walter, brothers-german to the Auld Laird, Williame, bastard brother to the Young Laird, and nineteen others, were delatit of the invasion of James Kyncaid, son and apparent heir to James Kyncaid of that ilk, and Malcolm Kyncaid his brother.[3] From a subsequent entry in the same record, it appears that the Kincaids had previously slain Luke Striueling of Baldorane, who left a widow and 'ten fadirles bairnis.'[4] John Striueling of Craigbarnet is mentioned in the said charter, dated 11th August 1566, to which his brother James is a witness. He resigned Craigbarnard and his other lands in favour of his eldest son John, who had a charter of the same from Robert Earl of Lennox, on 12th June 1579. John Striueling married Eufame Logane, probably a daughter of John Logane of Garteonnall, before 10th February 1520. Of that date, John Striueling, son and heir-apparent of George Striueling of Craigbarnet, and Eufame Logane his spouse, had a precept from John, Earl of Lennox, for infefting them in the lands of Quylt and Mwkdok-Mechell. They were infeft on the 12th of April following, when George Striueling is called deceased. John Striueling had three sons and probably one daughter.

[1] Ballagan Charter Chest.
[2] Note of Sasine at Glorat.
[3] Criminal Trials, i. 459.
[4] Ibid. i. 334.

1. John, who succeeded. 2. Walter, a witness in 1546. 3. James, mentioned in 1580, as above.

4. Margaret, presumed to have been a daughter of John, from his having obtained for her a dispensation for her marriage to David Watson, in June 1545.[1] John Striveling, senior, died between 12th June 1579 and 22nd December 1580, when he is called 'umquhile' in a discharge by James his son.[2]

V. JOHN STRIVELING of Craigbarnard succeeded his father between June 1579 and December 1580. He obtained a tack of the teinds of parts of Craigbarnard, from Mr. William Erskine, parson and vicar of Campsie, on 26th July 1589.[3] John Striveling, elder of Craigbarnard, was named one of the executors of Walter Striveling of Bellagan in his will, dated 17th December 1597, and confirmed in the Edinburgh Commissary Court on 4th July 1599. John was married to Margaret Reid before 24th January 1601, on which date they were parties to the contract of marriage between Christian Callendar, daughter of Margaret, and John Sempill, younger of Corruth.[4] He had at least one son, John, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Jean, who married, dated 7th October 1593,[5] Walter Buchanan of Spittal.

John Stirling appears to have been living on 17th April 1619, as in a charter by Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth of that date, his son is called John Striveling, fiar of Craigbarnard.

VI. JOHN STRIVELING of Craigbarnard. In a writ, dated 7th November 1581, he is called junior of Craigbarnard. He carried the arms of Dame Margaret Ross, Lady Keir, at her funeral in 1633. He appears to have married—1st, Margaret Graham, who died in June 1587;[6] 2dly, contract dated 1588, Elizabeth or Elspeth, daughter of John Hamilton of Bardowie. John Striveling, younger of Craigbarnard, and Elizabeth Hamilton, his spouse, had a charter of Craigbarnard and others from Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, dated 1594. John Stirling and Margaret Graham had five sons and five

[1] No. 108 p. 286. William is named as the natural brother of John Striveling of Craigbarnard, in 1565.

[2] Protocol Book of Walter Watson, N. P., in Sheriff Clerk's Office, Dumbarton.

[3] Craigbarnard Writs.

[4] Gartmore Writs.

[5] Special Writs of Keir.

[6] Testament of Margaret Graham in Edinburgh Commissary Register, 10th March 1592-3.

daughters—John, William, Robert, Alan, Andrew, Agnes, Margaret, Jane, Sibilla, Elspeth. These sons and daughters gave up the testament dative of Margaret Graham, spouse to John Stirling of Craigbarnet, who died in June 1587, as her lawful bairns and executors-dative.[1] John Stirling appears to have died between 1633 and 1640, and to have been succeeded by his son—

VII. JOHN STIRLING of Craigbarnard. He married, contract dated 11th October 1618, Annabella, daughter of Thomas Ewing of Cukispow. John Stirling (VII.) appears to have died before 9th May 1646, and was succeeded by his son—

VIII. JOHN STIRLING of Craigbarnard, who appears to have been born in the year 1627, as in a deposition made by him in 1673, he stated his age to be "46 yeares or thereby."[2] He had a precept from William Livingston of Kilsyth, for infeffing him in parts of Craigbarnard as heir to his father, John, on 9th May 1646.[3] In a charter of adjudication by Oliver Cromwell in favour of Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, Knight, dated 27th July 1655, the bailie named for giving sasine is "John Stirling, only lawful son to the deceased John Stirling, sometime of Craigbernet," and in the instrument of sasine he is similarly named and designated. He married, contract dated 31st October and 4th November 1656, Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, Knight.[4] Her tocher was 5000 merks Scots. They had three sons and a daughter—

1. Mungo, who succeeded.

2. George: "George Stirling, Writer in Glasgow, brother-german to the Laird of Craigbarnet," witnessed a bond by the latter, dated 29th April 1708.[5] George is also mentioned in a letter by Mungo Stirling of Craigbernet to the Laird of Garden, dated 12th December 1712, as "my brother George."[6]

3. James, who witnessed a discharge by his father, 18th May 1634.[7]

4. The daughter of John Stirling was married to Mr. Bell, laird of Antermonie, before 11th February 1702, on which date Mungo Stirling of Craigbernet alludes in a letter to "my good brother Antermonie."[8]

[1] Edinburgh Testaments, Inventories, 15 2 3.
[2] Particular Writs.
[3] George Wood.
[4] Contract of Glorat.
[5] Act of Sederunt.
[6] Letter to Garden.
[7] Glorat Writs.
[8] Letter to Garden. At Craigbarnet Sundials there are two carved stones, each bearing the initials and three marks of the Stirlings. On one the initials "I. S." and the figures "16" and "1[illegible]" "M. S." "G." apparently for John and Mary Stirling, 1662.

John Stirling died between February 1697 and April 1700. Mary Stirling survived her husband, John Stirling, and was living in 1719, aged eighty-six years. She then states, in a judicial proceeding, 'that after her husband's 'death, she was entertained by her son, and lived with him, and they agreed 'together till after his marriage.'[1]

IX. MUNGO STIRLING of Craigbarnet. On 26th February 1702, he entered into an agreement of sale of Craigbarnet with Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat. Mungo Stirling of Craigbarnet acquired parts of Glorat by disposition, dated 1730, from John Stirling of Belwill.[2] Mungo Stirling of Craigbarnet, with consent of Marjory Stirling his spouse, sold the Mains of Craigbarnet, &c., to John Stirling of Keir in 1731. This purchase was made for the purpose of preserving Craigbarnet in the family. Archibald Stirling, brother of John of Keir, reconveyed Craigbarnet to James Stirling, son of Mungo, in 1768. The disposition by Archibald Stirling, shows how honourably the Keir family had acted to their kinsmen of Craigbarnet in this transaction. It bears—

'And whereas the price paid by the said deceased John Stirling of Keir to the said Mungo Stirling for 'the said Mains of Craigbarnet, and other heritage disponed, amounted to the sum of £14,500 Scots 'money, which was applied by the said Mungo Stirling in payment and extinction of the debts due by 'him, and that it always was the resolution and intention of the said John Stirling my brother, although 'he never came under any promise or obligation to that effect, to restore the said lands and estate to the 'said Mungo Stirling, in whose family they had formerly belonged for many generations, and that so 'soon as the said Mungo Stirling and his heirs should reimburse him, the said John Stirling, of the fore-'said price, loss and expense he should incur through the said purchase, and which purchase was made 'by the said John Stirling, solely with a view to preserve the estate of Craigbarnet to the said Mungo 'Stirling, and his heirs, and to save the posterity of the family of Craigbarnet from the ruin and extinction 'with which it was threatened: And that I being heir-male of my father as I would in duty, am most 'willing and ready to fulfill, in every point, the intention of my said deceased brother, and that now the 'said James Stirling of Craigbarnet, only son of the deceased Mungo Stirling of Craigbarnet, having by 'his industry and application to business, retrieved the affairs of the family, has made payment to me at 'the term of Martinmas last, of the sum of £14,500 Scots money,' do therefore, and for the regard I have 'for him the said James Stirling, and for the standing and preservation of the family of Craigbarnet, 'hereby sell, dispone, and dispone to the said James Stirling of Craigbarnet in liferent, and to John Stir-'ling his only son in fee, All and hail the Mains of Craigbarnet, with tower, fortalice, &c.'[3]

Mungo Stirling married Marjory Stirling and had two sons—James, who succeeded, and another son, whose name has not been ascertained, but he is indicated under the designation of Grignan's 'sister's son' as being recently dead, in a letter from James Stirling the Venetian, 24th June 1712; and a daughter

[1] Archives. [2] Craigbarnet Writs. [3] Craigbarnet Writs.

Mary, married to George Graham in Shannochill, great grandfather of the present Major Graham Stirling of Craigbarnet. Mary Stirling died in 1759, aged ninety years and upwards.[1] Her husband, George Graham, predeceased her in 1736, as in a letter from Captain John Stirling of Auchyll to Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, dated 14th June 1736, he mentions the death of 'George Graham in Shannochyle.'

Mungo Stirling of Craigbarnet died of 'a cold and asthma,' on 7th January 1733, aged seventy-three years.[2] 'Marjory Stirling, Lady Craigbarnet' also died of a 'cold and asthma,' on 18th January 1733, aged sixty-three years.[3] Mungo was succeeded by his only surviving son,

X. JAMES STIRLING of Craigbarnet. James Stirling, 'only lawful son to 'the deceased Mungo Stirling, late of Craigbarnett,' had a tack from John Stirling of Keir of the Mains of Craigbarnet, dated 20th July 1730.[4] He was 'out' in the Risings of 1715 and 1745. In the latter, he captured eleven dragoons, without assistance, after having received many shots. While in concealment for his participation in these events, he occasionally deceived those in pursuit of him, by hiding in the plantations of Woodhead, opposite to Craigbarnet, dressed as an old woman spinning. Along with James Stirling of Keir, he was taken prisoner, and confined in the Castle of Dumbarton in May 1746.[5] He married Catherine, daughter of James

[1] Airth Peerage Evidence, p. 59.

[2] Campsie Parish Records.

[3] Craigbarnet Writs.

[5] 'Old Craigbarnet' usually went by the nickname of 'Barry,' from having a scar in his cheek. There is a superstition regarding the building of the old House of Craigbarnet by this James Stirling. 'He purchased the ground on the banks of Endrick, now occupied by Gilmill and Baillie, where he built a house, 'which fell under a curse, and Kirkhill, an antient 'mound of superior antiquity. It was this ground 'mount the Laird of Craigbarnet had built upon: 'when the progress of the building was stopped, 'when he applied to the Sheriff, upon the ground 'which [illegible] 'decreed that the house should stand 'during the day. With the assistance of the 'the inhabitants of the nether world, nothing was 'seen, but frequently a warning voice was heard to 'repeat—

'Barry, Barry, big your house in a bog,
'And you'll never want a fat cog.'

'The Laird disregarded the admonition, and built 'the old Castle of Craigbarnet as low in the bog 'as possible, yet he was crushed without further 'molestation from his invisible counsellors.' [The Scotsman's Library, pp. 714-15.]

On one occasion, after dining at Keir, and passing the night at Gartur, 'Barry' came to a ford at the head of Flaxmoss, near the Forth. Disdaining to pay the impost of toll for his horse, he spurred the animal into the river, and swam safely with it to the other side. He arrived at Gartur in a very bedraggled state, and the late Mr. Stirling of Gartur remembered him sitting in the dining room there very wet and uncomfortable.

Monteith of Auldcathy, by whom he had one son, John, and a daughter, Charlotte, married to James Gartshore of Alderston, by whom she had four sons—(1.) James, who died in France unmarried. (2.) John, who died unmarried: (3.) Alexander, who succeeded to Craigbarnet (XII.): (4.) Maxwell, who died in the West Indies, unmarried: (5.) a daughter, who also died unmarried.[1]

James Stirling of Craigbarnet died after 17th February 1774, and was succeeded by his only lawful son—

XI. JOHN STIRLING of Craigbarnet. He executed, on 14th March 1799, an entail of Craigbarnet, in which, after the heirs of his own body, he called to the succession the heirs of the body of his younger sister, Charlotte Stirling, and James Gartshore of Alderston, her husband, whom failing, the heirs of the body of John Graham, second son of Robert Graham Burden of Feddel. Under this substitution, Charles Campbell Graham, only son of John Graham, has succeeded to Craigbarnet. John Stirling married Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Balmanno, Baronet. He died before 28th May 1805, without lawful issue, and was succeeded by his nephew—

XII. ALEXANDER GARTSHORE STIRLING of Craigbarnet, who was the third son of James Gartshore and Charlotte Stirling, as before shown. He was born on 21st January 1773, and became a lieutenant in the navy. On his succession to Craigbarnet in 1805, he assumed the additional surname of Stirling. He married (proclamation of banns made on 23rd February 1806[2]) Ann, only daughter of James Millar, Glasgow.[3] He died of disease of the heart, on 21st April 1852, aged seventy-nine years, without issue, and was succeeded by—

[1] James Stirling had a natural son James, who enlisted as a private into the 42nd Regiment, on the occasion of a dispute with his father. Shortly afterwards a commission was purchased for him. He rose to the rank of a general, and commanded the 42nd Regiment at Alexandria. He married Joan Fisher. They had a daughter, born at Craigbarnet on 17th, and baptised Joan on 26th May 1795 (Cumnock Records). She married Captain John Home, and has issue, three sons and two daughters—1. James Stirling Home, in Australia; 2. Alexander Home, teller in the Royal Bank; 3. Gartshore Stirling Home, captain 5th Fusiliers; 4. Jane Home, married Major Bell, and has two sons; 5. Christina, married to Captain Elphinston, East India Company's Service. James Stirling and Joan Fisher had a son, baptised James on 21st October 1792 (Cumnock Records), who died unmarried, and is buried at Muckcharch, where his father, General Stirling, is also buried.

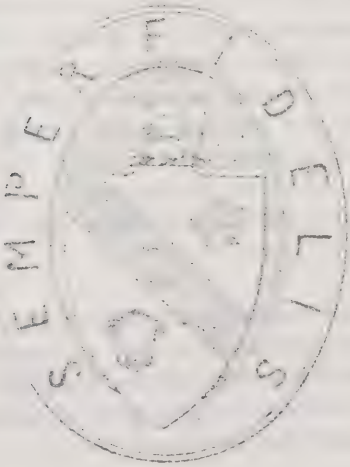
[2] Cumnock Parish Records.

[3] This amiable lady still survives her husband.

XIII. CHARLES CAMPBELL GRAHAM STIRLING, now of Craigbarnet.[1] He is the only son of the deceased John Graham, who was second son of Robert Graham Burden of Fedde, whose grandmother was Mary Stirling, as before stated. Mr. Graham Stirling is a major in the army, and captain in the 42nd Highlanders, with which regiment he served with distinction in the Crimean war, and he commanded it at the final assault on Sebastopol, in September 1853. On his return to Craigbarnet in 1856, he received a cordial welcome from all classes of the people of Lennoxtown and Campsie. He married, at Balkegan House, on the 2nd December 1856, Elizabeth Agnes, elder daughter of the late Robert Dunmore Napier of Ballikinrain.

[1] Besides this Mr. Graham Stirling, there are other three families of the same surnames — Mr. Graham Stirling of Strowan, Mr. Graham Stirling of Auchyll, and Mr. Graham Stirling of Duntroon and Pitendreich.

Armorial Bearings.



Shield: *Argent* on a bend engrailed *azure*, between a rose in chief, and a boar's head cabossed in base, *gules*, three buckles *or*.

Crest: A demi-angel couped, ensigned on the head with a cross proper.

Motto: Semper fidelis.

V. STIRLING OF GLORAT,

IN THE PARISH OF CAMPSIE AND COUNTY OF STIRLING.

THIS Branch was established by Sir John Striveling of Craigbarnard, Knight, who was comptroller to King James IV. Having acquired the lands of Glorat in 1508, he settled them on his second son William. This William, and his son and successor George, acquired some historical importance from their connection with the Earls of Lennox and the Castle of Dumbarton, of which both father and son were successively keepers. William, the father, lost his life, when engaged in the special service of King James V., while George the son heroically defended the castle on two memorable occasions.

In tracing the descent of the family during the three centuries and a half for which it has existed, it will be seen, that these were not the only instances of their courage and loyalty. During the civil wars, Sir Mungo Stirling, and his son, afterwards Sir George, suffered much for their adherence to the royal cause, on account of which Charles II., after his restoration, rewarded the latter with a Baronetcy, which is still enjoyed by his representative, Sir Samuel Stirling.

I. Sir JOHN STRIVELING, Knight of Craigbarnard and Glorat, comptroller to King James IV., acquired the lands of Glorat from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in May 1508. The Earl had himself acquired them in the previous year, from James Fleming of Bord, David Somerville of Plane, and other persons. The second son of the comptroller and Margaret Abernethy, his wife, was —

II. WILLIAM STRIVELING of Glorat. Matthew, Earl of Lennox, granted a charter, on 10th October 1508, to William Striveling, son of his cousin John Striveling of Craigbarnard Knight, of the lands of Glorat, which had been

resigned by John in favour of William.[1] William Striveling obtained, on 3rd August 1523, a charter from John, Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Easter and Wester Glorat, and the superiority of Easter Bakbeoran.[2] William Striveling of Glorat, and Margaret Houstoun his spouse, acquired the lands of Babbeoran from George Colquhoune of Glyne, by charter, dated 20th February 1529.[3] John, Earl of Lennox, granted an obligation on 3rd February 1514, to 'our 'traist cousyng and familiar servitour, William Strivelling of Glorat,' to infeft him in the lands of Kepoch, in consideration that William had 'be his 'labouris, travellis, costis, and expensis, gettin and obtenit to ws the Castle of 'Dumbertane.' The Earl also bound himself to pay William 500 merks Scots for the said causes, and for 'costis, skaith, damagis, and expensis, sustenit and 'to be sustenit' by him.[4] William Striveling had previously been keeper of the Castle, probably as the deputy of his father, as appears from an indenture between William and Robert Lord Erskine, who obtained a gift of the office of keeper, apparently on the death of Sir John Striveling, Knight, the former keeper. This indenture is dated 24th June 1510, and contains an interesting account of the furnishing of that fortress at this early date.[5] Three days after the above indenture, John, Earl of Lennox, granted to William a commission as 'Capitane and Keper of the Castale of Dumbertane' during his life, with the usual powers.[6] After the cruel slaughter of that Earl of Lennox in 1526, by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, the latter obtained from King James V. the office of Captain of Dumbarton Castle. Sir James reappointed Sir William Striveling his deputy in that office, by two grants, both dated 19th March 1527, one of which was to endure for nine and the other for seventeen years.[7] William Striveling of Glorat, Andrew Striveling of Bankere, and others, found surety on 5th December 1530, to appear at the justice-aire of Dumbarton, to underlay the law for intercommuning with Allan Hamiltoune of Barrowy and others, rebels, and at the horn for art and part of the slaughter of Alexander Hamiltoun, young laird of Auchinhowy.[8] William Striveling was appointed curator to Matthew the young Earl of Lennox, by a grant under the privy seal of King James V., dated 3rd August 1531,[9] and he

[1] No. 81, p. 288.
[2] Glorat Writs.
[3] No. 93, p. 301.
[4] No. 5, p. 175.
[5] Chiefland Trials, 1507.
[6] Ibid.
[7] No. 116, p. 329.
[8] No. 94, p. 302.
[9] Glorat Writs.

was sheriff of Dumbartonshire in the same year. Earl Matthew granted to William Striveling a letter of bailliary, dated 10th July 1532, in which he is called the Earl's well-beloved cousin and curator.[1] On 23rd March 1529, William Striveling of Glorat obtained from King James V. a letter, allowing him and his successors, keepers of Dumbarton Castle, to build a mill on the lands of Murrach, which pertained to the keeping of Dumbarton Castle.[2] Like his master John, Earl of Lennox, William Striveling had the misfortune to be cruelly slaughtered. This deed was done on Good Friday 1534, by Humphrey Galbraith and his accomplices.[3] William Striveling being employed "be his Majesty, was cruelle slayin comming from Stirling to "Dumbartoun, by those who wes homaded out for that end, becaus the said "William did take the Castell of Dumbarton from those who wes in possession "thereof, and did possess the said John Earl of Lennox therein."[4] He is said to have married, 1st, ——— Fleming, second daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, by whom he had a son George who succeeded him; but no evidence of that marriage has been found. The wife of William, on 20th April 1517, was Marion Brisbane, who was probably a daughter or sister of John Brisbane of Bishoptoun, as of that date he was appointed one of the arbiters for her by King James V.[5] William Striveling married again, before 1527, Margaret, daughter of Houstoun of that Ilk. They had four sons, viz.—(2) Andrew, who got from his father the lands of Law and Portnellan, and was ancestor of the Stirlings of Law. William Striveling of Glorat, conveyed the ward of Glorat to his spouse Margaret Houstoun, and his son Andrew, on 16th June 1527.[6] (3) James, who is designated Mr. James Stirling, brother-german to Andrew Stirling of Law, on 27th January 1561, and also on 4th May 1561.[7] (4) John.[8] (5) Walter, who, as brother of George, was made pledge for him in the Articles of Agreement between the Regent Arran and George, dated 1st April 1545.[9] Walter was slain afterwards by the Sympills of Fouldwod, as appears from the following entry in the Criminal Trials on March 3, 1546 "—John Sympill of Fouldwod, and John Sympill his son and heir-apparent,

[1] Memorandum [illegible] to Sir George Stirling, [illegible] William, [illegible] Earl of Lennox.

[2] Privy Seal Reg. vol. 12.

[3] Criminal Trials, part [illegible], p. 179.

[4] The said Memorandum.

No. 1[illegible], p. [illegible].

[illegible] Charters, Dumbarton MSS.

[illegible] Charters, Dumbarton MSS.

[illegible] Sheriff Clerk's Office, Dumbarton.

[illegible] Dumbarton MSS.

[illegible] No. 1[illegible], p. [illegible].

'and others, found caution to underly the law, at the next justice-aires of 'Dumbarton and Renfrew, for art and part of the cruel slaughter of Walter 'Striveling, brother of George Striveling of Glorat.'[1] William Striveling was succeeded in Glorat by his eldest son—

III. George Striveling of Glorat. He was served heir of William, his father, in Glorat and Baldorran, on 15th January 1537.[2] George Striveling of the Glorat, Captain of Dumberton, granted receipts, on 20th July and 19th March 1536, to Huchoun Ross, baron of Kilravock, for certain sums for his 'burd' during his ward in the castle. John Striveling, elder, and Cristall Sterling, are witnesses to these receipts.[3] George, son and heir of William Striveling of Glorat, had a crown-charter of the lands of Mains, and others, in Dumbartonshire, dated 24th May 1526; and another crown-charter of the lands of Glorat, Baldorran, Portnellan-halliday, Capeth, and Park of Inchinane, dated 15th July 1546.[4] George Sterling had also a charter of the lands of Keppoch from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, on 19th April 1544.[5] A process of 'cursing' was raised at the instance of Marion Maxwell of Pedlock against 'George Striveling of Glorat, sone and air of umquhile William 'Striveling of Glorat,' in 1542.[6] George Striveling also succeeded his father in the captaincy of Dumbarton Castle. He had a gift of the office from King James V. at Stirling, on 15th April 1534.[7] This gift narrates the true service done to the King and his father by the late William Stirling and his father, and that William was cruelly slain the last Good Friday, acting for the King in his charge and service. In the month following this grant, King James V. addressed a letter to George Stirling, thanking him for his diligence and good service done to the King, 'whereby ye could have done us nae greater 'pleasour.'[8]

After the death of King James V., Matthew, Earl of Lennox, returned to Scotland in 1543. On the 27th of January of that year, the Earl made a grant of the captaincy of Dumbarton Castle to George Stirling;[9] and in the year

[1] Criminal Trials, i. 383. [2] No. 145, p. 356. [3] No. 139, p. 352. It does not appear what was
[4] Genealogical Collections Illustrative of Kilravock, pp. 273, 275. the particular service referred to as done to the King on this
[5] Glorat Writs occasion.
[6] Pedlock Charter Chest. [7] Ibid. [8] No. 139, p. 352.
[9] Notes of Gift among Glorat Writs.

following, it appears that the Earl and George Stirling entered into a mutual bond, offensive and defensive. This was dated on the 19th of April 1544. Soon thereafter, in the month of August, in pursuance of an agreement entered into with King Henry VIII. of England, the Earl made a descent on the west coast of Scotland. Tytler says—

'He next directed his course to Dumbarton Castle, a fortress of which, as the key of the west of Scotland, Henry had long, but in vain, sought the possession. It was the property of Lennox, and being commanded by Stirling of Glenat, one of his retainers, to whom he had intrusted it on his departure for England, he did not doubt for a moment that it would be surrendered. In this, however, he was disappointed: Stirling received and recognized him as his master, but the brave baron did not forget his higher allegiance to his sovereign. The first mention of his giving up the castle to Henry was received with a burst of generous indignation; the garrison, taking the alarm, rose to arms; and Lennox, with his English friends, becoming alarmed for their safety, were glad to make a precipitate retreat to their ships.'

Disdaining to surrender the castle to Lennox, and unwilling to yield it to Arran in the critical circumstances in which he was placed, Stirling appears to have resolved to hold the castle on his own account, till he could make safe terms with the Regent. After withstanding a protracted siege by the Regent for many months, Stirling was enabled to enter into articles of agreement with him on the 1st of April 1545.[1] Tytler, on the authority of Lesley, says, that George Stirling, for a high reward, was induced to deliver the fortress into the hands of the Governor, but these articles of agreement do not show that there was any mulsir reward to induce the agreement, by which Stirling was to continue captain of the castle, with consent of the Governor. In the memorandum submitted to the Duke of Lennox by Sir Mungo Stirling, grandson of George, credit is claimed for his having performed his part of the mutual bond with Lennox, in keeping the castle for him:

'which the said George performed to his uttermost, having keeped the castell for the space of ane yeire against the Governour of Scotland and all his power, and never did surrender the same till the said Earle of Lennox wrcat to him from France so to do, and upon honeable and advantageous conditiones to the said Earle and himselfe, rendered up the place.'[2]

[1] No. 169, p. 290. [2] Glenat Writs.

Soon after the agreement with the Regent, George Stirling received from him a formal commission to be captain, constable, and keeper of the castle.[1]

Various persons, whose lands had been laid waste, and the kindred of those who had been slain by George Stirling and his servants, in his defence of Dumbarton Castle, subsequent to the death of James V., brought actions of redress against the Captain in the Court of Session. A letter, in the name of Queen Mary, was addressed by the Regent in 1547 to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, and other Lords of the Session, narrating, that he had agreed to relieve the Captain of all such claims in the arrangement made between them for the surrender of the castle: and therefore discharging the Lords of Session from proceeding in such suits, and desiring the parties to be remitted to the Governor for redress, conform to his promise to Stirling.[2] This was a stretch of the government to interpose its authority for the quashing of legal proceedings otherwise than in the due course of law.

George Striveling married Annabell, daughter of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, by Agnes, daughter of Matthew, second Earl of Lennox. George Striveling died before 24th December 1550, and was succeeded by his eldest son —

IV. JOHN STRIVELING of Glorat. Queen Mary issued a precept for infeffing John Striveling of Glorat as heir of George, his father, in the lands of Glorat and others, which narrates the retour of his service to his father, and that the lands had been in non-entry for three years. That precept is dated 24th December 1550, and the instrument of sasine thereon is dated the 29th of the same month.

Effem Striveling, with consent of Walter Cuninghame, burgess of Dumbarton, her spouse, granted a reversion to John Striveling, younger, son and apparent heir to umquhile George Striveling of Glorat, dated 16th February 1556.[3] John Striveling married Margaret, daughter of Buchanan of that Ilk, widow of the Laird of Robertland (Cuninghame).[4] By her he had two sons — 1. John, who succeeded him: 2. A son, who was laird of Bankell. John Striveling probably died about 1563.

[1] No. 170, p. 92. [2] No. 171, p. 93. [3] At Glorat. [4] Pedigree of the Buchanans, 1692.

V. JOHN STRIVELING of Glorat. He was proprietor of Glorat on 27th May 1563, as appears from a reversion granted to him of that date.[1] On 23rd June 1576, John Striveling of Glorat obtained a decree by the Lords of Council against Robert Callender, younger of Ballincloch, for trespassing on the lands of Glorat.[2] It appears from the Criminal Trials, that this laird had his share of family feuds, which were unfortunately too common at his time, for on 9th December 1581, "Johnne Strineling of Glorat, Johnne Strineling, younger of Craigbernat, Walter Strineling of Ballagane, Louke Strineling of Balderane, and Johnne Strineling, servitour to Glorat, dilatit of airt and pairt of the crewell slauchter of umquhile Malcum Kincaid, sone to James Kincaid of that ilk, committit in Junij last by past."[3] John Strineling married, before 1586, Catherine Hamilton, "dochter to the guidman of Grange, and bigat 4 sones and 3 dochteris."[4] 1. John, who succeeded. 2. James, who witnessed a contract in 1602.[5] 3. William. 4. George. William and George are witnesses to a charter by their father and eldest brother John, dated 27th October 1586.[6] George Stirling, son of George Stirling of Glorat, received from his father sasine of the lands of Easter Balderran, on 5th March 1593.[7] George died before 24th May 1608, without issue, when his father was confirmed executor to him by the Commissaries of Edinburgh. Mr. William Stirling (son of John Stirling, senior of Glorat) was rector of Balderran on 10th November 1607.[8] 5. Mary married, contract dated 26th October 1586, Robert Stirling of Lettir. 6. Elizabeth; and 7. A daughter, whose Christian name has not been ascertained.

John Striveling died between 24th May 1608 and 18th May 1613, and was succeeded by his eldest son —

VI. JOHN STRIVELING of Glorat, who had a sasine on 14th August 1584, as son and apparent heir of John Strineling of Glorat. John Strineling, son and apparent heir of John Strineling of Glorat, was contracted to Jane, daughter of Robert Dalziel of that ilk, in 1594, and was infeft in the fee of Keppoch by his father in 1604, when Janet Dalziel was dead.[9] He received a precept of sasine in the lands of Glorat from Sir William Livingstoun of

[1] Glorat Writs. [2] Ibid. [3] Criminal Trials, i. 97 [4] Buchanan Pedigree, 1702.
At Kelr. [5] Glorat Writs. [6] Ibid. [7] Ibid. [8] Dennistoun MSS.

Kilsyth, Knight, the superior, as heir of the deceased John Strieeling, his father, dated 13th October 1613.[1] He acquired in 1601 the lands of Wester Balderran from John Stirling of Wester Balderran and Helen Dalziel his spouse (daughter of James Dalziel, merchant, Edinburgh), heir and successor of umquhile Lucas Striueling his father. John Striueling sold Wester Balderran, in 1604, to John Livingston of Balderran. John Striueling was infeft in Keppoch on a precept of clare constat by Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, on 14th April 1614. On 16th November 1629, he, with consent of his eldest son, Mungo Stirling, fiar of Glorat, disponed Keppoch to John Ewing. John Stirling married, before 28th September 1604, Annabell Graham, and had eight sons and two daughters, viz.—

1. Mungo, who succeeded.

2. John, who married Lilias Grahame. They were both alive in 1640.

3. Archibald, who was living in 1636.

4. James, who died before January 1631, leaving a son, Archibald, and a daughter, Christian, who was married to Alexander Livingston of Parkhills before July 1672.[2]

5. George, mentioned in a contract between John Stirling of Glorat and John his son, dated 26th February 1629.[3] George Stirling, brother-german of Mungo Stirling of Glorat, witnessed a charter by John Stirling of Craigbarnet, dated 27th January 1640.[4]

6. Mr. Henry, who is also mentioned in the said contract, dated 26th February 1629. He married Elizabeth Jameson, between 26th November 1644, and 7th July 1645, on which last date Elizabeth Jameson was confirmed executrix to him. She married, secondly, Mr. William Fairfull, servitor to the Lord Melvill.

7. Mr. William, parson of Baldernock in 1604.

8. George. William and George, brothers-german of Mungo, witnessed a writ by him, dated 15th March 1630.[5]

9. A daughter, married to John Livingstone of Balderran.

10. Margaret, married to William Dalziel of Chissim. She is described his relict on 26th June 1649.[6]

[1] Glorat Writs. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. [5] Ibid.
[6] John Stirling had also a natural son, James, who was living in June 1647 and in 1656.

John Stirling died after 24th May 1631, and before July 1642, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

VII. Sir MUNGO STIRLING of Glorat, Knight. He had a precept of sasine in the lands of Glorat, as heir to his father, dated July 1642. He was a steady adherent of Charles II. and suffered much during the Usurpation, on account of which his son was made a baronet in 1666. He married, 1st, contract dated 11th August 1614, Margaret, third daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Kinglas and Elizabeth Forrester, his spouse; 2ndly, before 1631, Marion, daughter of Wauchope of Niddrie; 3dly, contract dated 2nd October 1641, Margaret Livingston, who was living in 1644. He had two sons and three daughters—

1. George, who succeeded, and was created a baronet.

2. William, who appears to have taken a part against his father during the Commonwealth, and to have circulated reports untavourable to him. The Commissioners for prisoners investigated these reports, and by the following declaration, dated 2nd August 1654, they cleared Sir Mungo—

'Whereas severall things was layd to the charge of Sir Mungo Starling by William 'Starlinge his second sonne: vpon the examination thereoff, it was Found by the 'Commissioners for Prisoners at Leith, that the said charge was false and scan-'delus.'[1]

3. Jean, who was married to George Ross of Galston in 1649.[2]

4. Margaret, who was married, in 1649, to Thomas Kennedy of Baltersan.[3]

5. Mary married, contract dated 31st October and 4th November 1656, John Stirling of Craigbarnet.[4]

Sir Mungo was succeeded by his eldest son—

VIII. Sir GEORGE STIRLING of Glorat. Along with his father, he was very devoted to the cause of Charles II., by whom Sir George was created a baronet, with limitation to the heirs-male of his body, by patent, dated at Whitehall the 24th of April 1666.[5] That patent narrates

[1] Original at Glorat.
[2] Ballagan Writs.
[3] Glorat Writs.
[4] Glorat Writs.
[5] Copy Patent at Glorat.

'the good and faithful services, great sufferings, and losses, through severall imprison-
'ments, fynes and uther prejudices sustained be Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, and
'Sir George Stirling his sone, for and in His Majestie's service, and His Majestie
'being noe less sensible thereof, as desyrous for there encouragement in the future, to
'put ane mark of his Majestie's favour upon that family.'

He married, contract dated 11th July 1657, Mary, daughter to Sir George Seaton of Hales, who died in August 1659, leaving an only child, Mary, who was married to Lieutenant James Stirling, brother-german to the Laird of Keir, and died before 22nd April 1724. Sir George married, 2ndly, contract dated 16th February 1661,[1] Marjory, eldest daughter of Sir William Purves of Woodhouselee, Baronet. They had three sons and five daughters—

1. Mungo, who succeeded.

2. Robert, who witnessed a discharge by his father, dated 9th December 1691, in which Robert is called 'second lawful sone to the said Sir George 'Stirling of Glorat.'[2] Robert was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, William Cross, merchant in Glasgow, by indenture, dated 15th April 1691.[3] He is presumed to have died without issue, as his younger brother John succeeded.

3. John, who afterwards carried on the baronetcy.

4. Marjory, married to Mungo Stirling of Craigbarnet, and was living in 1657.[4]

5. Helen, who was living 7th September 1615.

6. Ann, living in 1720.

7. Margaret, married to William Cross, merchant, Glasgow—contract dated 5th February 1691. They had a daughter Catherine, living in 1714.

8. Jean, wife of James Scott, writer, Glasgow, in 1722.

Sir George died after 1681, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

IX. 1. Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, second baronet. He was living at Glorat on 10th July 1706, and also on 19th March 1712, as appears by letters addressed by him to the Laird of Garden.[6] He married about 1705, Barbara, eldest daughter of Hugh Corbet of Hardgray, and relict of John Douglas of Mains. In a letter from William Stirling, dated August 20, 1715, to Mr. John

[1] At Glorat. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. [4] Receipt at Glorat.
[5] Craigbarnet and Ballagan Writs. [6] Letters at Garden.

Stirling at Garden, he says—'I gott a letter from the Lady Glorat, with ane 'account of hir son Mr. James, being in a fever.'[1] She made her will on 29th December 1740. Sir Mungo had three sons—1. James who succeeded him; 2. William, and 3. Hugh, who were all minors in 1712. He made his will on 21st April 1712, and died on the same day. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son—

X. 1. Sir JAMES STIRLING of Glorat, third baronet. Sir James was served heir to Sir George his grandfather on 8th August 1712. He was then only about six years old. A decreet of adjudication was obtained on 8th August 1718, by Sir William Purves of that Ilk, against Sir James, as heir to Sir Mungo his father, Sir George his grandfather, Sir Mungo his great-grandfather, and John, his great-great-grandfather. He had a crown-charter of the lands of Glorat on 12th February 1740. Wodrow thus records the first marriage of Sir James—'This moneth, May 1728, Martha Luke was married, in 'a disorderly way, to Sir J. Stirling of Glorat. Perhapps this is a good pro-'vidence to her parents, and if she would take up herself, and could bear with 'things, she might be very well. The estate of Glorat is not so low as it was 'at first represented.'[2] In the same work[3] there is an account of a litigation in 1731, between Sir James and his wife Martha Luke, regarding her father's succession. Sir James married, 2ndly, at Edinburgh, on 28th January 1751, Jean, only daughter of John Stirling of Herbertshire, but had no issue. Sir James died at Glorat on 30th April 1771,[4] and was succeeded in his baronetcy by his cousin Sir Alexander Stirling, of whom afterwards. 'Lady 'Stirling of Glorat' was alive on 22nd January 1763.[5] She married, 2ndly, James Erskine, Lord Alva, without issue. Sir James Stirling entailed Glorat by a deed of entail, dated 5th October 1765.[6]

[1] Letters at Garden.

[2] Wodrow's Analecta, iii. 524.

[3] Ibid. i., 297.

[4] Scots Magazine, xxxiii. 222. In a memorial for Sir Alexander Stirling of Glorat, dated 1771, it is stated that, in the year 1727, 'after Sir James 'and his lady had been married about six years, 'and having no prospect of children, she appears 'to have prevailed with her husband, who was a 'very easy man in his temper, to execute a most 'irrational and unnatural deed, whereby he vested 'the total liferent of his estate in the lady, with his 'whole moveable goods and gear whatever, and thus 'alienated and robbed his own family.' In another part of the same paper, Sir Alexander styles the lady 'a mere lunatic out.'

[5] Dennistoun Inventory.

[6] Ferguson's Index to Entails, p. 114.

IX. 2. JOHN STIRLING, second surviving son of Sir George Stirling, first baronet. John was apprenticed to William Stirling, Writer to the Signet, by indenture, dated 1st March 1699. John was one of the tutors of his nephew Sir James, and purchased Glorat for his behoof, when it was publicly sold in 1720. He was a writer in Edinburgh before his succession to Glorat. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Home of Renton, who was heir-male of George Earl of Dunbar, and Margaret Scott his spouse. Their postnuptial contract of marriage is dated last February 1701. They had an only child—

X. 2. Sir ALEXANDER STIRLING of St. Albans, who succeeded his cousin Sir James Stirling, as fifth baronet of Glorat, in 1771. He was born in September 1715. After his succession to Glorat, he obtained a crown-charter of the lands on 6th August 1771. On the death of his cousin Sir John Home, in January 1788, he also inherited the estate of Renton in Berwickshire, which he entailed on 28th June 1788.[1] He married Mary Willis of Rochester, who survived him. They had one son, and one daughter Jane-Mary, who was born on 24th June 1762 and died on the 20th December 1774.[2] He died at Edinburgh on 22nd February 1791, aged seventy-five years and five months, and was buried at Campsie Church on the 26th.[3] He was succeeded by his only son—

XI. Sir JOHN STIRLING of Glorat, the sixth baronet, who was served heir to his father on 21st March 1791. He married, before 1771, Gloriana Folsome, of Stratford, in North America, by whom he had a numerous family.[4]

[1] Ferguson's Index to Entails.

[2] Tombstone to her in the Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh.

[3] Tombstone in Campsie Church. There is a portrait of this Sir Alexander in the possession of his grand-daughter, Miss Bannerman, at Glorat Cottage.

[4] The dates of their births and baptisms are chiefly taken from the Campsie Parish Registers. Sir John was much attached to America. In a letter from him to his brother-in-law there, dated Glorat, 7th April 1784, he says—'My wife, as she 'wrote her sister, has been delivered with seven children since coming to Scotland, four boys and 'three girls, who, as well as their mother, are all 'living and in good health, as is my father and 'mother. By the way, your wife directed her letter to me. I understand she thought my father 'was dead; but it is a mistake; he is still living, 'and seventy years of age. But if it please God 'that I outlive him, in that event you will most 'certainly see me again at Stratford, as it is my 'determined resolution if I survive my father, and 'the Almighty in his goodness will so permit me, 'to come to America with my family, and there 'end my days: for notwithstanding my own friends 'are in this country, and my property also, on my 'surviving my father, lies here, you may believe 'me when I assure you, my attachment to America 'is so great, that there I will, if it shall please the 'Almighty Disposer of all events, pass my evening 'of life.' (Copy at Glorat.)

1. Mary, born in Connecticut on 10th December 1771. She was married to Mr. Aitchison, Berwickshire, and has issue.

2. Jean-Maria, second daughter, born on 29th January 1773, who was married to John Mackenzie of Garnkirk, merchant, Glasgow, and died on the 30th October 1797, in the twenty-fifth year of her age, leaving an only daughter, Gloriana Mackenzie.

3. Elizabeth-Ann, third daughter, born on 27th November 1774, married at Glasgow on 10th September 1792, the Reverend James Lapslie, minister of Campsie,[1] and had issue. Their son, John Stirling Lapslie, born on 14th November 1793, was a midshipman in the royal navy, and died at Batavia, unmarried, on 11th December 1813. They had also James, Alexander, and Andrew, and Margaret and Gloriana Lapslie.

4. Alexander-Home, born on 8th October 1775, and died unmarried.

5. Barbara-Black, born on 8th May 1777. She was married to the Reverend Robert Rennie, D.D., minister of Kilsyth, and had one son and three daughters. 1. Alexander-Home-Stirling Rennie, married Miss Anderson of Gladswood, and has one son and three daughters; 2. Margaret; 3. Gloriana; and 4. Jane-Merin. The two latter reside at Gibrat Cottage.

6. John-Home, born on 16th May 1778. He died on 19th August 1789 in his eleventh year. The death of this boy had the effect of reconciling Sir Alexander to his son John, who had displeased him by refusing to educate his son as an Episcopalian.

7. Margaret, born on 14th February 1780. She was married to Robert Watt of Logiebank near Kirkintilloch, without issue.

8. James, born on 7th August 1781. He died unmarried after 28th June 1788.

9. Samuel, who succeeded his father.

10. George, of whom afterwards.

11. Ann, baptized on 3rd April 1790. She was married to Archibald Napier of Merchiston, in Tobago, and had issue. He died on 16th February 1822.[2]

12. John, baptized on 27th February 1791.

13. William-Brownly-Cardogan, born on 3rd July 1791. He became a naval officer, and died unmarried.

[1] Scots Magazine, liv. 465.

[2] Tombstone in Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh

14. Robert, baptized on 19th October 1792. He resides in America. He is married and has children.

15. Joseph, born on 14th January 1794. He is unmarried.

16. Sarah, born about an hour after her brother Joseph, 14th January 1794. These twins were baptized, 'the one by the Reverend Mr. Lapslie, the 'other by the Reverend Mr. Rennie, both sons-in-law of the family.'[1] Sarah married, 1st, Major Davidson of Mount Charles, Ayrshire, and had two sons and two daughters; 2ndly, John Graham of Ballagan, and has two sons and two daughters.

17. Thomas-Dundas, baptized 8th June 1798. He married Christina Cameron, and had a son baptized on 27th June 1821, called John, who died on his way to the West Indies, unmarried.

George Stirling (No. 10, above), was born on 22nd February 1786. He became a captain in the 9th regiment. He married, 1st, Anne-Henrietta, daughter of William Gray of Oxgang, and by her had—1. Jean-Adam, born on 21st December 1821, and died at Glorat on 25th January 1828. 2. Gloriana-Ann, born on 3rd March 1823, and died in infancy. 3. George, died in infancy on 3rd October 1825. 4. John, born 30th April 1826, and died in his sixth year. 5. William-Henry, born on 30th July 1827; he was a lieutenant in the 60th Rifles, and died unmarried. 6. Ann-Henrietta, born on 22nd November 1828; she was married in 1855 to the Reverend Mr. Buckley. 7. Samuel-Home, married in 1854, Mary, daughter of Major Begbie, and has one daughter, Mary-Eleanor, born 31st August 1855. Samuel is the heir presumptive to his uncle Sir Samuel, the present baronet. 8. Charles, now in Australia. 9. Jane unmarried.

Anne-Henrietta Gray, wife of captain George Stirling, predeceased her husband, who married, 2ndly, Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas Kibble of Whiteford, and died, without issue by her, at Portobello on 21st February 1852, aged sixty-six years.[2] Margaret Kibble died in 1857.

Sir John Stirling died at Edinburgh on 16th March 1818, aged sixty-seven, and Lady Stirling survived him till 4th January 1826, when she died, aged seventy-two years. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

[1] Scots Magazine, lxi. 62.

[2] Tombstone in Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh.

XII. Sir SAMUEL STIRLING of Glorat, seventh baronet, who was born on 28th July 1783. He was called to the Scotch bar in 1808. Sir Samuel married, contract dated 13th September 1842, Mary-Anne, only daughter of Major Robert Berrie of Unthank. She died at Freidrichshaffen, Lake Constance, on 8th October 1856, without issue.

Armorial Bearings.

Shield: *Argent*, on a Bend engrailed, *azure*, three Buckles, *or*, within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered, with thistles *vert*, on a chief, *gules*, a naked arm, issuing out of a cloud from the sinister side, grasping a sword in pale, and therewith guarding an imperial Crown, placed in the dexter chief point, proper.

Crest: A Lion passant *gules*.

Supporters: Two Soldiers in Armour, with plumes. *Motto:* Semper Fidelis.

VI.—STIRLING OF LAW, PORTNELLAN, AND EDENBARNET,

IN THE PARISH OF OLD KILPATRICK AND COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

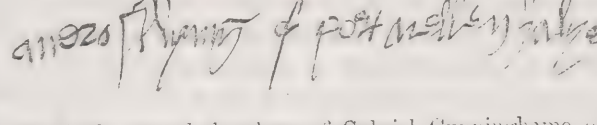
THE Stirlings of Law are a branch of the Stirlings of Glorat.

I. WILLIAM STRIUELING of Glorat, acquired the lands of Law from Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, Knight, in the year 1528. By a charter, dated 5th February in that year, Sir James, with consent of Margaret Livingstoun his spouse, for good and gratuitous services rendered to him, granted to William Striueling of Glorat, and Margaret Houston his spouse, in conjunct infeftment, and the heirs of their marriage, in fee, which failing, to the heirs of William, the lands of Law, lying in the lordship of Drumry, earldom of Levenax, and shire of Dunbarton.[1] William Striueling and Margaret Houstoun were infeft in Law, in terms of this charter on 14th April 1529.[2] William Striueling of Glorat was slain on Good Friday 1534, as already shown in the account of the Glorat branch. He was survived by Margaret Houston, who, on 9th May 1537, obtained a transumpt of their conjunct infeftment in Law. Their eldest son and successor in Law was,

II. ANDREW STREUELING of Law, Portnellan, &c. On 28th November 1571, John Cunynghame of Drumquhassell, who had acquired the superiority of Law, granted a precept for infefting Andrew Streueling, son of the late William Streueling and Margaret Houston his spouse, in these lands, and Andrew was infeft on the following day.[3] Andrew had previously acquired the lands of Portnellane-Halliday and half of Baldorane, by charter from Queen Mary, dated 24th May 1557.[4] He had another crown-charter of these lands, dated 24th May 1577.[5] Andrew Streueling also acquired the lands of Edenbarnet and Craiglanzeoch, in the lordship of Kilpatrick, regality of Paisley, and shire of Dunbarton, from Stephen Spreull of Edenbarnet, by

[1] Charter and Precept at Edenbarnet.
[2] Transumpt of Sasine, 9th May 1537, Ibid.
[3] Sasine at Edenbarnet.
[4] Reg. Mag. Sig.
[5] Ibid.

charter, dated 13th July 1569.[1] Andrew granted to Luke Stirling and Janet Edmondstone, spouses, and their son John, the lands of Wester Ballindorane, by charter, dated at Law, 4th May 1564.[2] This charter is thus subscribed —



He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Gabriel Cunninghame of Craigends, and had issue five sons —

1. William, who succeeded.

2. Mr. James, who witnessed the infeftment in Law in favour of his brother William, on 2nd April 1582.[3]

3. John, who as brother of William Stirling of Law, witnessed a sasine dated 20th April 1591.[4] John was made a burgess of Dumbarton in 1603.

4. Walter, whose son and heir John had an annuity in 1584.[5]

5. Mr. Robert. Robert Streueling, brother-german of William Stirling of Law, witnessed an instrument in favour of the latter, dated 25th February 1584.[6] William, son of Robert Stirling, had a tenement in Dumbarton in 1606.[7]

Andrew Stirling died before 24th October 1581, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

III. WILLIAM STREUELING of Law, Portnellan, and Edenbarnet. Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny granted at his Castle of Kilbirny, on the last day of

[1] Charter at Edenbarnet.

[2] Sasine, Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Sasine, Ibid.

[5] Dennistoun MSS.

[6] Law and Lawmarmet Writs. In the Lives of Eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland, by Mr. James Stirling, Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, there is an account of his father, Mr. John Stirling, minister at Killearn; and the writer refers to the former ministers of that parish — 'Mr. 'Hamilton being dead, who had been a very-good 'old planter in that poor people, in doctrine, discipline 'and breaking the heart of that worthy godly minister, Mr. Robert Stirling, son of the house of Law, 'was the good Lady Auchinames said — 'For their 'troubling the heart of that godly youth, Mr. 'Robert Stirling, God sent them in Kilsyth a 'plague of Mr. Andrew Hamilton for fifty years, 'who grieved and disturbed with them, and would 'have gone with them to the football after sermon 'was over.' (Wodrow's Analecta, vol. iii. p. 29.) Mr. William Stirling, son of the deceased Mr. Robert Stirling, minister of Killearn, is witness to a charter by Andrew Stirling, tutor of Law, to Jane Wallace, his spouse, 1st August 1616. Mr. William subscribes, 'Mr. W. Stirvling.' (Law Charter.)

[7] Dennistoun MSS. Joan, natural daughter of William Stirling of Law, was living in 1565. (Ibid.)

March 1582, a precept of clare constat for infefting William Streueling, son of the deceased Andrew Stierling of Portnellan, in the lands of Law.[1] William Streueling of Law was infeft in Portnellan-Halliday, as heir of his father Andrew, on 6th September 1581. He received from William, Commendator of Paisley, a charter, dated 16th April 1581, of Edenbernen and Craigbanzeoch, on the resignation of John Spreuli, heir-male of the deceased Stephen Spreuli.[2] He married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Craufurd of Clobarhill, who survived him, and gave up his testament-dative to the Commissary of Glasgow. They had five sons and one daughter—

1. Andrew.

2. Hugh. He is probably the 'Major Stirling,' brother of Andrew Stirling of Law, who is noticed in Durie's Decisions on 25th January 1642, p. 888, as having arrested certain silver plate belonging to Colonel Cuninghame.

3. Walter, who was executor-dative of his father on 29th January 1624.[3]

4. Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Sterling, Knight. A notice of him will be found annexed to the present account of the Law family.

5. William, a notice of whose descendants will be found after the account of his brother Sir Robert (p. 162).

6. Elizabeth, who was married to Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, without issue. William Streueling died in December 1623, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

IV. ANDREW STIRLING of LAW. William Sterling of Law, and Margaret Craufurd his wife, granted charters on 26th October 1640, to Andrew Sterling, their eldest son and apparent heir, and his spouse Jean Walkinshaw, daughter of Mr. Patrick Walkinshaw, sub-dean of Glasgow, of half of Law and the lands of Enbarnen and Craigbanzeoch, in implement of contract of marriage between said Andrew and Jean, dated 4th September previous. Sir John Craufurde of Kilbirnie, Knight, granted on 10th September 1641, a precept of clare constat for infefting Andrew Stirling of Law as heir to his grandfather, Andrew Stirling of Law, in the lands of Law, and he was infeft on the following day.[4] On the same day, Andrew resigned Law in favour of William Stirling, his eldest

[1] Precept at Edenbarnet.
[2] Charter, Ibid.
[3] Glasgow Commissary Records.
[4] Precept and Sasine at Edenbarnet.

son and apparent heir, reserving the liferent of Andrew and Jane Walkinshaw his spouse; and on the 16th of the same month, Sir John Crawford of Kilbirnie, Knight, granted a charter to William Stirling of the Law, of the lands of Law, and he was infeft on the following day.[1] Andrew Stirling and Jean Walkinshaw had at least one son, William, who succeeded, and one daughter, Agnes, married to William Colquhoun of Garscadden.

Andrew Stirling died in December 1646, and was succeeded by his son—

V. WILLIAM STIRLING of Law, who was retoured heir to his father, Andrew Stirling of Law, on 13th October 1647. He was one of the War Committee for Dumbartonshire in 1647.[2] He entailed Law by entail, dated 29th May 1691. William Stirling married, contract dated 2nd December 1641, Margaret Maxwell of Dargavel, by whom he had three daughters—

1. Margaret, who married James Buchanan of Ross, by whom she had two daughters—1. Jean, heiress of Ross, who married Archibald Buchanan of Drumikill, and had four sons and four daughters.[3] 2. Janet, who, with Jean, got legacies from their grandfather William Stirling, under his will in 1694.

2. Mary, married before 1698, William Colquhoun of Craigton. Her tocher was 5000 merks.[4] She died before 14th September 1703, leaving two sons and three daughters. The second son was William Colquhoun, of whom afterwards. The daughters were—1. Margaret, married before 1713, John Maxwell of Dargavel. 2. Anna, married before 1713, Robert Campbell of Balvie, W.S. 3. Elizabeth.

VI. 3. AGNES, youngest daughter, married, 1st, John Campbell of Succoth, W.S. They had two sons: John, the second son, succeeded to Law. 2ndly, James Fairnilton of Hutchison, by whom she had a son, James, who appears to have died without issue, and two daughters, Agnes and Anne, who successively inherited Law, as after shown.

William Stirling died between 1694 and 14th September 1703, and was succeeded by his grandson,

[1] Edinburgh Writs.

[2] Acta Parl., vol. vi. p. 279.

[3] History of the Buchanans, p. 77. The marriage of Margaret Stirling displeased her father, who disinherited her, and in doing so, he passed over the [illegible] and [illegible] daughters, in favour of the youngest daughter, in the first instance.

[4] Drumkilbrid.

VII. JOHN CAMPBELL OF STIRLING of Law. He had a charter from Walter, Lord Blantyre, the superior, dated 17th August 1708, of the lands of Edinbaron and Craigbanoch, as heir to William Stirling of Law.[1] John Campbell Stirling had also a crown-charter of these lands, dated 27th July 1713.[2] John Graham, younger of Kilbarn, as Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, granted to him a charter of the Kirklands of Strathblane, dated 4th July 1711.[3] John Stirling of Law was a great Anti-Jacobite in 1745. He died in April 1757, and was succeeded by his only son —

VIII. JAMES STIRLING of Law. On 18th August 1758, he was served heir to his father in the lands of Eubarren, &c.[4] He had a precept of clare constat from George Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, for infeftting him, as heir to his father John Stirling, in the lands of Law, dated 7th August 1762. As superior of Ballagan, he granted a precept for infeftting John Graham, as heir to his father Thomas, 27th September 1777; and also a precept for infeftting Alexander Graham as heir of John Graham his brother in the lands of Ballagan, dated 3rd May 1787.[5] James Stirling set tacks of the greater part of the estate of Law and Eleenbarnit to various parties, and these tacks were challenged by his successor in the estate. In the judicial proceedings, it was set forth, on the part of the heir of entail, that 'about thirty years before his 'death, Mr. Stirling was attacked with a complaint, which nearly deprived 'him of the use of his limbs, and confined him almost constantly to his 'house, and for the most part to his bed. For the last twenty years he was 'very seldom out of his bed-room.' On the other hand, it was maintained for the holders of the leases, that 'Mr. Stirling was a man of very good understand-'ing, and he retained all his faculties entire, long after the transactions which 'form the subject of this cause were entered into. It is true, indeed, that at 'a period not less than thirty years before his death, he had the misfortune to 'meet with a serious fall, by which he was lamed for life. In consequence of 'this, he was very much confined during the remainder of his life. But the fact 'is beyond all question, that he retained all his faculties in their utmost vigour, 'and was very much consulted by all descriptions of persons in the manage-

[1] Law and Eleenbarnit Writs. [2] Ibid. [3] Law and Eleenbarnit Writs.
[4] Ballagan Writs. [5] Ballagan Writs.

ment of their affairs. Indeed, the opinion of his knowledge and capacity was so strong, that the meetings of the Justices of the Peace were frequently held in his house, in order that they might have the benefit of his advice and assistance.'[1]

James Stirling married, contract dated 6th June 1757,[2] Christian, second daughter and one of the three heirs-portioners of William Colquhoun of Craigtown, who died on 27th January 1806 at Edenbarnet.[3] James Stirling died on 15th January 1809, and was succeeded by his cousin-uterine,

VII. 1. AGNES HAMILTON STIRLING of Law and Edenbarnet. She was the eldest daughter of James Hamilton of Hutchison, and Agnes Stirling, youngest daughter of William Stirling (V.). On 10th November 1809, Agnes Hamilton was served heir to James Stirling of Law, her cousin-uterine.[4] She married Peter Buchanan of Spittal, whom she survived. She died on 2nd February 1816, and was succeeded by her sister —

VII. 2. ANNE HAMILTON STIRLING of Law and Edenbarnet. She was infeft in Law, as heir of her sister Agnes, on 23rd July 1816.[5] She died unmarried on 11th July 1817, and was succeeded by William Colquhoun, descended from —

VI. MARY STIRLING, second daughter of William Stirling (V.), and wife of William Colquhoun of Craigtown, as before shown. They had a daughter —

VII. MARGARET COLQUHOUN who married Alan Colquhoun of Kenmure. They had two sons, Alan, who died without issue, and —

VIII. WILLIAM COLQUHOUN of Kenmure. He married Judith Dunn Thibou, by whom he had one son, William, who succeeded to Law, and two daughters. The elder daughter, Margaret, married Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch. They had five sons and six daughters. The second son is Alexander Murray Dunlop of Corsock, M.P. for Greenock.

IX. WILLIAM COLQUHOUN STIRLING of Law. He was for sometime a sur-

[1] Memorial for Julia Gibson of Johnstone, A[illegible]
[2] Contract at Glasgow.
[3] Scots Mag., lxviii. 159.
[4] Law and Edenbarnet Writs.
[5] [illegible]

geon in the service of the East India Company. On 23rd July 1818, he was served heir to Mrs. Agnes Hamilton or Stirling. He married Helen, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Calder, banker in Glasgow, lineal descendant of the Calders of Inchbreck. They had issue, a son William, and a daughter Judith, married George, son of Sir David Innes of Orton and Cockstoune, Baronet. Mr. Stirling died in January 1842, and was succeeded by his only son—

X. William Colquhoun Stirling, now of Law and Edenbarnet. He is a lieutenant in the 14th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

Armorial Bearings.

Shield: Quarterly 1st and 4th *argent*, on a Bend engrailed, *azure*, three Buckles *or*; in chief on an oak branch slipped, *vert*, a raven proper: 2nd and 3rd on a field *argent*, a saltier engrailed, *sable*, and in chief a rose, *gules*.

Crests: A Lion's paw erased, grasping an oaken slip proper, for Stirling: and a Stag's head erased proper, for Colquhoun. *Motto:* Hic Fides et Robor.

Sir ROBERT STERLING, Knight, Governor of Cork in 1649.

Sir Robert Sterling, Knight, who was a distinguished military officer in the reign of Charles I., was the fourth son of William Stirveling of Law, and Margaret Crawford his wife. Sir Robert obtained, on 9th October 1649, a grant or patent of arms from the Ulster King. As this grant states the descent of Sir Robert from William Stirling of Law, and contains an ample account of his military services, and is an interesting specimen of an early grant of arms in the sister country, it is here subjoined.

Patent of Arms by William Roberts, D.C.L. Ulster King of Arms of Ireland, to Sir Robert Stirling, Knight, Governor of Corke, 9th October 1649.

William Roberts, Doctor of the Civile Lawe, Vlnester King of Armes of the whole Kingdome of Ireland: To all and singular, aswell Nobles, Kings of Armes, Heralds and other Officers att Armes, as Gentlemen and others to whome these present Letters Patents shall come, sendeth greeting, etc. Whereas (in former ages) every wellgoverned Commonwealth hath endeavoured to commemorate the valiant and vertuous acts of Noble and worthy persons, to the present age and succeeding posterity, by sundry Tropheas and Monuments erected to their memory to the eternizing of their owne fame, and to the honour of their families: And whereas (not only his sacred Majesties most renowned and right famous Progenitours of ancient times), but also the greatest Monarchs of forreigne nations (amongst other their honorary remunerations for services done in peace or warre), have conferred on those that have worthely merited the same divers tokens and Emblemes depicted and engraven in Sheilds (new vulgarly called Armes), as evident demonstrations of their valour or vertue, that such as have been faithfull to their Soveraignes in their Civile imployments, or Couragious in their wars, might have hereditary Signes of honour to destinguish them and theirs from the meere servile and ignoble multitude; which laudable custome of former times (that posterity might still derive benefitt from the famous deeds of worthy Ancestors), hath been ever continued vnto this present, and that (not only to bee notes of distinction betwixt persons of eminence and estimation and the meer vulgar and Mechanicks), but to incite others to the study of vertue and noble Chivalry, to preserve their descents and Genealogies from confusion, and to debarre the illegitimate, or any others, from vnlawfull invasion into their inheritances. Whereas, therefore, the Honorable Sir Robert

Sterling, Knight, Governor of the Citty and County of Corke, President of the Councell of Warre, Sargent Maior Generall of his Majesties Forces in the said Province of Munster, and one of his Majesties Councell in the said Province, being descended from the right noble and most ancient family of the Sterlings of great Antiquity, Barons of Glorate in the Kingdome of Scotland, viz. — as fowerth sonne of William Sterling of The Lawe, in the Shrifdome of Lenox, in Scotlande, sonne of William Sterling, Baron of Glorate, in the said Realme, hath desired me that according to the duty of my place I should set forth and Emblazon his Atchievement, as hee the said Sir Robert Sterling (his present dignity considered) may properly beare the same, without deminution of his owne honnour, or injury to his name or family: In consideration whereof, I do hereby (as proper unto mine office) think fitt to publish and declare, that I find by most authentick proofs and Records, that he the said Sir Robert Sterling is very nobly descended for very many generations, both by the paternall and Maternall line, and also for as many generations, that his Ancestors, and their descendants also in the Collaterall lines, have borne for their Paternall Coat Armor, Argent, on a Bend engrailed Azure, three Buckles, Or, with their severall due differences according to the Lawes of Armes; which said Coat Armor was for Martiall service att a Battle neer Sterling in Scotland, given to one of the said Sir Robert Sterling's Ancestors, by one of his Majesties Predecessors King of Scots, and that hee may (with his due Armoriall difference) beare the said Armes, as descended unto him from his said Ancestors: But forasmuch as the said Sir Robert Sterling hath lately received the honorable order of Knighthood, from the most honorable James, Lord Marques of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant Generall, and Generall Governour of Ireland, not only for his Martiall Prowess, his approved valour showne in Battells and Skirmishes, his singular abilities manifested in the execution of his severall Martiall Commands, in his Majesties service since the yeere of our Lord, 1641, in which hee hath been wounded to the great effusion of his blood, and weakning of his body, but allso for his most constant loyalty and fidelity to our late most gracious Soveraigne Lord King Charles of ever most blessed memory, and also to our most sacred and dread Soveraigne Lord King Charles the 2d now raigneing ouer us, and in all his said services and Commands not only well acted the part of a most expert Martiallist, but of a rightwellaccomplished Statesman, as by his severall discoveries and prevention of divers horrid treasons intended against his said Soveraignes; but also of severall conspiracies of Rebells against the person of his Excellency the said Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the righthonorable Murrough O'brian Baron of Inchequin, Lord President of Munster, and Generall of his Majesties Forces in the said Province, and all his-

Majesties subjects adhereing unto them, as the same is most manifestly knowne, the circumstancies thereof beeing too large to bee here set downe (as matter more proper for the Chronicles of the present age). I haue therefore, that the Remembrance of his said great and most faithfull services may by some lasting Monuments of honor bee recommended unto posterity) thought fitt (of mine owne free accord) in consideration of his said services, not to set forth his said Armes with the moderne and ordinary difference proper unto him, but to augment his said Coat Armor, with a Canton Gules, charged with a Sword holding a Crowne on the point thereof proper, betwixt a Thistle and Harpe, Or: and I doe hereby further declare that hee may lawfully beare (as descended unto him from his Ancestors aforesaid), for his Creast (on a Helme befitting his Dignity) and a Coronet, An armed Arme and hand, holding an arming sword proper: to which allso I haue thought fitt to add (as a farther Remembrance of his said Martiall services), to bee borne on the said sword, a Lawrell Crowne, proper; as the same is depicted on the Margent; And for his Motto (being the same of his Ancestors) GANG THAOVAH, Mantled Gules, doubled Argent; All which said Atchievement, I the said Vlster King of Armes (by the power and authority graned vnto mee under the great Seale of Ireland), do hereby ratefy and confirme unto the said Sir Robert Sterling, and his posterity for ever, to be by him and them used and borne (with moderne or other due differences according to the Lawe of Armes): And doe hereby allso (by the power and authority aforesaid) gine and graunt unto him and them, full power and authority to display shewforth or Emblazon the said Atchievement, or to cause the same to bee depicted in Standerts, Bannerols, Banners, Trumpetbanners, Guidhons, Penons, Ensignes, Drums, Wagons, Tents, Sheilds, Targes, or to bee embrodered on Coat Armours, Samptures, Cooperisons, or any other ornaments, Martiall or Civile; or to bee engraven or Carved on Monuments, Seales, Rings, Plate, or any other vtinsells; or to advance or beare the same in Hastiludes, Tiltings, Iousts, Tournaments, or other Martiall exercises; or to display the same att Musterings, Encampings, Single Combats; or to beare or use the same att any time, in any kind, or in any place, as shall befitt his or their present or future condition, without the molestation, lett, chalenge, or contradiction of any persons whatsoever. In fall and ample confirmation of all which, I hereunto subscribe my name and title, and affix the publique Seale of mine office, the nynth day of October, in the first yeere of the Raigne of our most gracious Soveraigne Lord Charles the second (by the Grace of God), King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, etc. 1649.

WM ROBERTS Vlnester Kinge of Armes of all Ireland.

[*On the Margin.*]

Sir Robert Sterling knight was Ensigne of Foot, Lieutenant of Horse, and Captain of Dragooners in Germany, under the command of the King of Sweden, where he serued eleuen yeeres.

Hee was the fowerth of December 1641 made Sargent Maior, and in the same month Lieutenant Colonell, by commission from his Excellency James Marques of Ormond, then Lieutenant Generall of all his Majesties forces in Ireland.

He was made Colonell of Foot the xi^th of September 1645, Governor of the Citty of Corke, President of the Councell of Warre, one of His Majesties Councell, and Sargent Maior Generall of his Majestie's Forces in the Prouince of Munster, etc.

Hee was knighted att Corke the xii day of Nouember, Anno 1648.

Wm Roberts Vluester.

This Patent farther shows from the marginal Pedigrees, that Sir Robert married Jane, daughter of Edward Lord Blaney, by whom he had three sons — Captain Laurence, Robert, and Edward Sterlings.

A gallant and distinguished officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Coningham Sterling, who kindly communicated the above Patent of Arms to the editor, has also supplied him with the following information regarding his own family, which is descended from William, brother of Sir Robert Sterling:

In an old family Bible, the title page of which is wanting, but it bears to be printed at London for the Company of Stationers in 1658, the following entries are recorded—

"William Sterling, brother to Sir Robert Sterling, married Miss Poe, daughter to "Anthony Poe of Dreangoldstown, in the county of Lowth, Esq., by whom he had "several sons, vizt, Anthony, William, Robert, Edward, and John, all of whom died "unmarried, except Anthony, who married the daughter of the Reverend Doctor "Robert Bredin. Anthony, born 8 October 1656, died 17 November 1723, aged 67. "Married Ann Bredin 23 July 1693. She was born 9 January 1675. Died 29 "April 1713, aged 33. Their youngest son, but one, was named Edward, born on "24 May 1711 (died 1777.)" This last date is in the handwriting of his grandson, the late Edward Sterling, father of the present Colonel A. C. Sterling.

Edward Sterling, born 24th May 1711, was clerk to the Irish House of Commons, married Mrs. Catherine Ferguson 9th November 1734, who was born 23rd June 1712. They had a son —

The Rev. Anthony Sterling, born 15th July 1740. He married Miss Wallace, daughter of an American loyalist, by whom he had a son —

Edward Sterling, who was born on 27th February 1773. He was the author of the Letters of Vetus, which appeared in the 'Times' newspaper in 1812, and he was connected with that paper for many years, during which he wrote the leading articles, which were known by the name of the 'Thunderers.' He conducted the policy of the 'Times' during the agitation of the Catholic Emancipation and Corn Law questions. He married, on 5th April 1804, Hester, only daughter of John Coningham, merchant in Perry, and Elizabeth Campbell, of the Campbells of Sunderland in Isla. Hester died on 18th April 1843, two hours before her daughter-in-law, Susannah, the wife of her son John. Edward and Hester Sterling had three sons and a daughter — Anthony, John, and Edward. The latter died young, and in the same week with an infant sister.

The following is a list of the works of Edward Sterling —

Views of Military Reform, second edition, 1811.

Letters of Vetus, from March 10th to May 10th 1812.

——————— Part II., from 1st July to 10th November 1812.

——————— Part III., with some letters under different signatures, published in the course of the year 1813. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1812–1814. These letters were reprinted from the Times.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Coningham Sterling, eldest son of Edward, was the first brigade major to the first Highland Brigade. He afterwards successively held the following appointments — assistant adjutant-general to Sir Colin Campbell, in command of the joint Anglo-Turkish division which held the lines of Balaklava in the Crimea during the winter of 1854–5; assistant adjutant-general to the First Division, consisting of the Brigade of Guards and of the Highland Brigade; assistant adjutant-general to the Highland Division, when commanded by Sir Colin Campbell; assistant adjutant-general to Sir Colin when in command of a corps d'armée, which never was properly formed in consequence of the peace. For his services he was made C. B. and an officer of the Legion of Honour. He is now assistant adjutant-general to Sir Colin Campbell, inspector-general of infantry.

John Sterling, second son of Edward, was born at Kames Castle, Bute, on 20th July 1806. He married, on 2nd November 1830, Susannah, eldest daughter of General Barton, formerly colonel of the Life Guards. They had three sons and four daughters — 1. Edward-Cunningham, born 14th October 1831. 2. Charles-Frederick-Evelyn.

born 8th March 1839; 3. John-Barton, born 12th October 1840; 4. Anna-Charlotte, born 15th February 1833; 5. Katharine-Susan, born 2nd December 1834; 6. Julia-Maria, born 26th March 1836; 7. Hester-Isabella, born 14th April 1843. Susannah Barton died on 18th April 1843, two hours after her mother-in-law.

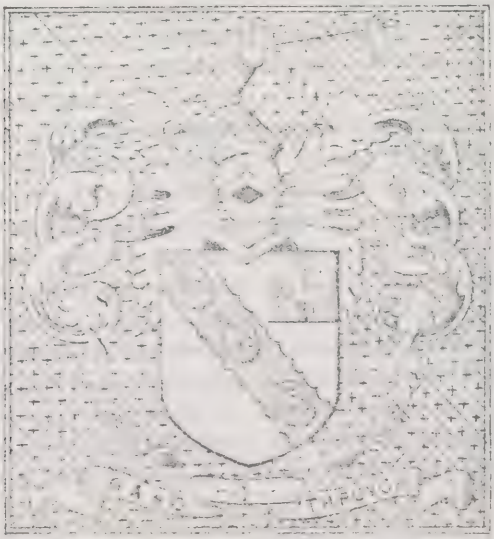
John Sterling died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on 18th September 1844, and was buried at Bonchurch. He was the author of several literary productions, chiefly poems and essays; and he was so highly esteemed by his literary friends, that they founded in memory of him, a club, called the Sterling Club, which numbered amongst its members many of the most distinguished of his contemporaries. His life was written, first in 1848, by Archdeacon Hare, and again by Thomas Carlyle, 8vo., 1851, second edition, 1852. The principal works of John Sterling are—

Arthur Coningsby, a Novel, 1833. Poems. Fcap. 8vo. London, 1839.

The Election; a Poem, in Seven Books (published anonymously). Fcap. 8vo. London, 1841.

Strafford; a Tragedy. Fcap. 8vo. London, 1843.

Essays and Tales; with Memoir of his Life. Collected and Edited by Julius Charles Hare. 2 vols 8vo. London, 1846.



Arms of Sir Robert Sterling, 1649, as described on pp. 159-161

VII. STIRLING OF BALLAGAN.

IN THE PARISH OF STRATHBLANE AND COUNTY OF STIRLING.

In the account of the Stirlings of Glorat, given in Playfair's British Family Antiquity, it is stated, that the first Stirling of Ballagan was Walter, second son of William Stirling of Glorat; but this is erroneous, as the earliest charter of Ballagan shows, that William of Glorat and Walter of Ballagan, were brothers-german, and not father and son.

I. Walter Striuelyng, first of Ballagan. William Strivelyng of Glorat granted a charter on 5th June 1522,[1] to his brother-german, Walter Striuelyng and Eufame Birsbane, his spouse, of the west half of the lands of Ballagan, extending to a forty shilling land of old extent, then lying in the earldom of Lennox, and shire of Dumbarton, to be held of William, for six merks Scots and four boills four pecks farm bear yearly. Walter and Eufame were infeft of the same date.[2]

'Walter Stryuelyng of Bavlagan' granted a reversion, without date, to his 'derrest broder germane, William Stryuelyng of Glorat,' of the Kirklands of Strathblane.[3] Walter Striueling of Ballagane was curator of Andrew Cunynghame, son and heir of the deceased Walter Cunynghame of Blarquheis, on 25th October 1535, when they granted a precept for infefting Walter Buchquhannan of Spittaill and Isabella Cunyghame, his spouse, in the lands of Blairwoike.[4]

Walter Striveling made his will on 6th June 1549, and died on the same day. In the inventory of his debtors and debts, given up by Eufame Birsbane, his relict, and confirmed by the Archbishop of Glasgow, James Striueling of Keyr is a debtor for £10, and Walter is stated to be due 270 merks, as the tocher of Christian Striueling, probably his daughter, according to the tenor of the contract between her and Walter Cambell of Auchinhowe.[5]

[1] Charter in Ballagan Charter Chest.
[2] Sasine in Ballagan Charter Chest.
[3] At Glorat.
[4] Original Charter in the Charter Chest of Lady Wills.
[5] Registrum Commune of the Diocese of Glasgow. 'Item ad Valerius Striueling, eger corpore

His eldest son and successor was—

II. LUCAS STRIVELING of Ballagan, who was one of his father's executors in 1549. He was curator to Marion Stirling in 1554.[1] Andrew Stirling of Portnellan-Haliday, granted a charter on 4th May 1564, to his beloved cousin Luke Stirling and Janet Edmestoun, his spouse, in conjunct liferent, and to John Stirling their son and heir-apparent, and his heirs and assignees in fee, of the lands of Wester Baldorrane.[2] He married Janet Edmastoun, who, with consent of Luke Stirling, resigned to James Stirling of Keir their infeftment of Ballindroch on 22nd October 1564.[3]

III. WALTER STRIVELING of Ballagan, who was a witness to a reversion in favour of Sir James Stirling of Keir, dated 25th May 1569.[4] Walter Striveling of Ballagan was fined £100 for non-appearance of the panels, for whom he had become surety, that they should enter themselves before the justiciar on 31st January 1570, and underly the law, for the traitorous detention of the tower or fortalice of Perdowye, against the King and his Regent, and also for their remaining at home from the raid at Linlithgow.[5] Walter was tried for being art and part with William Striveling of Glorat, and others, of the slaughter of Malcolm Kincaid.[6] He married Janet Graham, and died on 24th December 1597, as appears by his will, dated the 17th of that month, and confirmed 4th July 1599, and in which his wife is one of his executors, along with John Stirling, elder of Craigbarnet, and John Stirling, elder of Glorat.

'samus tamen mente, cum [illegible] tamentum ream in 'hunc modum: inprimis, [illegible] tuam 'Deo Omnipotenti, corpus [illegible] sepeliendum 'fore in humo Sancti Matthaei [illegible] denarios 'fabricæ Sancti [illegible] constituit [illegible] executores [illegible] Buchanan, 'meam sponsam, et [illegible] Striveling meum filium.

'Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum [illegible] 'Eufamia Birsiana meae sponsae, et [illegible] pro 'salute animae meae, et [illegible] 'judice in extremo judicio.

'Testum hujus [illegible] Galbraith, et Arthure Hamilton, cum diversis 'aliis: Et sic mea manuali subscriptione Johannes 'Litilidam [illegible] meum proprio.'

Walter Stirling of Ballagan had a 'carnal 'daughter,' Katherine Stirling, who received a liferent charter, in 1545, from John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny, of half of his lands of Kilmardinny, 'propter [illegible] favores et amicitias quos habeo et 'habebo erga honestam puellam ac dilectam meam, 'et honestatis michi per eandem et suos amicos 'impensas.' She had a brother, John Stirling. (Hendrie's MSS.)

[1] Kirk Inventory.
[2] Kirk [illegible] p. 52.
[3] Original Charter.
[4] Glorat Writs.
[5] Ibid. p. 83.
[6] Pitc., i. 36.

IV. GEORGE STIRLING of Ballagan. He witnessed a discharge by Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, dated 24th May 1602.[1] George died in July 1615 intestate, and an inventory of his effects was given up by Jonet Stirling, his relict, on behalf of Jeane, Elizabeth, Jonet, and Agnes Stirlings, his lawful bairns and executors-dative.[2] George was succeeded by his son —

V. WALTER STIRLING, who was served heir to his father in Ballagan on 22nd August 1618.[3] He was probably father of —

VI. WALTER STIRLING of Ballagan. A letter from him, dated 19th July 1662, to Sir George Stirling, first baronet of Glorat, advising Sir George to take a second wife, is printed in the Correspondence.[4] He married Margaret Logan, by whom his eldest son was —

VII. JOHN STIRLING of Ballagan. On 13th February 1655, Walter Stirling of Ballagan granted a charter, whereby, in implement of a contract of marriage, dated 19th January preceding, betwixt him and John Stirling, his eldest lawful son, and James Stirling, chamberlain of Mugdock, for himself, and Jean Stirling, his eldest lawful daughter, he dispones the lands of Ballagan and Hill of Dunglas to his son John, Jean Stirling, his future spouse, and their heirs. Walter reserved the liferent to himself and to Margaret Logane, his spouse, of the lands in which she was infeft, conform to their contract of marriage.[5] John Stirling died before 20th March 1668, on which date Mr. James Stirling of Bankell, and Mr. Walter Stirling, minister at Baldernock, as tutors, curators, and overseers, 'of the orphans of umquhil John Stirling of Ballagane,' required Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, then at the New Hall of Craigbarnet, to pay a certain sum owing by him.[6]

A charter was granted by Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, Knight, with consent of John Stirling, son to the deceased John Stirling of Craigbarnet, 'my

[1] At Glorat.

[2] Glasgow Commissary Register.

[3] Retours for Stirlingshire, No. 93.

[4] No. 262, i. 497. According to a note in the New Statistical Account of the parish of Strathblane, a Laird of Ballagan was killed by a miller.

[5] An erect stone, on the north side of the turnpike road to Campsie, marks the spot, where, two centuries ago, Mr. Stirling of Ballagan was killed 'by a miller of the name of Abernethie.'

[6] Ballagan Writs.

Glorat Writs.

son-in-law, and Mary Stirling his spouse,' whereby they set in feu-farm to John Stirling, fiar of Ballagan, and Jean Stirling his spouse, the lands of Easter Ballagan. This charter is dated 11th and 19th March 1657.[1] John Stirling of Ballagan was succeeded by his eldest son—

VIII. JAMES STIRLING of Ballagan. He obtained a precept of clare constat from William Stirling of Law, superior of Ballagan, for infeftting him as heir of John Stirling, his father, on 29th August 1684.[2] He was a goldsmith in Glasgow. He married Mary Napier, who survived him, and was living in 1728. They had a son James, and a daughter Jean, to whom her brother James was served heir-general on 29th November 1756.[3]

IX. JAMES STIRLING of Ballagan. His father having died in embarrassed circumstances, a ranking and sale of Ballagan was brought by the creditors, which depended for twenty-five years, when a separate action was brought by James Stirling as heir-apparent of his father. Under this judicial sale, he in 1728 purchased back Ballagan for £16,100 Scots after a keen competition. In the year 1756, he sold Ballagan to Thomas Graham, merchant in Glasgow, whose descendant is now John Graham of Ballagan.

[1] Ballagan Writs. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid.

The Seal from which this woodcut is taken, is appended to precept by Walter Stirling of Ballagane, dated 25th October 1535, and is referred to on page 165.

VIII. STIRLING OF AUCHYLL,

IN THE PARISH OF PORT, STEWARTRY OF MENTEITH, AND COUNTY OF PERTH.[1]

THE Stirlings of Auchyll are stated by Crawford, in his Remarks on the Ragman Roll, to be descended from the Stirlings of Cawder. The earliest proprietor of Auchyll of the name of Stirling who has been discovered, is —

I. THOMAS STIRLING of Auchyll, who was infeft in these lands on 10th November 1498, by the Mair of Monteith, in terms of a Precept of Sasine, directed to him from Chancery.[2] Thomas had a charter from King James IV. of the same lands, upon his own resignation, on 3rd November 1509.[3] He was succeeded in Auchyll by his eldest son —

II. WALTER STIRLING of Auchyll. By charter, dated 18th July 1531, Thomas Stirling of Auchyll gave to Walter Stirling, his eldest son and apparent heir, and Isabella Grahame, his spouse, and the heirs of their marriage, the lands of Auchyll, on which charter the grantees were infeft on the 19th July following. Walter was probably the father of James and John. The latter witnessed a sasine, in favour of Robert Buchanan of Leny, dated 5th July 1575.[4]

III. JAMES STIRLING of Auchyll, who witnessed a reversion in 1564, by William Stirling of Ardoch, and another in 1566. He had three sons — 1. William, who succeeded him. 2. James, who is a witness to a contract

[1] The old mansion-house or Castle of Auchyll has long since disappeared. It stood about two miles north-west of the Lake of Monteith, and a little higher than the present farm-house of Auchyll. The present tenant (1856) remembers hearing, that the last occupants of the mansion-house were four ladies, of the name of Stirling. The site is correctly noted in Timothy Pont's Map of the Lennox.

[2] Auchyll Writs. (Buchanan of Montrose) Charter Chest.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Leny Writs.

by his brother William in 1602.[1] James Stirling, 'second son of the deceased James Stirling of Auchyll, and servitour to Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir,' got a discharge from the latter, on 18th March 1607.[2] James Stirling, second son of James Stirling of Auchyll, had a natural son, John Stirling, who witnessed the charter by William Stirling of Auchyll (IV.) to his eldest son James (V.), dated 5th September 1627. 3. Alexander. The latter witnessed a deed of conveyance by the Earl of Mar in 1614.

James Stirling (III.) witnessed a decree-arbitral concerning the marches of Lenrick on 2nd June 1592;[3] he must have died soon thereafter, because in the retour of his son William, as his heir in Auchyll, dated 31st March 1606, these lands are stated to have been in the king's hands, through nonentry since his death, fourteen years before. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

IV. William Stirling of Auchyll, who was served heir to his father in the lands of Auchyll, &c., before the Stewart of Menteith, on 31st March 1606.[4] He, with consent of Marion Sinclair, his first spouse, renounced two annualrents out of the lands of Blaquharn and Hayistoun to Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, on 30th August 1608.[5] William Stirling is presumed to have been 'the Barone of Achyll,' mentioned in a warrant under the hand of the Lord Chancellor, 10th June 1623.[6] William Stirling of Auchyll was on the War Committee, 1644. He married, 2ndly, Janet Peiblis, who predeceased him before 1627, and had by her two sons—1. James, his successor; and 2. John. John, second lawful son of William Stirling of Auchyll, witnessed a charter by the latter to James Stirling his (William's) son, 5th September 1627. John Stirling had a Crown-charter of the lands of Sheretfhall, in the county of Edinburgh, dated 28th January 1631, and another of the lands of Coldochs, on 28th January 1632.[7] Elizabeth Lundy was spouse of William Stirling of Auchyll on 4th August 1630. Their eldest son, Archibald, appears to have got the lands of Coldoch from his brother John before 1652. He was also proprietor of Herbertshire.

V. James Stirling, who got the lands of Auchyll from his father William,

[1] Contract at Keir. [2] Keir Writs. [3] At Keir. [4] Auchyll Writs. [5] At Keir. [6] Criminal Trials, iii. 552. [7] Reg. Mag. Sig.

by charter dated 5th September 1627, on which James was infeft on the 13th of the same month.[1] James Stirling of Auchyll was on the War Committee in 1643. He married, contract dated 12th February 1630, Margaret, sister of John Haldane of Gleneagles, and had three sons—1. William Sterling of Herbertshire; 2. George of Auchyll and Herbertshire; 3. Alexander, also of Auchyll and Herbertshire. James Stirling had also a daughter married to Alexander Short. He seems to have died in difficulties, between 1653 and 1662.

VI. 1. WILLIAM STIRLING, apparent heir of Auchyll. By decreet dated 5th July 1662, obtained by Mr. Andrew Birnie, advocate, against 'William 'Stirling of Herbertshire, sone and apparent heir to umquhile James Stirling 'of Auchyle, his father, and oye and apparent heir to umquhile William 'Stirling of Auchyle his gudshir,' the lands of Auchyll were adjudged from William.[2] He was proprietor of Herbertshire, and appears to have died without issue after 1667. He was succeeded by his immediate younger brother,

VI. 2. GEORGE STIRLING of Auchyll and Herbertshire. He acquired Auchyll from Mr. Andrew Birnie the adjudger, by disposition, dated 8th August 1665, to George Stirling, second lawful son of the deceased James Stirling of Auchyll, on which George was infeft on 2nd October 1665. George Stirling obtained a charter of Auchyll on 8th July 1676.[1] On 30th March 1678, he, with consent of Jean Murray, otherwise Creighton, his spouse, disponed Auchyll, &c., to his brother-german, Alexander. George Stirling married, about 1677, Jean Murray or Crichton, 'who was the eldest daughter and co-'heiress of Sir Robert Murray alias Crichton of Cockpool, Knight, who was 'executor and universal disponee of James Murray, last Earl of Annandale.'[1] George Stirling and Jean Murray had three sons and two daughters—

1. William of Herbertshire, who died without surviving issue.
2. John, who purchased Auchyll.
3. George of Byres, in the parish of St. Martin and county of Perth. He was a surgeon in Perth. He died on 31st January 1750, and his

[1] Auchyll Writs. [2] Ibid. [1] Ibid. Stirling of Duchray and Auchyll, 21st April 1798.
[1] Patent of Arms to Colonel Alexander Graham of Duchray, Chapel Clerg.

widow died on 20th October 1763. They had one son, George of Byres, a student of medicine, who died on 31st August 1750, without issue, and was succeeded by his uncle John.

4. Margaret married, contract dated 8th September 1718, Alexander Graham of Duchray, and was the mother of John Graham of Duchray, who was the father of the late General Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyll.

5. Daughter, mentioned by John Stirling as 'Sister Campbell,' on 14th June 1736.[1]

VI. 3. **Alexander Stirling** of Auchyll. He obtained a Crown-charter of resignation, on the disposition by his brother George, dated 20th February 1680, on which he was infeft on 19th August thereafter.[2] He was contracted in marriage, on 15th December 1681, to 'Mrs. Margaret Grahame, 'second dochter to William Earle of Monteith,' who was a consenter, and gave a tocher of 4000 merks Scots.'[3] Alexander died in June 1715, and was succeeded by his only son—

VII. 1. **William Stirling** of Auchyll. He was retoured eldest lawful son and heir of his father, Alexander Stirling of Auchyll, on 9th March 1727, and infeft on 15th September following. He sold Auchyll to Lieutenant John Stirling, brother to William Stirling of Herbertshire (and cousin of William the disponer). In the disposition thereof, which is dated 9th December 1718, William Stirling of Auchyll is styled only lawful son and heir to the deceased Alexander Stirling of Auchyll.

VII. 2. Captain **John Stirling** of Auchyll. He was second son of George Stirling of Herbertshire, and was originally of Pellwill, in the parish of Drymen, at which there is still a mound, called 'Lady Stirling's Knowe.' He purchased Auchyll from his cousin William in 1718. By disposition, dated 3rd July 1739, he conveyed Auchyll to himself in liferent, and to George, Henry, and John Stirlings, his eldest, second, and third sons, and the heirs-

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[1] Letter at Auchyll.

[2] Original Contract in Auchyll Charter Chest. (Mr. Graham Stirling's Notes.)

[3] Lady Margaret [illegible]. This marriage is not mentioned by any of the peerage writers, who all state her father to have died without [illegible] issue.

male of their bodies respectively, in fee. The two latter died before 1754 without issue. He married Christian, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch. He died at his seat of Herbertshire on 15th January 1756, at an advanced age.[1] He had the three sons above stated, and an only daughter, Jean, who afterwards succeeded.

VIII. 1. GEORGE STIRLING succeeded his father in Auchyll, and died without issue on 4th July 1760. He was succeeded by his only sister—

VIII. 2. JEAN STIRLING of Auchyll. She obtained a precept from Chancery, dated 30th October 1761, for infeffing her as only sister-german, and nearest heir of George Stirling, her brother, in the lands of Auchyll, 'In respectu 'quod dictus Capitaneus Joannes Stirling et dicti Georgius, Henricus, et 'Joannes Stirling eius filii, omnes nunc mortui sunt, absque hæredibus 'masculis ex eorum corporibus.'[2] Jean Stirling married, 1st, at Edinburgh on 28th January 1751, Sir James Stirling of Glorat, without issue. 2nd, the Honourable James Erskine of Alva, also without issue. She conveyed Auchyll to Mr. Erskine, her husband, and John Graham of Duchray in liferent, and Alexander Graham, his eldest son in fee, by disposition and settlement, dated 29th July 1790. Lady Stirling is referred to in the account of the Glorat Family. She died 24th September 1797 and was succeeded by,

IX. ALEXANDER GRAHAM of Duchray. On his succession to Auchyll he assumed the additional name of Stirling. On 8th June 1799, he was retoured heir to Dame Jean Stirling of Auchyll, his cousin once removed. On 21st April 1798, he obtained a patent of arms from the Lord Lyon, in which he is stated to be great grandson and heir of line of Jean Murray and George Stirling. Auchyll was given in excambion, in 1822, by him to the late Duke of Montrose, whose son, the present Duke, is now the proprietor. Alexander Graham Stirling married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Colonel James Moncrief of Sauchop, and had issue. Margaret died on 8th April 1844, aged 71 years. Her husband died on 2nd April 1849, aged 84 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

[1] Scots Magazine, xvii. 52.

[2] Auchyll Writs.

X. JOHN GRAHAM STIRLING now of Duchray and Auchyll. He was called to the Scotch Bar in 1824.

Armorial Bearings.

Shield: Quarterly first and fourth, *argent*, on a Bend engrailed *azure* between two roses, *gules*, three buckles, *or*; Second, *or*, a dyke or wall broken down, in some places, *azure*, between a crescent in the collar point, and a rose in base *gules*, on a chief engrailed *sable*, three escallops of the *field*; Third, *argent* a saltire engrailed, and on a chief *azure*, three stars of the *field*.

Crest: An eagle displayed, in his dexter talon a sword, and in the sinister a pistol, all proper.

Mottoes: Above the crest, 'For Right,' and below the shield, 'Noctesque Diesque Presto.'

Supporters: Two Lions, argent, crowned *or*

IX. STIRLING OF HERBERTSHIRE.

IN THE PARISH OF DUNIPACE, AND COUNTY OF STIRLING, CADETS OF AUCHYLL.

I. JOHN STIRLING, second lawful son of William Stirling of Auchyll, witnessed a charter by the latter to his son James, dated 5th September 1627.[1] John Stirling, son of William Stirling of Auchyll, had a Crown-charter of the lands of Herbertshire, dated 1st December 1632.[2] John Stirling of Herbertshire had also a Crown-charter of the lands of Little Denovan, dated 14th December 1635.[3] He was one of the inquest on the service of Sir James Livingstoun of Kilsyth, as heir-male of his brother's grandson, William Livingstone of Kilsyth, 23rd April 1647.[4] He appears to have been succeeded in Herbertshire, before 1664, by his nephew William, eldest son of James Stirling of Auchyll.

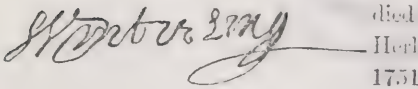
II. 1. WILLIAM STIRLING of Herbertshire. He was one of the inquest on the service of Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden to Sir George Stirling of Keir, on 15th August 1667. He renounced the succession to James and William Stirling, his father and grandfather, on 31st October in the same year.[5] As superior of the lands of Little Denovan, William Stirling of Herbertshire granted to David Forrester of Little Denovan, a charter of these lands, dated 10th September 1667.[6] He married, contract dated 13th February 1672, 'Dame Helen Sinclair, Lady Bannockburn,' with consent of her brother-german, James Sinclair of Roslin. William Stirling died between 1st April 1768 and 31st December 1679.[7] He had a sister married to Alexander Short. William Stirling was succeeded in Herbertshire by his brother.

II. 2. GEORGE STIRLING of Herbertshire, second son of James Stirling of Auchyll. He had a Crown-charter of Auchyll, dated 8th July 1676, and he disponed Auchyll to his brother Alexander in 1678. George Stirling

[1] Auchyll Writs.
[2] Great Seal Register.
[3] Keir Inventory, p. 112.
[4] Gibrat Writs.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Denovan Inventory in Culladar Charter Chest.
[7] Ibid., and Auchyll Writs.

of Herbertshire, as superior, granted a charter to David Forrester of the lands of Little Denovan, to be holden for three blasts of a horn at the house of Herbertshire, in name of Blench farm, dated 31st December 1679.[1] He is named in the testament of Sir John Stirling of Keir, 12th June 1682. Jean Crichton, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton, a brother's son to William, Earl of Dumfries, was married to George Stirling, Laird of Herbertshire, and had three sons—1. William, who succeeded him; 2. John, who became Laird of Auchyll;[2] 3. George, who was a surgeon in Perth in 1715, as appears from a discharge of that date, by his brother William, at Glorat; and two daughters, who are noticed in the account of Auchyll. George Stirling died between 25th September 1696, and 28th March 1707.

III. 1. William Stirling of Herbertshire: On 28th March 1707, he was retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Herbertshire.[3] In 1740 he disponed the lands of Gunnershaw, part of Herbertshire, to Charlotte Lady Forrester, widow of George Lord Forrester. 'April 25, 1718, William 'Stirling of Herbertshire, Esquire, and Lady Lillias Forrester, daughter to 'the noble Lord William Forrester of Torwoodhead, compeared and gave up 'their names for proclamation in order to marriage, who being three times pro-'claimed in one Sabbath, and no objection 'being made against their said purpose, 'they were married, April 30th.'[4] They had a daughter, baptized Charlotte on 1st March 1719,[5] and another, baptized Jean on 30th March 1722.[5] These two daughters died without issue. William Stirling of Herbertshire died before 28th January 1751, and was succeeded by his brother,



III. 2. Captain John Stirling of Bellwill, Auchyll and Herbertshire; an account of him is given under Auchyll, No. VII. 2. To him succeeded his eldest son.

[1] Denovan Inventory.
[2] Drummond History, p. 189, and Auchyll Writs.
[3] Denovan Inventory.
[4] Dunipace Session Records.
[5] Ibid.

IV. 1. GEORGE STIRLING of Herbertshire and Auchyll. He succeeded his father in 1756, and died on 4th July 1760, without issue. He was succeeded by his only sister.

IV. 2. JEAN STIRLING of Herbertshire and Auchyll: She was married at Edinburgh on 28th January 1751, to Sir James Stirling of Glorat, Baronet,[1] without issue. She sold Herbertshire in 1768 to William Morehead, whose grandson sold it in 1836 to the late William Forbes, Esquire of Callendar, whose son is the present proprietor. Lady Stirling then purchased the estate of Ravelston.

[1] Scots Magazine, xiii. 56.

Armorial Bearings.

Shield: *Argent* on a Bend engrailed *azure*, between two roses *gules*, three Buckles, *or*.

Crest: A Boar's Head couped proper. *Motto:* Gang Forward.

X. STIRLING OF DRUMPELLIER,

IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

In the year 1818, Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier, Esq., obtained a brieve from Chancery, directed to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, for procuring himself served heir-male in general of Robert Stirling of Bankeir and Lettyr, or Lettyr-Stirling, in the county of Stirling, who died in the year 1537.

The claim laid before the inquest, set forth the propinquity of the claimant, who prayed to be served nearest and lawful heir-male in general to the said deceased Robert Stirling of Bankeyr and Lettyr, 'my great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, who died in the year 1537; and whose children, in a judicial proceeding after his death, before the Lords of Council and Session, were expressly declared to be next in succession to Janet Stirling, only daughter and heiress of Andrew Stirling of Cadder, failing heirs of her own body.'

In support of this claim, the claimant submitted to the jury an abstract of the documentary evidence of his propinquity. This abstract was divided into two parts, the first containing proofs of the claimant's descent from Robert Stirling, and the second containing proofs of the identity of that ancestor with the Robert Stirling, whose children were designed by the heiress of Cawder next in succession to her, failing heirs of her own body.

When the claim came to be tried before the Sheriff of Edinburgh and a jury, on 18th April 1818, Sir Samuel Stirling of Glorat, Baronet, who appeared in opposition to the claim, objected to the consideration of that part of the brieve and claim which related to the declaration of the heiress of Cawder in favour of the children of Robert Stirling. The Sheriff-substitute sustained the objection, and pronounced an interlocutor, finding, 'that the claim cannot go to the jury to any other effect than to that of serving the claimant nearest and lawful heir-male in general to Robert Stirling, who died in the year 1537.'

The jury having considered the claim thus restricted, served the claimant heir-male in general to Robert Stirling of Bankeir and Lettyr.

The claimant protested, that it was still competent to him to bring forward the second branch of his claim in another shape; and he averred, that if he succeeded, it would then follow, 'that the claimant is the undoubted representative of the ancient house of Cadder.'

The claimant never followed out his protest, or carried his case further; and it may be held, that he failed to establish his claim to be heir-male of the Stirlings of Cawder.

The propinquity of the claimant was thus stated in his claim —

I. ROBERT STIRLING of Bankeyr and Lettyr. He married Marion Fleming of Boghall, and had two sons, John, and William of Bankeyr, who married Elizabeth Stewart, and died in 1575, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Barbara.[1]

II. JOHN STIRLING of Lettyr and Balquharrage.[2] He married Beatrix, daughter of George Elphinstone of Blythswood, and had eight sons and two daughters — 1. Robert, of Lettyr and Balquharrage, married, 1st, Mary Stirling;[3] 2nd, Jean Guthrie. 2. George, notary in Glasgow, married Marion Watson. 3. William, merchant in Glasgow, married, 1st, Helen Loch, 2nd, Janet Young; he died in 1621. 4. Andrew, merchant in Edinburgh, married

[1] John Stirling of Lettir had a sister, 'Jane Stirling,' [illegible] from Archibald Stirling of Keir, and 'Jane Lady Keyr,' [illegible] their tenants in Balfindock to pay her yearly 'three bollis ait meill,' which is said by a subsequent precept to be 'more nor [illegible] to hir for supporting hir honestie.' These precepts are dated 10th February 1569, and 1st May 1591. (Bar Rows Writs.)

[2] Bethune, in his Baronage (IV. 421) gives an account of the Stirlings of Garnkirk, in the barony and regality of Glasgow, as descended from John Stirling, a son of Balquharrage, who feued from the Commendator of Glasgow the lands of Garnkirk in 1567. He married Isabel Forrester, heir, and had several sons, who came into possession of Garnkirk to Glasgow. The grandson of John Stirling was George Stirling, one of the magistrates of Glasgow. He married Helen, daughter of the Rev. Robert Fleming of Kirkintilloch, by whom he had the five sons, who are mentioned in the following lines —

'Here lyes interrd, under this stone,
'The Corpse of Murray, Robert and John,
'Walter and William, for whom alone
'I mony tims do sigh and groan.'

The John Stirling in Garnkirk, mentioned by Bethune, was punished for interrupting the celebration of the Sacrament in Cawder Church: *Vide* Infra, p. 70.

[3] Sister of Stirling of Glorat, and was married to Robert Stirling in 1556. *Vide* Glorat Family.

Margaret Smith, and died in 1631. The claimant stated, that there was 'no surviving issue' of these four sons. 5. Ninian, died young. 6. Walter, of whom afterwards. 7. Malcolm, merchant in Glasgow, married Katherine Davidson, and had issue a daughter, Margaret. 8. James. 9. Margaret, married Archibald Haggate, town-clerk of Glasgow. 10. Elizabeth, married John Graham of Killearn, and had issue two sons.

III. WALTER STIRLING, merchant, Glasgow, married Helen Wemyss, and had three sons and two daughters—1. John. 2 and 3. George and Andrew, both died unmarried. 4 and 5. Helen and Jean, also both died unmarried. Walter died in 1656, and was succeeded by

IV. JOHN STIRLING, merchant, Glasgow, born 1615, married Janet Nelson, and had five sons and one daughter—1. John. 2. William, bailie of the regality of Glasgow, married Euphan Cuninghame, and had a son, John, also bailie of the regality, who married, but left no male issue. 3. Henry. 4. Walter. 5. James. 6. Marion. These three sons and the daughter all died unmarried. He died in 1648, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

V. JOHN STIRLING, merchant in Glasgow. Born in 1640. He married Janet Campbell and had three sons—1. John. 2. Dr. William, a surgeon in Glasgow, born 1682; married, 1st, Janet Smith, and 2nd, Elizabeth Murdoch, by whom he had one son, Walter, who was born in 1723, became a bailie of Glasgow, and died unmarried in 1791. Dr. William had also one daughter, who was married to Patrick Nisbet: their daughter was married to L. Dinwoodie, merchant in Glasgow. 3. Walter, ancestor of the Stirlings of Faskine, which see, under No. XI. John (V.) died in 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. JOHN STIRLING, merchant and Provost of Glasgow. Born 1677. Married Isabella Hunter, and had four sons and two daughters—1. James Stirling, minister in Glasgow, born 1709, died 1772, S. P. 2. Walter, merchant in Glasgow, born 1714, and died 1758, unmarried. 3. William, of whom afterwards. 4. Edward, born 1719, was a goldsmith in Glasgow, and died in

1743, unmarried. 5. Isabella, born 1704, married Andrew Aiton, merchant in Glasgow, and had one daughter, Margaret, who married Andrew Blackburn, merchant, there. 6. Janet, born 1707, married Robert Luke, merchant, Glasgow, and had three daughters — Isabella, Elizabeth, and Janet, married respectively to George Bogle, James Yeaman, and Robert Crauford. Provost Stirling appears to have died in 1736, as in a letter from Captain John Stirling of Auchyll, dated in June of that year, he mentions the death of 'honest kind Provost Stirling.'

VII. WILLIAM STIRLING, merchant in Glasgow, born 1717, married Mary Buchanan; issue four sons and three daughters — 1. Andrew of Drumpellier. 2. John of Tillychewan, married Janet Bogle. 3. James of Stair, married Margaret Murdoch. 4. George, died unmarried. 5. Marion, married Robert Mackay, merchant in Glasgow. 6. Elizabeth, married William Hamilton, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and had two sons, the elder of whom was the late Sir William Hamilton of Preston, Baronet, Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh. 7. Agnes, married to Dugald Bannatyne, merchant, Glasgow, and had issue.

VIII. ANDREW STIRLING of Drumpellier, the claimant, married Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, Knight.[1] Although Mr. Stirling failed in establishing before the Sheriff and the jury, to whom his claim was submitted, that the Robert Stirling to whom he was served heir-male, was the same Robert Stirling who is referred to in the declaration by the heiress of Cawder, the Lord Lyon seems to have had little scruple in taking this for granted, and awarded to him Arms with Supporters, under the following Patent, which is dated 18th August 1818.[2] 'Andrew Stirling, Esquire of 'Drumpellier, seventh in lineal descent, and by retour to Chancery, dated '18th April 1818, nearest and lawful heir-male of the body of Robert Stirling 'of Bankeyr, and Letter or Lettyr-Stirling, in the county of Stirling, who was 'killed in a feud in the year 1587, and whose children, in a judicial procedure 'after his death, in presence of the Lords of Council and Session, were expressly

[1] The fifth son of this marriage is Sir James Stirling, Knight, who became Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1855. [Debrett's Knightage, 1857, p. 318.]

[2] Lyon Register, vol. ii. p. 181.

'declined (failing issue of her own body, which happened accordingly), to be 'next in succession to Janet Stirling, only daughter and heiress of Andrew 'Stirling of Cader, the last direct representative of the house of Cader, or of 'that ilk: which descended from the powerful Barons of the Carse, whose 'paternal ancestor Willelmus Filius Theraldi Vicecomes de Striveiln[1] (from 'which office the name was derived), possessed the lands of Cawder as early as 'the reign of William the Lion, which commenced in the year 1165—Bears, 'Argent on a Bend sable, three buckles of the field: Crest: issuing out of an 'antique coronet *ore*, a Hart's Head couped *azure*—Motto above the crest: '"Gang Forward." Motto below the crest: "Castrum et Numen Striveiense:" 'supporters: two Caledonian Bulls proper gorged and chained *ore*.'

[1] No evidence of this is referred to.

XI. STIRLING OF FASKINE.

NEAR GLASGOW, IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

This is a younger branch of the Stirlings of Drumpellier.

I. Walter Stirling of Sherva: born in 1686, married Janet, daughter of William Ruthven of Torryburn, and died in 1732, leaving an only son Walter, and a daughter Margaret, who was married to Walter Aitken, by whom she had a daughter, married to James Ballantyne of Orchyard.

II. Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, Captain R.N. Born 18th May 1718, knighted 23rd March 1751. He distinguished himself in the naval service, and was appointed in 1781 Commodore and Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. He was afterwards offered a baronetcy by King George III, which he declined, but which was subsequently conferred upon his son (III). He married, 30th October 1753, Dorothy, daughter of Charles Killing of Philadelphia. She died at Drumpellier on 20th September 1782,[1] leaving issue—

1. Walter, created a baronet.
2. Charles, Vice-Admiral of the White, who married at Greenwich on 10th August 1789, Charlotte, second daughter of the late Andrew Grote of Blackheath,[2] and had issue.
3. Anne, married to her cousin Andrew Stirling, Drumpellier, and died his widow, 1st June 1830, leaving issue.

III. Walter Stirling, eldest son of Sir Walter: born 24th June 1758, created a baronet 15th December 1800. He married, 28th April 1794, Susannah, daughter and sole heiress of George Trenchard Goodenough of Borthwood, Isle of Wight, and by her, who died at London on 8th June 1806, had issue—

[1] Scots Magazine, xliv. 502

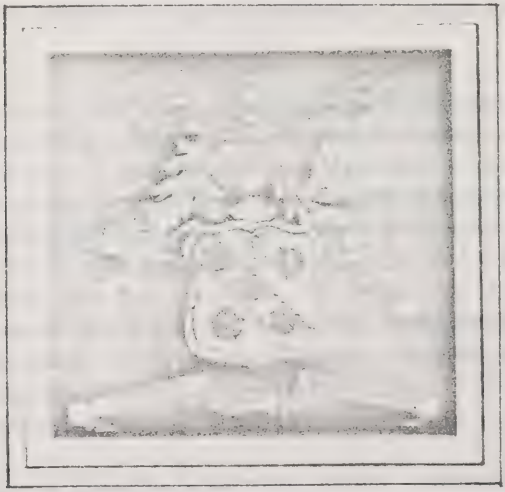
[2] Ibid. li. 1.2

1. Walter-George, his heir. 2. Mary-Jane, married in January 1816, Sir James Flower. 3. Dorothy-Anne, married John, second son of Sir T. Barrett Lennard. 4. Georgina-Matilda, married, 1st, H. D. Milligan, and, 2nd, Sir T. B. Lennard. Sir Walter died 28th August 1832, and was succeeded by —

IV. Sir WALTER-GEORGE STIRLING of Faskine, Baronet, born in 1802; he is a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex; married, 18th August 1835, the Lady Caroline-Frances Byng, daughter of the Earl of Strafford, and has issue —

1. Walter, born at Vienna, 5th March 1838. 2. Walter-George, born 6th September 1839. 3. Frances-Mary. 4. Harriet-Anne.

Armorial Bearings.



Shield: *Argent* on a Bend engrailed, *azure*, between two roses, *gules*, seeded, *or*; barbed *vert*, three buckles of the fourth, all within a bordure of the fifth.

Crest: Issuing out of a ducal coronet a dexter arm mailed, grasping a Dagger in fesse, hilted and pommelled *or*.

Supporters: Two hinds *purpure* semée of estoiles *argent*, ducally gorged, *or*.

Motto: Gang Forward.

XII. STIRLING OF MANSFIELD.

IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

In the account of this family, which is given in Betham's Baronage, vol. iv. p. 247, it is said, that Gilbert Stirling, the first of the family, is descended from the 'Family of Keir.' But no evidence is quoted to prove this descent.

I. GILBERT STIRLING married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Cuming of Birness, in the county of Aberdeen, a cadet of the family of Altyre, by whom he had a son.

II. ALEXANDER STIRLING, who was a merchant of much respectability in Edinburgh, having a shop in the Luckenbooths for the sale of cloth and other goods.[1] He married Jane, second daughter of James Moir of Lochfield, in Perthshire, a cadet of the family of Moir of Leckie, and by her, who died on 30th July 1810, aged ninety-four years, he had seven children—1. James, created a baronet. 2. Gilbert, a merchant in London, who died unmarried in 1779. 3. Alexander, also died unmarried. 4. Janet, wife of George M'Queen, Esq., by whom she had a son, David, and three daughters—Jean, Margaret, and Alison. 5. Susan. 6. Elizabeth, who both died unmarried; and 7. Margaret, wife of Charles Robertson, Esq., by whom she had two sons, Charles and James.

III. JAMES STIRLING of Mansfield, in the county of Ayr. Among the Keir letters there is one from James Stirling, cloth merchant in Edinburgh, dated 1st January 1747, on which Mr. Charles Stirling, younger son of William Stirling of Keir (No. XVIII.), wrote the following note—'The writer of this letter 'was father to Sir James Stirling, late Provost of Edinburgh, and grandfather 'to Sir Gilbert Stirling.' But this is a mistake, as Alexander was the father

of Sir James, as appears from his monument in the Greyfriars' churchyard. James was probably the uncle of Sir James. The author of the memoir of Sir James, in Kay's Edinburgh Portraits,[1] says, that 'in early life he went to 'the West Indies, as clerk to an extensive and opulent planter, Mr. Stirling of 'Keir, where he conducted himself with such propriety, that in a short time, 'through the influence of his employer, he was appointed secretary to the 'governor of the Island of Jamaica, Sir Charles Dalling.' James Stirling was thrice Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and was created a baronet on 19th July 1792, as a mark of his Majesty's most gracious approbation of his conduct during the riots in that year, when (according to the statement of his friends), so far from taking refuge in the Castle from fear of personal consequences, he remained there at great inconvenience to himself, in order that the military should have a civil magistrate ready to accompany them when called on, which he did on more occasions than one.[2] He purchased the estate of Garrieve or Garthochs (pronounced Garclaugh), in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire, and changed the name to Mansfield. He married Alison, youngest daughter of James Mansfield, banker in Edinburgh, by whom he had three sons — 1. Gilbert, second baronet; 2. James; and 3. William-Robert, who both died young; and two daughters, Janet, married to Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter; and Jane, who died young. Sir James Stirling died on 17th February 1805, aged sixty-five years.[3] His widow died on 20th July 1823.

IV. Sir Gilbert Stirling, second Baronet. He entered the Coldstream Regiment of Guards at an early age, and served at the Helder, and in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and afterwards in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. In 1812, Sir Gilbert retired from the service, in which he had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He sold the estate of Mansfield, and purchased that of Larbert, in the county of Stirling, where he died on 13th February 1843, aged sixty-four years.[4] He left the estate

[1] Kay's Portraits, vol. i. p. 373.

[2] Kay's Portraits, vol. ii. p. 263.

[3] Monument in Greyfriars' Churchyard. In person, Sir James was tall and expressive, of great dignity. It is related, that on his being pressed out from a country woman, while walking, attired in his velvet robes, in a procession, she exclaimed, 'Is that the Lord Provost? I thought it was the corpse rissin' awa wi' the mortcloth.' (Kay's Portraits, No. 150.)

[4] Monument in Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh.

of Larbert, and his large fortune to be invested in land, to be entailed on the heirs of his cousin, Sarah-Mary-Emily Robertson, wife of Major Francis Day Chalmer. Their son, Gilbert Stirling Chalmer, is the first heir to the estate of Larbert, and is to assume the surname of Stirling.

Armorial Bearings.

Shield: *Argent*, on a bend *azure*, between a Moor's head in profile in chief, couped *sable*, wreathed about the temples, *or*; and in base a garb of the second three buckles of the fourth.

Crest: A demi Moor couped in profile, in the dexter hand an arrow in fess, at his back a quiver of arrows, all proper.

Motto: Forward.

XIII. STIRLING OF GLENESK,

IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THE Stirlings acquired Glenesk at a very early period; and the last male proprietor of the name was Sir John de Striviling, whose daughter and heiress, Catherine, was married in 1365 to Sir Alexander Lindsay, third son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford. Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, who was created Earl of Crawford in 1398, was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Lindsay and Catherine Striviling.[1] Lord Lindsay says, that

'The cognisance of the Stirlings of Glenesk being three stars, in common with the 'house of De Moravia and other northern families (the Stirlings being even some-'times designed, territorially, De Moravia). Sir Alexander differenced his paternal 'coat, by placing a star in the dexter chief point, or upper corner of the shield. 'His son, Earl David, dropped it on becoming chief of the family, but the star was 'readopted by the Lindsays of Edzell and semée on the bordure borne by those 'of Balcarres.'[2]

David Lindsay of Edzell, in 1571, carried the star of Stirling of Glenesk in the centre,

'By way of a family difference, in right of his descent from Catherine de Striveline, 'mother of David, first Earl of Crawford, the daughter and heiress of Sir John 'Striveline of Glenesk, head of an ancient and powerful family, whose arms consisted 'solely of stars. The stars, as a cherished gentilitial badge or emblem, are still visibly 'sculptured (together with the Crawford arms proper) upon prominent parts of the 'old castle of Edzell, which lay within the barony of Glenesk. They hence also, 'by Scotch practice, became what were termed the 'feudal arms' of the barony, 'which were also derived from the first tenants in capite, or possessors—in this 'instance undoubtedly the Strivelynes.'[3]

[1] Lives of the Lindsays, I. p. 51, and documents there quoted: David, first Earl of Crawford, endowed a chaplain in the church of St. Beterman to celebrate mass for the soul of his grandsire, John de Strivelyne. Compot. Camerariorum Scot. II. p. 695.

[2] Lives of the Lindsays.

[3] Crawford Peerage Case, pp. 175, 176.

Catherine de Striveline had a sister, who was co-heiress with her to their father's estates. The sister was married to Robert de Atholia, who inherited, through her, lands in Inverness and Moray.

Tradition gives another account of the succession of the Lindsays to Glenesk. It is said, that the last Sir John Striveline of Glenesk had a son and a daughter.

'They were left orphans, and the former, small of stature, and greatly deformed in body, was familiarly known by the diminutive cognomen of 'Jackie Stirlin.' Although physically defective, he enjoyed excellent health, and was neither impervious to the softer feelings of humanity, nor too unseemly for the kindly eyes of women, by one of whom, the lovely daughter of a neighbouring baron, his offer of marriage had been accepted. This was altogether contrary to the wishes and expectations both of his sister and her lover, the gallant Sir Alexander Lindsay; and all remonstrance having failed to prevent the nuptials, they laid a deep and heartless scheme for his overthrow; and one evening, while taking an airing alone in the wooded defile, he was pounced upon by a masked assailant, and summarily despatched at a place still pointed out a little to the north of the castle. He was buried in the family sepulchre; and many old people believe, that amongst the broken bones with which the vault is so profusely strewn, they have often beheld the *crooked* remains of the poor luckless knight.'[1]

Part of the old castle of Edzell, once the residence of the Stirlings of Glenesk, is called 'Stirling Tower,' and is believed to have been erected by them.[2]

[1] Land of the Lindsays, p. 26.

[2] Ibid. p. 52.

XIV. STIRLING OF EASTER BRAIKY,

IN THE PARISH OF KINNELL AND COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THIS is an old Branch of the Angus Stirlings. The first on record is—

I. PETER DE STRIVELYNE of Easter Breky, who, with John his son, had a charter of these lands from Hugh Fraser, Lord of Lovât and of Kynnell, dated 30th March 1407.[1] He had two sons—1. John, who succeeded; and 2. Hugh, who is mentioned as the second son of Peter, in the charter of 1407, just quoted.

II. JOHN STRIVELYNE of Easter Braiky, who, with Peter his father, received the above charter in 1407. He was probably the father or grandfather of—

III. JOHN STRIVELING of Easter Braiky, who, on 10th December 1476, granted a charter of these lands, in favour of Mr. George Striveling his son, and which was confirmed by Hugh Lord Lovat, the superior, on 24th January 1477. John died between the date of the charter and the confirmation, as in the latter he is called 'quondam.' Both of these charters were confirmed by the Crown on 23rd February 1480.[2] In this last charter King James III. styles the grantee 'dilecto clerico nostro magistro Georgio Striveling.'

John Striveling (III.) had two sons—1. Peter or Patrick; 2. Mr. George, already mentioned.

IV. PATRICK STIRLING of Rynmuir. He is a witness to the charter by his father John to Mr. George, younger brother of this Patrick, dated 24th January 1477. Patrick died before 8th June 1519, and was succeeded in his

[1] Supra, p. 4, note 6. The author of the article on the parish of Kinnell, in the New Statistical Account, alludes to this grant, and in it he says the successors of the Strivelins in the lands of Easter Braiky—'In the castle of West Braiky there 'exists a memorial of the Frasers—a coat of arms 'with the date 1561. The blazon of the arms is 'azure three cinquefoils argent, the cognizance 'of Fraser, impaled with quarterly first and fourth 'gules three crescents of the second—the arms 'of Pierrepont—second and third, three mullets 'of the second—the arms of Murray. There is 'no crest. Above the shield are the letters T. F., 'and over the letters is the motto 'Soli Deo 'Confido.''

[2] Great Seal Register, B. 9. 19.

lands of Rynmuir by his son Alexander, who had a precept of sasine of that date from Mr. George Striueling of Breke, for infefting Alexander as heir to Patrick his father, and brother of George.[1]

IV. Mr. GEORGE STRIUELING of Easter Braky. He acquired these lands from his father as already stated. Hugh Lord Frassar of Lovat, and Baron of the Barony of Kynnell, granted, on 1st November 1499, 'dilecto consanguineo 'nostro Magistro George Striueling,' a charter of the lands of Easter Brekie, and of an annualrent of ten merks payable out of the same. The charter bears, that the lands and annualrent belonged to William Stirling, son and heir of Walter Stirling, and were resigned by him to Mr. George Stirling.[2] By charter, dated 2nd June 1509, Mr. George Striueling of Ester Brekky, and Patrick Striueling his brother-german, with consent of David Striueling, son and apparent heir of Mr. George, mortified an annualrent of ten merks from Ester Brekky for the chaplain of Kynnell, which was confirmed by crown-charter, dated 12th March 1512.[3] He also acquired the lands of Balcaskie in Fife, from John Erskine of Dun, who granted a charter of sale thereof to George, and Margaret Dalgleish, his wife, dated 23rd April 1510. This charter was confirmed by the Crown on 6th May following. Mr. George Sterling had another crown-charter of Easter Breky, dated 22nd October 1526.[4] Mr. George Stirling appears to have been succeeded in Easter Breky by his said son,

V. DAVID STRIUELING of Easter Braiky, who made a mortification to the Church of Montrose out of these lands, which was confirmed by crown-charter, dated 24th February 1531.[5] David Striueling of Easter Breky, witnessed seisin of a house in Murray Street, Montrose, in favour of John Erskine of Dun, and Margaret, Countess of Buchan, his mother. David Striueling of Brekky, and many other landed gentlemen, were, on 2nd February 1532, fined for not appearing to pass on the assise of Jonet, Lady Glammis, who was tried for witchcraft.[6] He had two sons—1st, David, who appears

[1] Braiky Charters. These charters formed part of the varied stores of David Laing, Esq., Signet Library, Edinburgh, who with his usual generosity, kindly communicated them to the Editor.

[2] Braiky Charters. To this charter, Alexander and James Murray, grandsons ('nepotibus nostris') of Lord Frassar, are two of the witnesses.

[3] Braiky Charters.

[4] Great Seal Register.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Criminal Trials, i. 138*.

to have predeceased him, or at least to have died without making up a feudal title to the estate. 2. George. 3. Thomas, who had two daughters: Helen, who succeeded to Balcaskie, as after stated, and another daughter, whose name has not been ascertained, who married ——— Beaty, and had two daughters, of whom hereafter. 4. John, burgess in Dundee in 1561. On the 2nd August 1564, his grandson, David Striveling, was retoured heir of this David, his grandfather, in the lands of Balcaskie in the county of Fife,[1] from which it appears that this David had then been dead for eighteen years. He had therefore died in 1546.

VI. 1. David Striveling of Easter Braiky. He probably died before his father, but certainly before 8th May 1548. His only son was—

VII. 1. David Striveling of Braky. He received from Jane Gray, Countess of Craufurd, a precept of sasine for infefting him in Easter Braiky as heir of David his grandfather, dated 8th May 1548.[2] He was retoured heir to his grandfather David, on 2nd August 1564, as above stated. This David was then in minority, and he got a dispensation to be retoured heir to his grandfather, dated 3rd January A. R. 22. (1564.) He died soon afterwards without issue, and was succeeded in Easter Braiky by his uncle.

VI. 2. George Stiruelyng of Easter Braiky. On 24th March 1561, an agreement was entered into at Montrose, between 'George Stiruelyng, father 'brother and apperand air maill and of tailze of Dauid Stiruelyng, now of 'Breikye, and Johnne Stiruelyng, burgess of Dundie, brother to the said 'George.' The agreement narrates, that 'Forsameikle as the said Dauid 'Stiruelyng now of Breekye is hewely vexit with deadlie infirmitie and seiknes, 'quhair throw it is supponit him to depart to the lord, and in case the said 'Dauid decessis, the said George bindis and oblisses him faithfullie to entir 'as air maill and of tailze to the said Dauid, in and to his landis of Easter 'Braikye,' and thereafter to infeft the said John Stiruelyng, who had paid to George the sum of one thousand merks, and promised to pay him farther an annuity of £40 Scots, 'with tua stand of honest and competent clething,'

[1] Printed Retours, Fife, No. 56. [2] Braiky Charters.

yearly during the lifetime of George.[1] David Striveling died in January 1566, as appears from the retour of George to him, dated 22nd March following.[2] On 2nd April 1567, Thomas Fressar, Baron of Kynnell, granted a precept for infefting George Striveling in Easter Breky, as heir-male of David Striveling, who was the son of his brother, and George was infeft on the following day—John Striveling acting as his attorney.[3]

Owing to the loss of the Braiky charters subsequent to this date, the later Lairds have not been ascertained, with the exception of

VII. 2. JOHN STIRLING of Easter Braiky, who was probably the son or grandson of John Striueling above mentioned, as the contracter with his brother George, for acquiring the estate on the death of their nephew, David (VII). This John VII. was a debtor in the testament of George Gladstones, Archbishop of St. Andrews, in 1615.[4] John was succeeded by his son—

VIII. JAMES STIRLING of Easter Braikie. He was retoured heir of John his father, on 18th December 1633.[5]

David Striueling of Braky (VII.) was succeeded in Balcaskie by his cousin,

VII. 3. HELEN STRIVELING of Balcaskie, who was retoured heir of David Striveling of Easter Braiky, her grandfather, in the lands of Balcaskie, on 8th April 1567.[6] She died without issue in 1593, and was succeeded by her two nieces—

BARBARA and JONET BEATIE, who were daughters of —— Beatie, by the second daughter of Thomas Striveling, brother of David (VII.). On 3rd October 1620, Barbara and Jonet were retoured heirs-portioners 'Helenæ Striveling neptis et hæredis quondam Davidis Striviling de Brakye, fratris germani quondam Thomæ Striviling'—'neptis avi fratris'—that is, heirs to the niece of the brother of their grandfather in the said lands of Balcaskie.[7] The retour bears, that Helen had been dead for twenty-seven years, *i.e.* since 1593.

[1] Braiky Writs.
[2] Ibid. [3] Ibid.
[4] Wodrow's Biographies.
[5] General Retours, No. 2011.
[6] Printed Retours, Fife, No. 62.
[7] Ibid., Nos. 312, 313.

XV. STIRLING OF TULLYDUFFY OR TULYDUVY.

IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

It is probable that these Stirlings were collaterals of Glenesk.

I. John Strieling of Tullyduffy died between 3rd February 1488 and 20th June 1494.[1] He was succeeded by his son.

II. Andrew Strieling of Tullyduffy. He was served heir to his father John, in the lands of Gylcorne, before 20th June 1494, which service was reduced.[2] He died before 18th June 1532.

III. Johnne Striveling of Tullyduvy, on 18th June 1532, obtained letters directed to the bailies of the city of Brechin, mentiôning, that 'quhair he hes · twa Landis and Tenementis pertening to him in heretage callit Strivelingis · Landis, liand in the north est syde of the said Ciete of Brechin, quhilk his · fader and guideshir and their predecessors brukit peceable as their heretage · all thair dayis, and thai now being decessit, and thair charteris and evidentis · brynt, tynt, and destroyit, the tyme that the Pest was in Brechine, the said · Johnne can get na entre thairto be brevis.' He was ordered to be served heir to his father in the said subjects.[3]

From another entry in the same record, under date 15th May 1532, it appears that Andrew and John Striveling were the father and grandfather of the said John,[4] as above shown.

[1] Acta Dom. Con. pp. 106, 332.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Acta Dom. Con. et Sess. vol. i. fol. 29.
[4] Ibid. vol. xliii. fol. 199.

XVI. NOTICES OF SIR JOHN DE STRIVELING,

WHO WAS SUMMONED TO THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD III. 1342–79.

THE earliest notice of the Stirlings, is in the reign of David I., as proprietors of lands on the Borders, and it is probable that branches of these early Stirlings had crossed the Border, and settled on the English side. Among the burgesses of Berwick who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1291, were 'Adam de Striuelin' and 'Johannes de Striuelin.'

This Sir John de Striveling was connected with the county of Northumberland. He rose to great importance by adhering to the English side during the disturbed reign of David II.

In 1335, he directed the siege of Lochleven in the service of Baliol, and was appointed in the same year Sheriff of Edinburgh, and keeper of the castle, with the power of receiving, in King Edward's name, all Scotchmen coming to his faith and allegiance.[1] In 1341, he was appointed, in conjunction with the Bishop of Durham and Ralph de Neville, a commissioner for concluding a peace with David II. and the Scots, and he was employed in a similar character at intervals for several years.[2] In 1344 and 1345, he was Governor and Chamberlain of Berwick,[3] probably at that time the most important military trust under the Crown. In 1346 he attended the King in his French expedition.[4] In the end of that year (27th February), he was again a commissioner for treating with 'all and 'sundry the King's adversaries of Scotland, whether Scots or English, who 'are willing to come to the faith of the King,' and on the same day, the King, for his good and laudable service, bestowed upon him in compensation of three hundred pound lands which he had promised to give him

[1] Rotuli Scotie. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. [4] Rotuli Francie.

in Scotland. Foulden and all other lands forfeited by Willam de Ramsay — Loughhorward, forfeited by David de la Haye; Rosselyn by John de Seyncler; Rathen by the Steward of Scotland; and Lastalrig by John de Lastalrig. In 1346, he accompanied Baliol in his expedition into Scotland, bringing with him twenty men-at-arms, of whom one was a banneret, two were knights, and seventeen esquires, with twenty mounted bowmen.[1]

This trusted servant of Edward III. was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of England, in the 16th year of Edward III., and had summons again in 37 Ed. III., 38 Ed. III., 39 Ed. III., 42 Ed. III., and 44 Ed. III. — that is, from the year 1343 to 1370.[2]

He married Barbara, sister and co-heir to Adam de Swinburn.[3] Christian, their daughter and heiress, married Sir John Middleton of Belsay Castle, in Northumberland. Sir Harris Nicolas says, 'If this statement be correct, this 'barony is vested in her descendants and representatives.'[4]

'Christiana, Uxor Johannis Middleton, Militis obiit seisita. Man. de Burneton in Northumbria P. Esch. 9. H. 5. n. 54.'[5]

[1] Rotuli Scotie. [2] Close Rolls — Dugdale — Report of the Lords' Committee of Privileges.
[3] Bank's Dormant and Extinct Baronage.
[4] Synopsis of the Peerage of England, 1825, vol. ii. p. 618.
[5] Betham's Baronetage, vol. iv. Appendix, No. 1.

Omnibus [illegible] ad quos [illegible] Dominus Edmundus Henricus de Wenlocion [illegible] Hawise [illegible]
[illegible] hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Waldeuo [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Waldeuo [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Waldeuo [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

CHARTERS AND OTHER FAMILY PAPERS

OF THE

STIRLINGS OF KEIR.

CHARTER by Bertram, the son of Henry of Wluestoun, to Waldeve Kokes, of lands in the territory of Nether Eyton: Circa 1260.

1. OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum peruenerit, Bertramus filius Henrici de Wluestoun, Salutem in Domino. Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me quietum clamasse, concessisse, et hac presenti Carta mea confirmasse, Waldeuo Kokes, consanguineo meo, illas duas bouatas terre in territorio de Eyton le Bas, pro quibus contra eundem Waldeuum per litteras domini Regis placitaui, et omne jus meum quod in eisdem duabus bouatis terre etiam si aliquid habui, uel quod ego uel heredes mei tempore aliquo habere poterimus, videlicet, pro quadam summa pecunie quam idem Waldeuus mihi Bertramo in mea vrgente necessitate contulit: Tenendas et habendas eidem Waldeuo et heredibus suis uel assignatis, in perpetuum, libere, quiete, bene, et in pace, sine impedimento et grauamine aliquo mei et heredum meorum, pro dicta quadam summa pecunie mihi pre manibus collata; renunciando in hoc facto omni priuilegio fori ciuilis et canonici, et iuris et auxilii, mihi et heredibus meis competenti: Et quod ista mea quieta clamacio, concessio, confirmacio, robur perpetuum optineant in posterum, tactis sacro sanctis, juraui in plena curia domini Prioris de Coldigham apud Eytonam, quod nunquam ego Bertramus uel heredes mei contra tenorem presentis Carte mee, ad grauamen eiusdem Waldeui et heredum suorum uel assignatorum venire presumeremus; quod si fecissemus, tociens eidem Waldeuo et heredibus suis uel assignatis, viginti libras sterlingorum nomine pene exhibebimus: Ad maiorem huius rei securitatem presentem Cartam sigilli mei impressione roboraui: Testibus, Dompno Henrico dicto de Syltona, tunc temporis Priori de Coldingham, Domino Dauid de Graham vicecomite tunc de Berewic, Domino Radulfo Nobili, Domino Willelmo de Scremestoun, Matheo Rydel, Ada de Prendregest, Johanne Gray, Henrico de Prendregest, Patricio Scoto, Johanne filio suo, Rogero filio Ade de

Ristona, Roberto de Copland, domini Prioris de Coldingham tunc senescallo, Gilberto de Lumesdene, Dauid de Lumesdene, Ada filio Johannis de Eytona, Ada filio Walteri, Elya Chaneun, Johanne filio Ingelrami, Waltero Aurifabro, Ricardo dicto Herede, Roberto Neuman, Waltero filio Fabri, Henrico Sweyn, et aliis multis.

CHARTER by John of Argyle, Lord of Lorne, to Mary, his father's sister, and wife of John of Striwelyne, of the lands of Rathorane, &c., 8th September 1338.

2. OMNIBUS has literas visuris vel audituris Johannes de Ergadia, Dominus de Lorne, Salutem in Domino. Vniuersitati vestre notum facimus per presentes, Nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Marie amite nostre, vxori Johannis de Striwelyne, et heredibus suis, quinque denariatas terre de Rathorane, et vnam denariatam que vocatur Garwpennynge, duas denariatas de Bartychkeregylle, vnam denariatam de Fekyrfaltach vtrimque Logane, vnam denariatam de Hachychnacelache, et dimidiam denariatam de Cragnamoychenache, in Lorne, constitutas: Tenendas et habendas predictas terras, a nobis et heredibus nostris, dicte Marie et heredibus suis, per omnes suas rectas metas antiquas, libere et plenarie, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, libertatibus et aysiamentis. Reddendo nobis annuatim, vnum par calcarium ad festum Pentecostes, vel valorem ipsorum si reperiri venalia non poterint, pro omni seruicio et demanda. Qvas quidem terras nos et heredes nostri sibi et heredibus suis contra omnes viros et mulieres Warandizabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Perth, in Natiuitate Sancte Marie, anno Domini millesimo ccc° tricesimo octauo. Hiis testibus Domino Malcolmo Kenedy, Camerario Scocie, Domino Michaelo Scote, Milite, Michaele Fisser, Constabulario de Perth, et multis aliis.

CHARTER by King David II. to John of Menteith and Marjory of Streuyllyn, his Spouse, of all lands pertaining to Marjory by heritable succession, 25th January 1357.

3. DAVID Dei gratia Rex Scotorum. Omnibus probis hominibus suis totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, Salutem. Cum Marioria de Streuyllyn, filia et heres quondam Joannis de Streuyllyn vicecomitis de Clakmanan, et domini de Cars de Stirling et de Alveth, omnes et singulas terras, officia et redditus, ipsam successu hereditario contingentes, per totum regnum nostrum, Roberto Senescallo Scotie, tunc locum nostrum tenenti in nostra absentia, per fustim et baculum sursum reddidit, ac pure et simpliciter resignauit, totum jus et clameum quod in dictis terris, officiis et redditibus predictis simpliciter

[illegible]

resignauit; quiquidem nostrum locum tenens, de omnibus et singulis terris, officiis et redditibus predictis, Joannem de Menteith, nunc sponsum predicte Mariorie, hereditarie infeodauit. Sciatis nos, de nostra gratia speciali, recepisse et restituisse, penitus et per omnia, prefatos Joannem de Menteith et Marioriam sponsam suam, ad talem statum et possessionem omnium terrarum, officiorum et reddituum predictorum, que vel qui eandem Marioriam successu hereditario debent contingere, seu aliquo tempore contingebant, per totum regnum nostrum, qualem statum et possessionem predicta Marioria in sua pura viduitate, ante tempus resignationis predicte, habuit de eisdem. Tenendas et habendas omnes terras, officia, et redditus predictas cum pertinentiis, eisdem Joanni de Menteith et Mariorie sponse sue, et heredibus inter ipsos legittime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus, heredibus dicte Mariorie legittime de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis et justis pertinentiis suis quibuscunque, ad omnes terras, officia, et redditus predictas cum pertinentiis spectantibus, seu juste spectare valentibus in futurum quoquo modo, sicut predictus quondam Joannes de Streuylyn, pater predicte Mariorie, aut predecessores sui, predictas terras, officia et redditus predicta, de nobis aut predecessoribus nostris, liberius juste tenuerunt seu possiderunt, aut tenere potuerunt quoquo modo. Faciendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris, predicti Joannes et Marioria sponsa sua et heredes sui, ac ipsius heredibus deficientibus, heredes ipsius Mariorie predicte, Seruitia de predictis terris, officiis, et redditibus cum pertinentiis ex antiquo tempore debita et consueta. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi. Testibus Venerabilibus in Christo patribus Willielmo et Patricio Sancti Andree et Brechinensis ecclesiarum Dei gratia Episcopis, Roberto Senescallo Scotie Comite de Stratherne nepote nostro carissimo, Thoma Comite de Marr consanguineo nostro dilecto, Willelmo Domino de Douglas, Willelmo de Levyngstoun, Roberto de Erskine militibus. Apud Edinburgh, vicesimo quinto die Januarii, anno regni nostri vicesimo octavo.

Hec est vera copia principalis carte suprascripte contente in registro S. D. N. Regis, extracta, copiata et collationata, in omnibus cum originali concordans, nil addito vel remoto, quod substantiam mutaret aut sententiam variaret, per me dominum Joannem Hamilton de Magdalenis militem clericum rotulorum registri ac consilii dicti S. D. N. Regis, sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

J. Hamilton, Cls. Regri.

CHARTER by King Robert II. to William of Menteith, Son and Heir of Marjory of Striulyn, of the Baronies of West Kers and Alveth, 23rd October 1382.

4. ROBERTUS Dei gratia Rex Scotorum. Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laycis Salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Willelmo de Meneteth, filio et heredi Mariote de Striulyn, filie et heredis quondam Johannis de Striuelyn militis, omnes terras et tenementa baroniarum del Westkers et de Alueth cum pertinentiis, infra vicecomitatum de Striuelyn, et vbilibet infra regnum nostrum; ac etiam officia Vicecomitatus et Forestarie de Clacmanan; que fuerunt dicte Mariote, et que dicta Mariota, non vi aut metu ducta, nec errore lapsa, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua, nobis per suas literas patentes apud Sconam, in pleno parliamento nostro tento ibidem, vicesimo secundo die Octobris, anno Domini millesimo cccº octogesimo secundo, coram magnatibus regni nostri, sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius et clameum que in dictis terris tenementis et officiis cum pertinentiis habuit uel habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis, omnino quietum clamauit imperpetuum: Tenendas et habendas eidem Willelmo et Elisabeth sue sponse, et eorum diucius viuenti, ac heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis; Quibus forte deficientibus, heredibus legitimis dicti Willelmi quibuscunque, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, omnes dictas terras et tenementa del Westkerss et de Alueth, necnon officia cum tenandiis suis de Ochyltre et de Pordovyne eiusdem Baronie de Westkers per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas cum pertinentiis suis quibuscunque, in integras et liberas baronias, cum sok et sak, thol et theme, furca et fossa, infangand thefe et outfangand thefe, et cum tenandiis et libere tenentium seruitiis, in viis, semitis, moris, et marresiis, in pratis, pascuis et pasturis, in siluis et nemoribus, in aucupatione, piscatione et venatione, in curiis, escaetis et earum exitibus, in molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, ac omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis, feodis, rectitudinibus et consuetudinibus, et aliis iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque, ad omnes dictas terras et officia cum pertinenciis, necnon tenementa, spectantibus seu spectare valentibus in futurum quoquomodo, in libera foresta et warenna, adeo libere, quiete, integre et pacifice, sicut dicta Mariota eadem cum pertinentiis, ante resignationem suam prefatam, de nobis tenuit et possedit: Faciendo inde seruitia debita et consueta: Salvo dicte Mariote libero tenemento omnium prefatarum terrarum, tenementorum et officiorum cum pertinentiis, pro toto tempore vite sue: Quare omnibus et singulis quorum interest uel interesse poterit damus firmiter in mandatis, quatenus eidem Willelmo et Elisabeth sponse sue

et eorum diucius viventi. et heredibus suis supradictis, in omnibus et singulis dicta officia contingentibus, prompte respondeant pareant et intendant: In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre, nostrum precepimus apponi sigillum: Testibus venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Willelmo et Johanne, Cancellario nostro, Sanctiandree et Dunkeldensis ecclesiarum episcopis; Johanne primogenito nostro de Carrie, Senescallo Scotie; Roberto de Fyf et de Meneteth, filio nostro dilecto; Willelmo de Douglas et de Marr, consanguineo nostro, comitibus; Jacobo de Lindesay, nepote nostro carissimo, et Roberto de Erskyne, militibus; vicesimo tertio die Octobris, anno regni nostri duodecimo.

CHARTER by Robert Duke of Albany, &c., Governor of Scotland, to William of Menteth, son and heir of William of Menteth of Westirkers, Knight, of the Baronies of Westkers and Alueth, and the Offices of Sheriff and Forestar of Clakmannan, 16th May 1411.

5. ROBERTUS Dux Albanie, Comes de Fyfe et de Menteth, ac Regni Scocie Gubernator, Omnibus probis hominibus tocius Regni predicti Clericis et Laycis, Salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto nostro Willelmo de Menteth, filio et heredi Willelmi de Menteth de Westirkers militis, omnes et singulas terras et tenementa baroniarum de Westkers et de Alueth cum pertinenciis, infra vicecomitatum de Striuelyne, ac eciam officia vicecomitis et forestarie de Clakmannan. Que quidem terre et officia cum pertinenciis fuerunt dicti Willelmi de Menteth patris, et quas et que ipse Willelmus, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua, in manus nostras, coram testibus subscriptis, per fustim et baculum ac per literas suas patentes, sursum reddidit pure et simpliciter resignauit, ac totum jus et clameum que in dictis terris et officiis cum pertinenciis habuit seu habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis, omnino quietum clamauit imperpetuum. Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas terras predictas de Westkers et de Alueth et officia supradicta, cum tenandiis de Vchiltre et de Pordovyne dicte baronie de Westkers, cum pertinenciis, predicto Willelmo de Menteth filio, et heredibus suis, de domino nostro Rege et heredibus suis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, in integras et liberas baronias, cum furca et fossa, sok et sak, tholl et theme, infangandtheif et outfangandtheif, cum tenandiis et liberetenencium seruiciis, in boscis et planis, moris, marresiis, viis, semitis, aquis stagnis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis, aucupacionibus venacionibus et piscacionibus, cum curiis, escaetis, et curiarum exitibus, ac cum omnibus

aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis, et iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque, ad predictas terras et officia cum pertinenciis, spectantibus seu spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, in libera foresta et warenna, adeo libere et quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dictus Willelmus de Menteth pater, aut aliquis predecessorum suorum, prenominatas terras et officia cum pertinenciis, de domino nostro Rege, ante dictam resignacionem nobis inde factam, tenuit seu possedit. Faciendo inde domino nostro Regi et heredibus suis, dictus Willelmus de Menteth filius et heredes sui, de predictis terris et officiis cum pertinenciis seruicia debita et consueta. Reseruato tamen liberotenemento dictarum terrarum et officiorum cum pertinenciis predicto Willelmo de Menteth patri, pro toto tempore vite sue. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum officii nostri apponi precepimus. Testibus Reuerendo in Christo patre Gilberto Episcopo Aberdonensi Cancellario Scocie, Roberto Senescallo de Fyfe nepote nostro carissimo, Johanne Senescallo Domino de Buchane filio nostro, Ricardo Comyne milite, Dauid Berclay, Willelmo Berclay, Michaele de Narn et Andrea de Hawic Rectore de Listoun, Secretario nostro. Apud Perth, decimo sexto die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo vndecimo, et gubernacionis nostre anno quinto.

CHARTER by William of Galbrath, Laird of Katconvall, to his son James Galbrath, of the lands of Estyrbothernok, 10th October 1381.

6. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Willelmus de Galbrath dominus de Katconvall, Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, carissimo filio meo, Jacobo de Galbrath, vnam carucatam terre, et quartam partem vnius carucate terre, scilicet, dimidietatem de Estyrbothernokis, videlicet, illam dimidietatem que iacet propinquior Kelvyne, et dimidietatem de Westyrbothernokis, videlicet, illam dimidietatem que iacet propinquior la More, et quartam partem de Kyncade, videlicet, illam quartam partem que iacet propinquior Kelvyne in occidentali parte, cum dimidietate molendini de Kyncade, cum pertinenciis, in comitatu de Levynnax, infra vicecomitatum de Strivelyne; pro auxilio et consilio suo michi impenso et impendendo: Tenendas et habendas dicto Jacobo de Galbrath et heredibus suis de corpore suo legittime procreandis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas, in boscis, planis, moris, marraseis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, molendinis, et multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupacionibus, venacionibus, piscacionibus, et eorum sequelis, cum tenandiis et seruiciis liberetenencium, cum curiis, curiarum exitibus, et eschaetis, necnon cum

omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis, et iustis pertinenciis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam subtus terra quam supra terram, ad predictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu quouismodo spectare valentibus, in futurum, adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, et honorifice, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut ego predictus Willelmus predictas terras cum pertinenciis ante confectionem presentium tenui vel possedi, seu aliquis predecessorum meorum liberius tenuit seu possedit: [Quibus] heredibus de corpore dicti Jacobi legittime procreandis forte deficientibus, quod absit: volo quod terre cum pertinentiis michi et heredibus meis imperpetuum [libere] reuertant: Ac etiam volo quod dictus Jacobus et heredes sui de corpore suo legittime procreandi, de predictis terris cum pertinenciis, wardam faciant consuetam domino meo capitali, domino meo de Bothernokis, quumcunque per ipsum Jacobum vel heredes suos predictos contigerit wardam et releuium de dictis terris cum pertinenciis esse faciendam, et tres sectas curie annuatim ad tria placita sua capitalia de Bothernokis: Soluendo etiam eidem domino meo capitali quadraginta denarios argenti annuatim de predictis terris cum pertinenciis ad nundinas de Glasgv; Ac etiam reddendo michi et heredibus meis annuatim dictus Jacobus et heredes sui de corpore suo legittime procreandi, vnum denarium argenti nomine albe ferme, ad festum Pentecostes, apud Kateonvall, si petatur tantum, pro omnibus aliis seruiciis secularibus, exactionibus et demandis, que de dictis terris cum pertinenciis exigi poterint vel requiri: Ego vero dictus Willelmus et heredes mei, omnes predictas terras cum pertinenciis, in omnibus et per omnia vt prescriptum est, predicto Jacobo et heredibus suis predictis, contra omnes homines et feminas, Warantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus: In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Kateonvall, decimo die mensis Octobris, anno domini millesimo tricentesimo octogesimo primo: Hiis testibus, Roberto de Danielstoun milite domino ejusdem, Andrea de Conynghame, Dauid de Hamyltoun domino de Cadegeow, Johanne filio domini Walteri, Roberto de Levyngstoun domino de Drumry, Johanne de Parco, armigeris, et multis aliis.

CONFIRMATION by David of Hamyltoun, and Jonet of Keth his spouse, of the above charter, 11th October 1381.

7. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Dauid de Hamyltone, et Joneta de Keth, sponsa sua, Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Sciatis nos quandam cartam Willelmi de Galbrath, domini de Kateonvall, non rasam, non abolitam, non suspectam, nec in aliqua parte sui viciatam, sed omni vicio et suspicione carentem, vidisse, et diligenter

inspexisse, in hec verba: Omnibus [*etc. ut in Carta No.* 6]: Quamquidem cartam nos Dauid et Joneta predicti, in omnibus punctis, articulis, modis, et circumstanciis quibuscunque, forma pariter et effectu, in omnibus et per omnia vt predictum est, ratificamus, approbamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum confirmamus: In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte confirmacionis nostre sigilla nostra sunt appensa, apud manerium nostrum de Dalserfe, vndecimo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo octogesimo primo: Hiis testibus, Domino Roberto de Danielstone milite, domino eiusdem, Andrea de Conynghame, Johanne filio Domini Walteri, Roberto de Levyngstone, domino de Drumry, Johanne de Hamyltone, filio nostro et herede, Johanne de Parco, Roberto de Sympyll, armigeris; Domino Johanne Wyschard, Canonico Glasguensi, et multis aliis.

CHARTER by Matthew [Glendoning] Bishop of Glasgow, to William of Striuelyne, of the lands of Cadare. [1408].

8. UNIUERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Matheus permissione diuina Episcopus ecclesie Glasguensis, Salutem cum benedictione diuina. Nouerit vniuersitas vestra nos, cum consensu et assensu capituli nostri ecclesie predicte, dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto nostro Willelmo de Striuelyne vassallo, filio et heredi quondam domini Johannis de Striuelyne militis, domini de Cadare, pro suo homagio et seruicio nobis et ecclesie nostre impenso et impendendo, omnes et singulas terras de Cadare cum pertinenciis, in baronia nostra de Glasgu, infra vicecomitatum de Lanark. Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas dictas terras de Cadare cum pertinenciis, de nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis, et dicta ecclesia nostra Glasguensi, dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, in boscis, planis, viis, semitis, moris et marrasiis, in pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, in petariis, virgultis et turbariis, in aucupacionibus, piscacionibus, et venacionibus, in molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, in fabrinis et brasinis, in curiis et earum exitibus, in heryetis, marchetis et bludewytis, in tenandriis et libere tenencium seruiciis, vna cum libero introitu et exitu ac cum omnibus et singulis aliis libertatibus commoditatibus asiamentis et iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam procul quam prope, tam sub terra, quam supra terram, ad omnes et singulas dictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus seu quoquo modo spectare iuste valentibus in futurum, adeo libere, quiete, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, sicut dictus quondam dominus Johannes pater suus, omnes et singulas dictas terras de Cadare de nobis et predecessoribus nostris

ac ecclesia nostra predicta, aliquo tempore tantumfacto [liberius], quieeius, integrius, honorificencius, melius et pacificiencius tenuit et possedit. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris, ac ecclesie nostre predicte, prenominatus Willelmus et heredes sui, quatuor libras usualis monete per equales porciones, ad festa pentecostes et sancti martini in yeme, et tres sectas curie ad tria placita nostra capitalia dicte Baronie, cum warda, releuio, et aliis seruiciis debitis et consuetis. Quas vero omnes et singulas terras predictas de Cadare cum pertinenciis, Nos et successores nostri ac ecclesia nostra predicta, prefato Willelmo et heredibus suis in omnibus vt supradictum est contra omnes gentes mortales Warandizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum, vna cum Sigillo communi predicti capituli nostri presenti carte nostre est appensum apud Glasgu. Hiis testibus, Magistro Symone de Mundavilla Archidiacono, Magistro Johanne de Hawik Precentore ecclesie nostre predicte, Domino Symone de Glendunwyne milite, et Domino Johanne de Hawik presbitero ac publico notario cum multis aliis.

TRANSUMPT of Charter by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, dated 16th January 1278, and of another writ, dated 10th October 1400, both transumed on penult July 1405.

9. In Dei nomine Amen. Vniuersis presens publicum instrumentum inspecturis uel audituris pateat manifeste, quod anno a nativitate Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinto, Indictione duodecima, mensis Julii die penultima, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Benedicti diuina prouidencia Pape tercciidecimi, anno vndecimo: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus nobilis vir, Johannes Cambell dominus de Westpart de Galstoun, quasdam literas quondam nobilium virorum Malcolmi Comitis de Levenax, et Walteri de Danyelstoun domini de Blacburn, sub sigillis suis propriis sigillatas, non rasas, non abolitas, nec aliqua parte viciatas michi tradidit perlegendas et a me notario cum instancia petiit sub signo publico fideliter copiari, quarum quidem literarum tenores secuntur in hunc modum videlicet: Tenor prime litere est talis: Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris uel audituris Malcolmus Comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam; Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse et hoc presenti Scripto meo, pro me et heredibus meis, confirmasse, domino Willelmo de Galbrath militi, omnes et singulas terras de Kyrkmychell et de Drummade, iacentes in comitatu de Levenax supra Levyn. Tenendas et habendas totas dictas terras cum pertinenciis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum. Reddendo inde dictus Willelmus et heredes sui, michi et heredibus meis, vnum par caligarum de scarleto, ad primum

introitum ipsius Willelmi et heredum suorum, apud manerium meum de Belach, nomine albe firme tantum, pro omni alio seruicio secular actione demanda uel clameo que per me uel heredes meos in dictis terris cum pertinenciis aliqualiter in futurum exigi poterint uel requiri. In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Bullull decimo sexto die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo octauo. Testibus, domino Willelmo Byset et domino Johanne de Bykyrton militibus, et multis aliis. Item tenor secunde litere talis est. Beit knawyn til al men that thir presents letteris seis or heris, at I Walter of Danuelstoun lorde of Blackburn beris witnes, that Johnne Cambellis land of the Galstoun, and his landys of Bothernok, ar na ferther oblist to me, na to myne ayris, na to myne assignes, bot anyely to tak of tha landis ilke yher ten markis qwyll that John Cambell or his ayrys or his assignes pay to me, or to myne ayrys or to myne assignes, a hundreth markis of gude and vsuale monay of the kynryk of Scotland apon a day, in the paroche kyrk of Dunbretane on the he [altar]; And eftar that payement tha landys nevir to be distrenyt na pundyt throw me na myne ayris na myne assignes for that ten markis. In the witnes of this my sele is set at Dunbretane, the tend day of the month of October, in the yher of our lorde a thowsand and four hundreth. Acta sunt hec apud Are in cimiterio fratrum predicatorum eiusdem, anno, indictione, mense, die et pontificatu premissis; Presentibus ibidem prouidis viris Regualdo de Fynvyk, Johanne de Crawforde, Johanne Coll, Patricio Marschell, Nigello Dugalan burgensibus de Are, et multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis

Et ego Walterus de Are, Glasguensis diocesis publicus apostolica et imperiali auctoritate notarius; Premissarum literarum traditioni et perlectioni vna cum prenominatis testibus presens interfui, ipsasque literas de verbo in verbum perlegi et in hunc modum copiaui, nil addens uel minuens, quod sensum viciare poterit aut variare intellectionem, hoc instrumentum manu propria scripsi hicque me subscripsi, et signo meo solito signaui, requisitus specialiter et rogatus in testimonium premissorum.

W. Are.

Charter by Euphemia, Countess Palatine of Stratherne, to Lucas of Streuelyn, of the lands of Westeretherne, 8th October 1414.

10. Eufamia Comitissa Palatina de Stratherne, Vniuersis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presentes litere peruenerint, eternam in Domino salutem. Vestra nouerit vniuersitas nos, in nostra pura et legitima viduitate constituta, dedisse, concessisse et

hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto armigero nostro, Luce de Streuelyn, pro seruicio suo nobis impenso et impendendo, omnes et singulas terras de Westeretherne cum pertinenciis, iacentes infra Comitatum nostrum predictum de Stratherne, quas idem Lucas, non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus, sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate, causa talliacionis inter ipsum et Willelmum de Streuelyn dominum de Cadar fiende, nobis apud Dunblane sursum dedit, ac totum jus et clameum, quod vnquam habuit uel habere potuit pro se et heredibus suis, pure et simpliciter resignauit. Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas terras predictas cum pertinenciis predicto Luce de Streuelyne, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis uel procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus Willelmo de Streuelyne domino de Cadare predicto, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus legitimis ac propinquioribus heredibus masculis de cognomine Streuelyne quibuscunque, quibus omnibus, quod absit, deficientibus, legitimis ac propinquioribus heredibus dicti Luce quibuscunque reuertendas, de nobis et heredibus nostris ac successoribus in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas et diuisas, in boscis, planis, vijs, semitis, moris, et marresijs, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, aquis, stagnis, aucupacionibus, piscacionibus et venacionibus, cum curijs et earum exitibus, molendinis et eorum sequelis, heryheldis, et merchetis, brasinis, fabrinis, petarijs, et turbarijs, cum omnibus et singulis alijsque libertatibus, commoditatibus, aisiamentis ac iustis pertinenciis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam procul quam prope, tam sub terra quam supra terram, ad predictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus seu spectare valentibus quoquo modo in futurum. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus ac successoribus nostris, dicti Lucas et heredes sui masculi talliati predicti, tres sectas in anno ad tria placita nostra capitalia Comitatus de Stratherne, et vnum denarium argenti apud Foulis, die Pentecostes, hora prandij, nomine albe firme si petatur tantum, pro warda et relevio, ac maritagijs, omnique alio seruicio seculari exactione seu demanda que de dictis terris cum pertinenciis, per nos uel heredes nostros aut successores, aliqualiter exigi poterint uel requiri. Nos vero Eufamia heredes nostri et successores, omnes et singulas terras predictas cum pertinenciis, predicto Luce et heredibus suis masculis forma predicta talliatis, contra omnes mortales Warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apponi fecimus, apud Perth, octauo die mensis Octobris, Anno domini Millesimo Quadringentesimo Decimoquarto. Testibus Roberto Senescallo Comite de Fyfe et de Menteth, Gubernatore Scocie, Waltero Senescallo Comite Adtholie et Cathinensie, auunculis nostris carissimis, Willielmo domino de Grame, Johanne de Wemys domino eiusdem, militibus Dauid

de Morauia de Gask, Thoma Brisbane, Trestramo de Gorty, scutiferis nostris, et multis aliis.

WADSET by George Cambeel, Laird of the West part of the Gallystoun, to William of Streuelyne, Lord of Cadar, of his lands of the Gallisholme, 3rd August 1422.

11. TYL al and syndry at thir present letteris herys or seis, me George Cambeel lard of the west part of the Gallystoun, sendys gretyng in God aye lestand. Wyt ze me, nocht throw na strencht na throw dred led, na error down sledyn, bot my nawyn fre and gud wil, tyl haf wede set and in mouabil wede tyl haf latyng, til a nobil man, Willzam of Strewyllyng lord of Cadar, al my landis of the Gallis holme with thair a pertenance to me pertenande, in the lardschep of the west part of the Gallystoun, lyande with in the syrraydown of Are; for twenti mark of vsual monetht of Scotland to me in my mekylmystare and streynand nede be for hand fullyly payit, of the qwhylk for sayid some I hald me weile content and bodyly payit, and the for said Willzam of Strewynlyng, his ayeris executouris and assygnayis, I qwyt cleme perpetuely be thir present. Hafand and for to be had al tha for sayid landis, wit thar pertenance qwhatsumeuer thai be, to the for said Willzam of Strewynlyng, and his ayeris executouris and assygnayis, fra me and my ayeris executouris and assygnayis, in nayme of wed settyng, perpetuely, with outyng ony gane callyng, frely, qwhytly, fullyly, halyly, weile and in pese, be al rychtwys markis, marchis, and thair dewyssis, in lenycht and in brede, wit medowis, fudis and pistoris, with al and syndry othyr fredomys, comoditheis, hesementis, and thair rychtwyse pertenence qwhatsumeuer thai be, alswel nocht nemnyt as nemnyt, alswel wndyr erde as a bown, alswel far as nere, to the for said landis wit thair pertenance, bydand or throw law may byd, be ony maner of way in tyme to cum, qwhill the for said some be me or be my lauchtful ayeris, of oure awyn propyr gudis, and of na noderis borwt na procuryt na resawyt, bot be twys ye ryssyng of the sounc of a day, and the down fallyng, in the hee kyrke of Glasgu, a pon the hee alter, to the for said Willzame, his ayeris executouris and assygnes, fullyly war payit, al fraude and gyil a way put. I wil aswa and I grant that the frowtis for sucht fremis, malis, provent of the said landis wit thair pertinence, in the for said payment, nodyr in al na in part, I wil na way be contyt, bot tha provent wit the said Wilzame, and his ayeris executouris and assignayis, for his consel helppis and gud merytis to me hedirtyll downe I wil halyly to ramayne. And I for sucht, the for said Gorge, and my ayeris my executouris and my assygnayis, and al our landis be for said with thair rychtwys pertenence, and al and syndry othyr conwencionis in this wryt contenyt,

in all pntys and artikyllis, to the for said Willzame, and til his ayeris executouris and assygnayis, agayne al dede lyk, we sal warand, qwyt cleme and perpetuely defende. And thar a toure gyf it hapynnis me, or myn ayeris or myn executouris, or myn assygnayis, as God for bed it do, til agayne say or mowffe mwt or stryfe, or pled agayne this wed settyng, or ony pnyt or artikyl contenyit in it. I oblyss me myn ayeris executouris or assygnayis in twenti pund of vsuel moneth, to be payit to the said Willzame, his ayeris executouris and assygnayis, in name of scathis and interess, and othyr twenti pund to be payit to the kyrk werk of Glasgu, in name of payne, be for that I, myn ayeris executouris and assignes be herde in ony jugement be for ony Jugis of the kyrk or secular; this present wryt of wede settyng neuer the les remanand in al fors and in effet in the awyn strencht as is be for wrytyng. In wyttenes of the qwhilk thyngis my sele to this present wryt I haf put to, at the cete of Glasgu, the thryd day of the moneth of August the yhere of our Lord I^M^CCCC and xxii: wyttenes here of, Mayster Johne Stewart Sodane of Glasgu, Schir Johne of Dalgless and Schir Thomas Wane, Sir Johne of Park and Schir Rechard Gardener.

Retour of Lucas of Streuelyn as heir of William of Streuelyn, his father, in the lands of Rathorane, &c., 11th January 1423.

12. Hec Inquisicio facta fuit apud Perth, vndecimo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo vicesimo tercio, coram domino Waltero Senescallo de Railstoune, vicecomite de Perth, de mandato domini nostri Gubernatoris Scocie, per subscriptos ad hoc magno sacramento oneratos et juratos, viz., Dominos Johannem de Dromond et Willelmum de Rothven milites, Willelmum de Erskyn, Robertum de Roos, Patricium de Morauia, Andream de Dromond, Thomam de Roos, Dauid de Ramsay, Ricardum de Wause, Johannem de Abercrumby, Michaelem Mercer, Johannem de Rettre, Johannem de Camera, et Johannem de Dalrimpill. Qui jurati dicunt, quod quondam Willelmus de Streuelyn, pater Luce de Streuelyn latoris presencium, obiit vestitus et saisitus ut de feodo, ad pacem et fidem domini nostri Regis, de quinque denariatis terre in Rathorane, et de vna denarita que vocatur Garwpennyngis, et de duabus denariatis de Bartychkeregyll, et de vna denarita de Fekirfaltach de vtrimque Logane, et de vna denarita de Hachyquhatlach et de dimidietate denarita de Cragnamoychenach, jacentibus in dominio de Lorne infra vicecomitatum de Perth predictum. Et quod dictus Lucas est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Willelmi patris sui de dictis terris cum pertinentiis. Et quod est legitime etatis. Et quod dicte terre nunc valent per annum quinque marcis, et

valuerunt tempore pacis viginti quinque marcis. Et quod tenentur de domino de Lorne in capite, pro vno pare calcarium uel valore eorundem ad festum Pentecostes annuatim. Et quod sunt in manibus domini de Lorne per triginta annos et vltra, ob mortem dicti Willelmi Stryuelyn in defectu legitimi heredis non prosequentis jus suum. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla quorundam qui dicte inquisitioni intererant faciende huic inquisitioni apponuntur, clause sub sigillo dicti domini vicecomitis, hoc brevi incluso, loco, die, mense, et anno supradictis.

BRIEVE from the Chancery of King James I. for serving William of Striuelyn heir of John of Striuelyn, Knight, his father. 1432.

13. JACOBUS dei gratia Rex Scotorum, vicecomiti et balliuis suis de Perth salutem. Mandamus vobis et precipimus quatenus, per probos et fideles homines patrie, per quos rei ueritas melius sciri poterit, magno sacramento interueniente, diligentem et fidelem inquisitionem fieri faciatis: De quibus terris et annuis redditibus cum pertinentiis quondam Johannes de Striuelyn miles, pater Willelmi de Striuelyn latoris presentium, obiit ultimo vestitus et saisitus, ut de feodo, ad pacem et fidem nostram, infra balliam vestram. Et si dictus Willelmus sit legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam patris sui de dictis terris et annuis redditibus cum pertinentiis. Et si sit legitime etatis. Et quantum valent dicte terre et annui redditus cum pertinentiis nunc per annum. Et quantum valebant tempore pacis. A quo tenentur et per quod seruitium tenentur. [In cuius manibus nunc existunt] qualiter per quem, ob quam causam, et a quo tempore. Et quid per dictam inquisitionem diligenter et fideliter factam esse [inueneritis sub sigillo vestro ballie et sigillis] eorum qui dicte inquisitioni intererent faciende ad capellam nostram mittatis, et hoc breue. Teste meipso apud
regni nostri vicesimo sexto.

RETOUR of William of Striueline as heir of John of Striueline, Knight, his father, in the lands of Regortoun, 29th April 1432.

14. HEC Inquisicio facta fuit apud Perth, vicesimo nono die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo cccc^mo xxxii^do, coram Johanne de R[uthven,] deputato vicecomitis de Perth, per hos subscriptos, ad hoc magno sacramento oneratos et iuratos, videlicet, Dominum Andream Gray de Fowlis militem, Robertum Rose, Thomam Charters, Johannem Hering, Patricium de Reitre, Finlaum Butter, Patricium Butter, Thomam de Monor-

gunde, Johannem Rose, Donaldum de Blare, Archibaldum Stewart, Nicholaum Kynman, Alexandrum Grahame, Malcolmum de Munereyfe. Qui iurati dicunt, quod quondam dominus Johannes de Striueline miles, pater Willelmi de Striueline latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus, ut de feodo, ad pacem et fidem domini nostri regis, de terris de Regortoun cum pertinenciis iacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Perth. Et quod dictus Willelmus est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam domini Johannis patris sui de dictis terris cum pertinenciis. Et quod est legitime etatis. Et quod dicte terre cum pertinenciis nunc valent per annum xiiii mercis, et valuerunt tempore pacis decem libris. Et quod dicte terre cum pertinenciis tenentur in capite de Waltero de Haliburton, domino superiore earundem, pro warda et releuio. Et quod sunt in manibus dicti Walteri ob mortem quondam dicti domini Johannis, iam viginti quatuor annis elapsis, ob causam quod dicte terre de dicto Waltero tenentur in capite. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla quorundam qui dicte inquisitioni intererant faciende huic inquisitioni apponuntur, clause sub sigillo dicti deputati vicecomitis, hoc brevi incluso, loco, die, mense et anno supradictis.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of Lucas of Stirling of the Lands of the Kere. 22nd January 1433.

15. IN Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo tercio, Indictione vndecima, die vicesimo secundo mensis autem Januarij, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri, domini Ewgenij pape quarti, anno tercio: In mei notarij publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir, Robertus Grame de Kynpounte, quandam literam in pergameno scriptam, cum sigillo dependente nobilis domini, Normani de Lesly de Rothess, cum cera alba ab extra rubea ab infra vt apparuit sigillatam, sanam et integram, non viciatam, non cancellatam, non rasam, nec abolitam, nec in aliqua sua parte suspectam, sed omni prorsus vicio et suspicione carentem, michi notario publico tradidit perlegendam, cuius tenor sequitur et est talis. Be it kende till all men be thir present Letteris, me Norman Lesly of the Rothess, till haue made, constitute and ordanit, and be thir my present Letteris makis, constitutis and ordanis my lufit cwsyng, Robert the Grame of Kynpounte, my Balze of all my landis of the Kere, liande with in the regalite of Stratherne, gifande and grauntande to the saide Robert my balze, my full power and speciale commaundment to gif eretabill sesyng of my landis of the Kere as of wedset, after the tenore of the saide Lucas chartir, to Lucas of Stirling, or till his certane attornay. In

the witnace of the qwilk thing. I hafe set to my sele, at the for saide landis of the Kere the xviii day of the moneth of December, the yher of oure Lorde a M.cccc.o xxx.ii and thre. Qua visa et perlecta, prouidus vir, Lucas de Stirling de Retherne, petiit a dicto Roberto Grame, vt secundum tenorem carte dicto Luce de Stirling confecte, sasinam hereditariam sibi daret predictarum terrarum de Kere cum pertineneiis, jure hereditario contingentium, dicto Normano de Lesly; hoc dicto, dictus Robertus Grame predicto Luce de Stirling et heredibus suis sasinam hereditariam predictarum terrarum de Kere, salvo jure cuiuslibet vt moris est, per terram et lapidem tradidit. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Lucas de Stirling a me notario publico sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum. Acta fuerunt hec apud manerium de Kere, hora quasi decima ante meridiem, sub anno, indictione, die, mense, loco et pontificatu supradictis: Presentibus, Thoma Grame filio et herede Roberti de Grame, Johanne Knokis, Johanne Swyntoune domino eiusdem, Domino Johanne Macolm capellano, Thoma de Row, Andrea Bell, Willelmo Grenok, Johanne Magno de Row, Jorgeo Arnot, Johanne Arnot, Johanne de Stirling, Patricio M'Inrosich, et multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

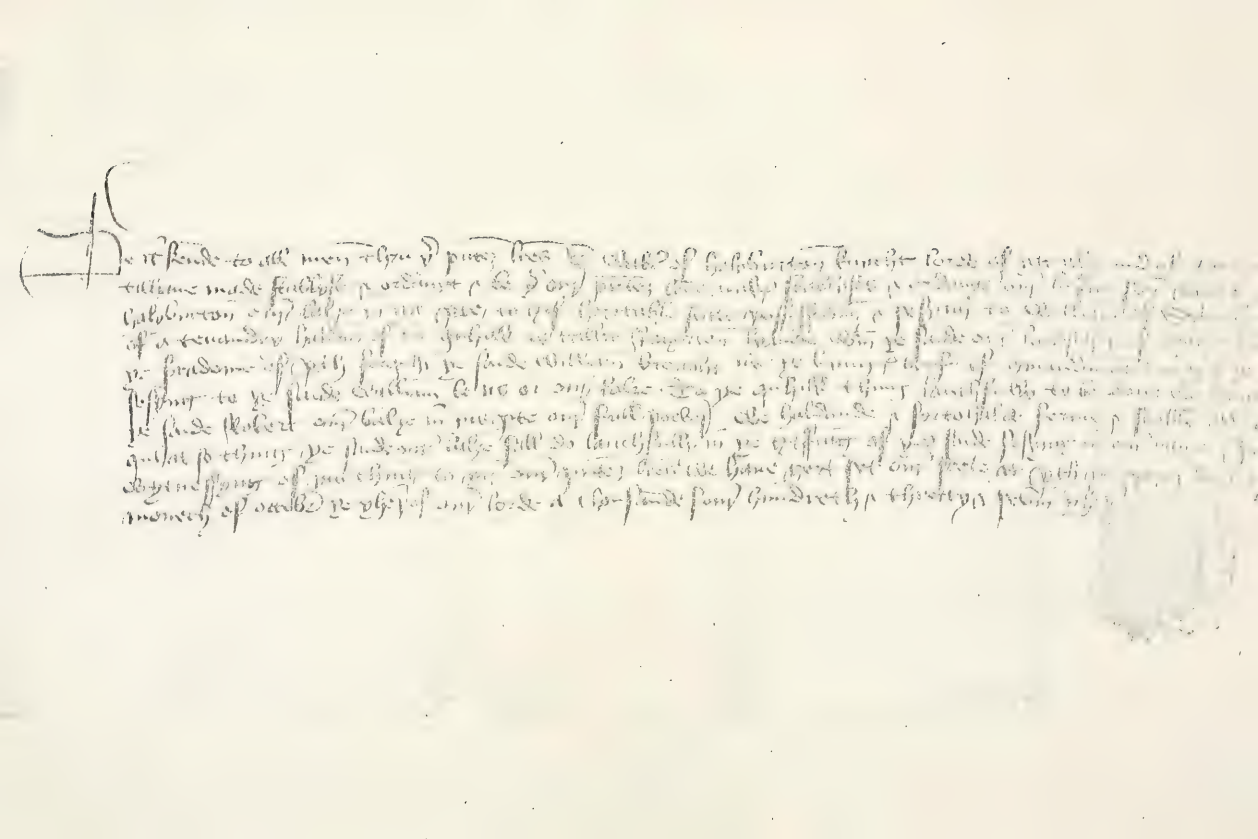
Et ego Andreas Ancolson, clericus Dunblanensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius. Premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic vt premittitur, fierent, agerentur et dicerentur, vna cum prenominatis testibus presens interfui. Eaque omnia et singula sic ñeri vidi, sciui et audiui, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, vnum presens publicum instrumentum, manu mea propria scriptum, signo meo et subscriptione signaui, in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium premissorum. Et ad maiorem rei securitatem sigillum dicti Roberti Grame de Kynpounte presenti scripto est appensum dictis die et loco quibus supra.

Seal: On a chief engrailed, three escallops: Supporters, Two Lions: Crest, a Stag's head cabossed: Legend, 'S. ROBERTI GRAME.'

A. ANCOLSON.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of William of Strevelyng of the lands of Cadare, 23rd June 1434.

16. IN nomine Domini Amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo triccsimoquarto, die vero mensis Junii xxiii, Indictione duodecima, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Eugenii diuina prouidentia pape quarti, anno quarto: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus nobilis vir, Regin-



aldus de Craufurd scutifer. Balliuus baronie de Glasgu. habens in manu quandam literam saisine directam a capella domini Episcopi Glasguensis, asserens quod se velle ea que precepebantur in dicta litera adimplere, tradidit saisinam hereditariam terrarum de Caddare cum pertinenciis, per terram et lapides ut est moris, Willelmo de Streuelyng, filio et heredi quondam Willelmi Streuelyng domini dictarum terrarum de Caddare, qui quidem Willelmus de Streuelyng nunc superstes, ut idem Willelmus [sic, sed lege Reginaldus] balliuus asseruit, per inquisitionem repertus fuit legittime etatis, ac legittimus et propinquior heres dicti quondam Willelmi patris sui. Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Willelmus Streuelyng a me notario publico sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum. Acta fuerunt hec apud turrim de Caddare, anno, mense, die, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus venerabilibus et prouidis viris, Magistro Roberto de Moffath Thesaurario Glasguensi ac Vicario in spiritualibus reuerendi in Christo patris et domini, domini Johannis miseracione diuina Episcopi Glasguensis in remotis agentis, Alexandro Stewart de Vass, Alexandro de Craufurd scutiferis, Dominis Thoma de Lee, Johanne de Carrik presbiteris, et Henrico Michaelis burgense de Glasgu, cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis. Et ad maiorem securitatem premissorum, predictus Reginaldus balliuus suum sigillum apposuit presenti publico instrumento.

Et ego Johannes de Hawyk presbyter Glasguensis diocesis publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius, dicte saysine tradicioni, omnibusque aliis et singulis dum sic ut premittitur, agerentur et fierent, vna cum prenominatis testibus presens interfui; eaque sic fieri, vidi et audiui, in notam recepi, ac inde presens publicum instrumentum, per alium scriptum, me aliis occupato, confeci, publicaui, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque meo solito me subscribendo signaui, rogatus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum.

Jo. de H.

Precept of Sasine by Walter of Halyburtone, Knight, Lord of that Ilk, for infefting William of Striuelyne in a tenandry called Ragorton, 21st October 1437.

17. Be it kende to all men thru thir presentz lettres vs Walter of Halyburtone knycht lorde of that ilke and of Monythi, tilhaue made, stablyst and ordanyt, and be thir oure presentez lettres makis, stablyses and ordanys our luffit son, Robert off Halyburtone, oure balze in that parte, to gif heritable state, possessioun and sesyng to William of Striuelyne, of a tenandry haldin of vs quhilk is callit Ragorton, lyande within the saide oure lordschip of Monythy, within the sheradome of Perth. Forquhi the saide Williame

brought us the kyngis bref of commandment to gif the saide sesyng to the saide William be us or oure balze. To the quhilk thing lauchfully to be done we commyt to the saide Robert, oure balze in this parte, oure full power; We haldande and for to halde ferme and stable all and quhat so thing the saide oure balze sall do lauchfully in the giffing of the saide sesyng in oure name. In the wytnessyng of this thing to thir oure presentez lettres we haue gert set oure seele, at Perth, the xxi day of the moneth of October, the yhere of our Lorde a thousande foure hundreth and thretty and sevin yher

Seal: Quarterly, 1st, a Bend charged with three Mascles; 2nd, three bars; 3rd, a Bend; 4th as the first.

Precept of Sasine by Isabel, Duchess of Albany and Countess of the Leuenax, in favour of James Stewart of Albany, 12th May 1437.

18. Isabel, Duchez of Albany and Countas of the Leuenax, Til our loued Cosingis, Thomas and Malcolm Alexandersonez, Gretyng: Forthy that we haue gyffyne certane landis til our deirest nevo, Jamez Stewart of Albany, effter as is contenit in his charteris made tharvpone; We charge zow coniunctly and seuerali, bath or ane, that ze pas with the sayd Jamez to the sayd landis, and giff hym heritable state sesyng and possessioun, in our name, of the said landis al and syndry, effter the tenour of his charter; giffand and grantand to yhow and til ilkane of zow, our full powar and speciale commandment, the said sesyng heritable state and possessioun to gif to the said Jamez; haldand ferme and stable for vs and our ayeris for euer: In wytnez of the quhilkis til thir our lettrez our sele is to put, at Inchkalzach, the xij dai of May, ye zere of God I^M cccc^m xxxvij^u.

Charter by Isabella, Duchess of Albany, to Sir William of Dunbretane, Chaplain, of the lands of Bullull, 10th June 1442.

19. Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Isabella Ducissa Albanie ac Comitissa de Leuenax, eternam in Domino salutem. Noueritis nos quasdam literas quondam antecessoris nostri bone memorie, Donaldi comitis de Leuenax, inspexisse et veraciter intellexisse, super terras de Bullull Superiori propinquius adiacentes ecclesie de Bullull, factas cuidam Roberto Clerk de Dunbretane, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, in feodo et hereditate, prout plenius in se continetur, pro quadam summa pecunie antique monete dicto domino comiti premanibus persoluta per dictum Robertum, quousque dictus dominus comes uel heredes sui predictam summam persoluerunt; sicut in carta sibi

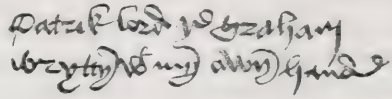
inde confecta demonstratur: Nos uero considerantes dictam terram assignatam capelle sancte Marie de Dunbretane ad celebranda diuina in eadem imperpetuum per dictum Robertum, pro animabus comitum de Leuenax, antecessorum et successorum suorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, quousque summa predicta per heredes successores seu dicti domini comitis fuerit, ut continetur in carta, plenarie persoluta: Volentes huiusmodi summam persoluere, renunciare, et dictam terram de Bullull ad eandem capellam et diuinum seruicium in eadem annexare, pro nobis et heredibus nostris et successoribus imperpetuum confirmare, pro salute anime quondam illustrissimi principis, Regis Roberti Broyce, antecessorum et successorum suorum, Regum Scocie, et pro salute anime Duncani, quondam progenitoris nostri, comitis de Leuenax, antecessorum et successorum suorum, comitum de Leuenax, anime nostre matris, prolium, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, Damus, concedimus, et per presentes confirmamus, dictas terras de Bullull, cum pertinenciis, domino Willelmo de Dunbretane, moderno capellano, pro toto tempore vite sue, et successoribus suis capellanis in eadem capella diuina celebraturis imperpetuum. . . . Adeo libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, bene et in pace, sicut aliqua terra elemosinarie alicui capelle seu capellanie infra regnum Scocie, liberius conceditur siue datur, seu dari potuit uel concedi; nichil nobis seu heredibus seu successoribus quibuscunque reddendo inde, nisi oracionum suffragia tantum, pro omni alio seruicio seculari uel demanda, que per nos heredes uel successores nostros de eisdem terris exigi poterunt uel requiri: Et si contingat nos dictam Isabellam, heredes nostros assignatos seu successores nostros quoscunque, vel aliquos alios nomine nostro, contra hanc concessionem nostram, uel presens scriptum, uel aliquod in ipso contentum, futuris temporibus palam uel occulte, uerbo uel facto, contrauenire uel contradicere aut litem mouere, quod absit: obligamus nos, heredes nostros assignatos et eciam successores nostros, et eorum quemlibet, et quoscunque alios nomine nostro, contrauenientes aut contrauenientem, contradicentes aut contradicentem litem mouentes aut mouentem, in centum libris sterlingorum antiquorum, dicto domino Willelmo capellano, et successoribus suis capellanis, et suis assignatis, nomine debite dampnorum et expensarum et interesse persoluendis, et in quadraginta libris vsualis monete regni Scocie, fabrice ecclesie maioris Glasguensis nomine pene persoluendis, primo die litis mote antequam coram quocunque iudice ecclesiastico seu seculari in premissis audiamur persoluendis, presente tamen scripto in suo robore semper permanente, nullo remedio iuris obstante in contrarium: Et nos uero dicta Isabella, heredes nostri assignati et successores, dictam terram de Bullul dicte capelle cum pertinenciis, in forma premissa, in omnibus sicut prescriptum est, contra omnes mortales, Warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus:

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponendum, apud Inchmoryne, decimo die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo cccc^mo quadragesimo secundo, coram hiis testibus, Andrea Stewart, Murdaco Stewart, militibus, Alano Stewart, Arthuro Stewart, Waltero Stewart, nepotibus nostris, Patricio de Corntoun capellano nostro, Jacobo Nobill, Johanne Palmer, Thoma Arthuri, Donaldo Clerici, et aliis.

DECREE at the instance of William of Striuelyne, Laird of Cadar, against Gilbert of Striuelyn, 21st January 1442.

20. JAMES and JAMES be the grace of God Byschopis of Santandrowis and Dunkeldyn, Patrik Lorde the Grahame, and George of Setoun Lorde of that Ilk, Knychtis, Til al and syndry to quhais knawlagis thir oure lettris sal cum, Gretyng. Sen meidfull and merytabill thyng is to bere wytnes to the suthfastnes, tharfor it is that we bere wytnes, that in the caus of debate and controuersy moved betwene Wilzame of Striuelyne Larde of Cadar on the ta part, and Gilbert of Striuelyn on the tother part, vpoun the landis of Kyrkmychael Striuelyn, wyth the pertynence, lyande abovyn Levyn, wythin the Schirefdome of Dunbertane; quhare the said Wilzame had gert somounde the said Gilbert, be the kyngis letteris patent vnder his signet, to compere befor our souerane lorde the kyng and his consale in the castale of Striuelyn at a certane day, til answare til it that the kyngis consale and the party had to say til hym, for the wrangwyse occupacioun of the said landis; at the quilk tyme the said Gilbert comperyt as he was somonde as defendoure, and the said Wilzame comperyt as foloware. And thare the resonis and abaymentis of bath the forsaid partyes herde and sadly degestyt, wyth diligent commownyng, examinacioun and rype avysement; We, wyth the remanande of lordis of counsale vnderwryttyn, decretyt and ordanyt that the said landis of Kyrkmychael Striuelyne wyth the pertynence sulde remayne wyth the said Wilzam as his fee and his herytage, because we fande hym possessoure of thaim lachfull and nocht the said Gilbert. Alswa we decretyt, that because at the said Gilbert had wrangwysly occupyit the said landis, that he sulde incontynent remufe and devoyde the said landis wyth al his gudis and decist from sic occupacioun in tyme to cum. And attoure we decretyt and ordanit that the said Gilbert sulde pay the male of the said landis zerly to the said Wilzame, fra the tyme that the said Wilzame tuke state and seysyng of the said landis, to the day of the makyng of thir present letteris. Thir ar the lordis that war in cumpany wyth vs vpoun the said decrete, that is to say, Johne of Dischyngtoun lorde of Ardross, procurature for oure souerane lady the qvene,

Mayster Thomas of Luyndene procurature for the Erle of Anguse. Schir Wilzame Lorde of Borthwike. Schir Robert of Levyngstoun Lorde of Drumry. Schir Alexander Ramsay Lorde of Dalwolsy. Alexander of Strathachyn procurature for the Lorde of Kethe. Schir Dauid of Dunbar Lorde of Cokburne. Schir Colyne Cambel. Schir Davy of Murrefe Lorde of Tudybardyn. Johne of the Sandylandis Lorde of Caldor. Malcolme of Drummonde Lorde of the Stob hall. James of Levyngstoun capytane of Striuelyne. Wilzame of Levyngstoun of Balcastale. Mayster Johne of Baylistoun persoun of Douglas. secretare to the kyng. and Robert of Chesholme. In wytness of the quhilk thyng to thir present letteris we the saidis James and James. Byschopis. Patrik and George, Knychtis. has hungin oure seclis. at Striuelyn the xxi day of the moneth Januare, the zere of God a M. four hundreth fourty and twa zere.



INSTRUMENT in favour of Gilbert of Striwlyne and Isabella his wife, concerning the lands of Estir Cadere. 3rd March 1446.

21. IN Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter. quod anno ab Incarnatione euisdem. secundum computationem Regni Scocie, millesimo cccº xlviº; mensis Marcii die tertia. Indictione xmª. pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri. domini Eugenii diuina prouidencia pape quarti, anno decimo sexto: In mei Notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus prouidus vir. Gilbertus de Striwylyne, veniens coram venerabilibus viris. Magistris Dauid de Cadyhou Precentore, Patricio Leich, Dauid de Narne, et Roberto de Prendergest. canonicis Ecclesie Glasguensis. produxit quoddam publicum instrumentum. signo et subscriptione Magistri Roberti de Laweder canonici Glasguensis ac publici notarii confectum. quodquidem signum cum subscriptione tunc per testes fidedignos probatum fuit. In quo instrumento contentum fuit. quod dictus Gilbertus de Striwylyne accessit ad dominum Episcopum Glasguensem et petiit quasdam terras ipsius Gilberti de Estir Cadyre. quas terras Rankynus de Crawfurd balliuus dicti domini Episcopi recognouit in manibus dicti Episcopi. tanquam in manibus domini superioris dictarum terrarum. sibi Gilberto replegiari. ac ipsum iterum eito in possessionem realem induci, nomine et ex parte Isabelle vxoris sue; quiquidem dominus Episcopus ad petitionem dicti Gilberti predictas terras de Estir Cadere ipsi Gilberto,

per circulum traditionem, nomine dicte vicecomitisse, deliberavit ac ipsum Gilbertum ut prius in possessionem rediem reduxit, salvo jure cuiuslibet. Verum dictus Gilbertus predictos dicos canonicos cum instantia requisivit quatenus sua munerum donationis declararent in testimonium veritatis. Predicti vero domini canonici, videlicet, Magistri David de Cadyhou, Patricius Leith, et David de Narne asserebant et declarabant se hujus laboris in numeris quod illa facta fuerunt, prout in dicto instrumento continetur, cui instrumento referebant fidem adhibendam. Dicus vero Magister Robertus de Prendergast, pro se, asserebat et declarabat quod nunquam credit quod illa facta fuerunt, sed eum hoc secundum, quod sunt octo anni elapsi, ut patet in dicto instrumento, cui se referebat et idem similiter adhibebat. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Gilbertus de Strivelyng petiit a me Notario publico fieri publicum Instrumentum: Acta fuerunt hec in ecclesia Cathedrali Glasguensi, anno, mense, die, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem discretis viris, dominis Ricardo Gardiner Vicario de Colmanell, Johanne de Monteith, publico Notario, Johanne de Cunningham et Thoma de Rabayne, presbyteris Glasguensis diocesis, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et Ego Johannes de Hawyk predicte Glasguensis diocesis publicus auctoritate Imperiali Notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis, dum sicut prescribitur, agerentur et fierent, una cum prenominatis testibus presens interfui. Eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi, ac inde hoc presens publicum instrumentum, per alium de mandato meo scriptum, publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque meo solito, nec subscribendo, signavi, rogatus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum. Rasuris vero factis in istis dictionibus publicum instrumentum et cathedrali in xxi linie a principio huius instrumenti approbo cum premissis. Jo. de H.

Instrument in favour of William Strivelyng Lord of Cadyr, of the lands of Estyrcadyr. 28th May 1447.

22 In Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis patebit evidenter, quod anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo cccc° xlvii°, die vero xxviii mensis Maii, Indictione x, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Nicholai divina providentia, pape quinti (sic, sed lege quinti) anno primo. In mei notarii publici et testium infra scriptorum presencia personaliter accessit ad villam de Estyrcadyr jacentem infra baroniam de Cadyr et baroniam de Glasgu, in multorum presencia, exposuit

dixit, quod alias nobilis vir, dominus Alexander de Levyngstoun miles, dominus de Calentare, terras suas de Estyreader sine rationabili causa Juris uel rationis recognosci fecit, qua auctoritate ignorabat, non obstantibus quod quondam dominus Johannes de Stryvelyng miles, auus dicti Willelmi de Striuelyng, Willelmus de Striuelyng pater eiusdem Willelmi, et ipse Willelmus dominus de Cadere, fuerunt in legitima et pacifica possessione dictarum terrarum de Estyreader cum pertinentiis a xlvi annis elapsis, et usque ad hunc diem, ut ipse Willelmus asseruit, idem dominus de Calenter antedictus, predictas terras de Estyreader, contra communem formam et iuris ordinem, Gilberto de Striuelyng replegiari fecit, in ipsius Willelmi de Striuelyng preiudicium dampnum nonnodicium et grauamen. Hiis vero peractis, prefatus Willelmus de Striuelyng ad principale messuagium siue mansionem dictarum terrarum de Estireader accessit, dictumque Gilbertum de Striuelyng et Isabellam eius sponsam de dicto messuagio siue mansione expulsit et deiecit, ac etiam animalia et alia bona mobilia dictorum Gilberti et Isabelle de dictis terris de Estireader per suum sergiandum remoueri fecit, necnon ibidem in eadem mansione per fractionem vnius vasis et extinctionem ignis dictam replegiationem siue intrusionem fregit, adnullauit, contradixit et reuocauit. Protestando ibidem, quod quamuis ipse Willelmus de Striuelyng, cum dictis terris suis de Estireader protunc in futurum commode se intromittere non poterat, propter maiora dampna et pericula sibi lata, et in futurum pro eisdem inferenda, quod occupatio dicti Gilberti de Striuelyng, si qua fuerit sibi prefato Willelmo de Striuelyng quantum ad ius suum possessionem seu proprietatem dictarum terrarum suarum de Estireadere nullum preiudicium generaret in futurum. Super quibus omnibus et singulis, prefatus Willelmus de Striuelyng, dominus de Cader antedictus, a me notario publico infra scripto, sibi fieri petiit publicum et publica, instrumentum et instrumenta. Acta fuerunt apud predictas terras de Estyreader, sub anno, mense, die, Indictione et pontificatu suprascriptis. Presentibus ibidem discretis viris, dominis Roberto de Prendyrgest, Gilberto Clerk, presbiteris, Roberto Boyde scutifero, Johanne Smyth, Henrico Gudewyne, burgensibus de Kyrkyntolache, Johanne Ambrose, Donaldo Talzowre et Thoma Talzoure laicis Glasguensis diocesis, cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et requisitis.

Et Ego Johannes de Mousfald presbiter Glasguensis diocesis publicus auctoritate Imperiali Notarius, premissis, etc.

JOHANNES DE MOUSFALD.

INSTRUMENT of RESIGNATION of the lands of Estir Cader, in favour of Patrick of Strueline — 1448.

23. In nomine Domini Amen. Per hec presens publicum Instrumentum [cunctis pateat euidenter, quod] Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octauo, die vero [mensis] secunda, et eiusdem diei hora quasi sexta post meridiem, Indictione vndecima, [Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo] patris ac domini nostri, domini Nicholai diuina prouidentia pape quinti, anno secundo: In mei Notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus Gilbertus de Streueline et Isabella Trepnay vxor sua, non vi aut metu ducti, nec errore lapsi, vt asseruerunt, sed vnanimi consensu pariter et assensu, pro ipsorum vtilitate, pure et simpliciter per fustem et baculum, duas partes terrarum de Estir Cadare cum pertinentiis, in manibus Reuerendi in Christo patris ac domini, domini Willelmi, Dei et Apostolice sedis gratia Glasguensis Episcopi, sursum Reddiderunt, vna cum possessione et proprietate earundem resignauerunt. Quibus sic factis et peractis, incontinenter et absque interuallo, dictus Reuerendus in Christo pater, tanquam dominus superior dictarum terrarum, honorabili viro, Patricio de Streueline filio dictorum Gilberti et Isabelle, dictas terras de Estir Cadare cum iustis pertinentiis contulit et dedit realiter cum effectu. Tenendas in capite de se et successoribus suis hereditarie, Episcopis Glasguensibus, prout antiquitus tenebantur, ac saluis iuribus et seruiciis de eisdem terris sibi debitis et consuetis. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Patricius de Streueline a me notario publico subscripto, vnum vel plura, publicum seu publica, sibi confici petiit instrumentum vel instrumenta. Acta fuerunt hec in Castro de Streueline, et in camera prefati reuerendi in Christo patris, sub anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu quibus supra. Testibus ibidem nobilibus viris, videlicet, Jacobo de Leyngstone, capitaneo castri de Streueline antedicti, dominis Andrea Stewart et Murdaco Stewart, militibus, magistro Johanne Spaldyne, Vicario de [Dunblane?], Roberto de Morauia, Roberto Nory, Waltero Turnbull armigeris, et Johanne Ricardi burgense dicti burgi de Streueline, cum multis aliis, in testimonium vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et Ego Johannes de Railstoune, presbyter Sancti Andree diocesis publicus auctoritate Imperiali notarius. Premissis, etc.

1448

JO. DE RAILSTOUNE.

[illegible]

RESIGNATION by Lucas of Sterling of Bouchquhumgre, to George Lord the Leysly of Lewyn, of the lands of Bynzharty, 6th May 1448.

24. BE it made kend: till all men be thir present letteris, me Lwkas of Sterling of Bouchquhumgre, till hawe resignit, and be thir present letteris resignis, apone the sext day of the moneche of May, the yhere of Gode a thousande foure hundrethe fourty and acht yheris, in the handis of ayn honorabille and a worschipfulle lorde, Jorge Lorde the Leysly of Lewyn my oure lord, alle and sindry my landis of Bynzharty and the Hillis of Ballingalle withe thayre pertinens, liande within the schirrefdome of Fiff and the barowny of Leysly, and haldyn of the baron of that ilke, at Leysly, the lordis cheif place of the sam barowny. To be haldyn and to be hade alle and sindry the forsaide landis of Bynzharty and the Hillis of Ballingalle with thayre pertinens, to the forsaide Jorge Lorde the Leysly of Lewyn, my oure lorde of the saide landis, and his ayris in fee and heretage, fra me and my ayris foreuermare, withe alle profiteis, commoditeis and eysmentis, and rychtwyse pertinens to the saide landis of Bynzharty and the Hillis of Ballingalle, pertenande or ma perteyn in ony tym tocum, als frely, quietly, veyle, and in pece, as ony landis are joysit or broukit throw gewyn or resignation be quhatsumeuer withyn the realme of Scotlande, sua that I na my ayris law or ony claym in the saide landis of Bynzharty and the Hillis of Ballingalle with thayre pertinens, ma ask or challans ony manere of wyse, bot fra hinsfurthe fra alle law and clayme of the saide landis of Bynzharty and the Hillis of Ballingalle with thayre pertinentis, I and my ayris mot be excludit for euermare be thir present letteris. Ande for the mare sowrte of this resignation and vpgewyn of thir saide landis with thayre pertinens, be lettire of procurattory, selyt withe my awn seele, I hawe gewyn fulle powere to Vilzheaym of Sterling, my sone and apperande ayre, tille resigne and vpgewe the saide landis of Bynzharty and the Hillis of Ballingalle withe thayre pertinens, to the saide Jorge Lorde the Leysly of Lewyn, my oure lorde of the saide landis, eftire manere and fourme beforwrittyn. In the witnes of the quhilk thinge my seele is to put, the sext day of the monethe of May, the yhere of Gode a thousand foure hundrethe fourty and acht yheris, at Leysly, befor thire witnes, that is to say, Thom Lummysden of the Condelay, John Lummysden of Gleggirnache, Alyschundir of Cwnygaym squheyaris, Schir Robert Schort notar, vicar of Dersy, Thomas of Kyninmounde and Jhon of Fogo burgess of Couper, withe othir diuerss.

Seal: On a Bend three Buckles. Legend: 'Sigillum Lucee de Striueline.'

RESIGNATION by George of Leysly, Lord of that Ilk, to Lukas of Sterling of Boquhumgre, of the half lands of Keyre. 7th May 1448.

25. BE it made kende till alle men be thire present letteris, me Gorge of Leysly lorde of that Ilke, tille hawe made, stabillist and ordande, and be thire my letteris makys, stabillis and ordanis a honorabill man, James of Lewyngstone capiteyn tille oure souerayn lorde the kyng of Scotlande, and Vilzheaym of Sterling, the sone and apperand ayre tille Lukas of Sterling of Bouchquhumgre, coniunctly and seueraly, my fulle procuratouris and deputis, giffande and grantande to the forsaidis James and Vilzheaym my procuratouris and deputis, and tille ewyre ilkayn of thaym be him self, my fulle poware and speciallе mandment my lettris of resignatioun to resawe, and in my naym to resigne, half the landis of Keyre withe thare pertinance, liande within the schirefdome of Perth and erledome of Stratherne, in to the handis of ayn excellent prince and kyng, kyng James of the Realme of Scotlande kyng, as ouer Lorde of the saide half landis of Keyre, with thare pertinence, to be gewyn to the forsaide Lovkas of Sterling and his ayris in fee and heretage foreuermare, fra me and my ayris euerlastandly. I haldande and fortille halde ferme and stabille quhatsumeuerthing the forsaidis James and Vilzheaym my procuratouris and deputis or ony ayn of thaym in my naym doyis or oysis in the saide resignatione. In the wytnes of the quhilk thing my seele is to hungyn, at Leysly the sewyn day of the mouethe of May, the yhere of God a thousande four hundreth fourty and acht yheris, befor thir witnes, that is to say, Thom of Lummysdeyn of Condelay, Jhone Lummysden of Gleggirnache, Alyshundire of Cunygaym squheyaris, Schir Robert Schort notare vicare of Dersy, Thom of Kynimonde, and Jhone Fogo Burgez of Couper with othiris diuers.

CHARTER by Jonet of Kinross of Kippanrosse to William of Striueline, of the lands of Lubnocht, 5th November 1448.

26. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Jonera de Kinross de Kippanrosse eternam in Domino Salutem. Noueritis me, non vi aut metu ductam, nec errore lapsam, seu dolo circumuentam, sed mea mera et spontanea voluntate, habitis super hoc auisamento et consilio amicorum meorum, dedisse . . . honorabili viro Wilelmo de Striueline, filio et heredi apparenti Luce de Striuelin de Ratherne, pro suis consilio et auxilio michi sepius temporibus retroactis impensis, et specialiter in recuperacione terrarum mearum de Lubnoch, cum pertinenciis, jacentibus in dominio de Strogartnay infra vicecomitatum de Perth, de manibus Johannis de Menteth alias per meos predecessores

impigneratas; omnes et singulas terras meas predictas de Lubnoch cum pertinenciis, jacentes in dominio et vicecomitatu prescriptis. Tenendas et habendas . . . dicto Wilelmo heredibus et assignatis suis, a me et heredibus meis, de domino de Strogartnay et heredibus suis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . Reddendo inde annuatim . . . dicto domino superiori et heredibus suis vnum lee Rabuk hede in festo pentecostes, nomine albe firme, si petatur, ac faciendo domino nostro Regi et successoribus suis forinsecum seruicium quantum ad dictas terras pertinet . . . In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum est appensum; et quia sigillum meum est minus notum, sigillum potentis et nobilis domini, Patricii Domini de lee Grahaame coram testibus procuraui cum instancia, et testimonium et fidusiam omnium premissorum, vnacum sigillo meo dicte carte mee apponi. Et ad maiorem securitatem, ego dicta Joneta de Kinross, non coacta, sed mea libera voluntate, de non contradicendo prefate carte mee, aut cuique contento in eadem, clam vel palam, directe vel indirecte, in judicio vel extra, per me aut quameumque interpositam personam, tactis Dei sanctis euuangeliis juramentum prestiti corporale. Apud Kincardin quinto die mensis Nouembris, anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octauo, coram hiis testibus, videlicet, Reuerendo in Christo patre et domino, domino Roberto de Laudere diuina prouidentia Episcopo Dunblanensi, Magistro Johanne Cristini Officiali ac Cancellario Dunblanensi, Alexandro de Grahame, Willelmo Haddene, Malcolmo Vchtre, scutiferis, et me Domino Johanne Roberti notario publico, cum nonnullis aliis ad premissa vocatis.

INSTRUMENT of RATIFICATION by Jonet of Kinross, Lady of Kyppenross, to William of Striuelin, of the Lands of Lubnocht, 5th September 1448.

27. IN Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod Anno Incarnacionis dominice millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octauo, mensis vero Septembris die quinta, Indictione duodecima, pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Nicholai diuina prouidentia pape quinti, anno secundo: In mei Notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constituta nobilis mulier, Joneta de Kinross Domina de Kyppenross, sponsa nobilis viri Roberti Stewart, omnes et singulas terras de Lubnocht, in dominio de Strogertnay, infra vicecomitatum de Perthe jacentes, nobili viro, Wilelmo de Striuelin, filio seniori et heredi apparenti Luce de Striuelin, cum consensu et assensu dicti Roberti sui mariti, pro certa summa pecunie dictis Jonete et Roberto, in sua magna et vrgente necessitate exhibita, et in eorum commodum et vtilitatem diuersimodi conuersa, vendidit et alienauit, prout in eorum euidenciis et literis exinde confectis plenius con-

tinerur. Quibus factis tandem de dicte Jonete presencia, de loco visu et habitacione prefato Roberto suo marito penitus abstracto et remoto, Joneta antedicta, non vi aut metu ducta, aut per aliquem cloacta, nec errore lapsa, sed sua mera et spontanea volantate, beneneritis dicti Willelmi de Striuelin eidem sepius impensis pensatis et consideratis, se nunquam, opere uel sermone, actu uel tractatu, ad quemcunque statum deuenerit uel deuenire poterit in futurum, quocunque colore quesito juris uel facti, contra huiusmodi vendicionem, seu alienacionem, in omnibus articulis, punctis et circumstanciis, prout in euidenciis continetur, tactis sacrosanctis dei euuangeliis, se nunquam deuenire juramentum prestitit corporale. Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Willelmus de Striuelin a me notario publico infrascripto sibi fieri petiit presens publicum instrumentum seu publica instrumenta. Acta erant hec in maiori aula Castri de Kincardin hora prima post meridiem, sub anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem magnifico et potenti domino Patricio Domino de lee Grahame, Alexandro de Grahame fratre dicti Domini, Magistro Johanne Cristini Officiali ac Cancellario Dunblanensi, Willelmo Halden, Johanne Halden, et Willielmo Gardinere cum multis aliis.

Et ego Johannes Roberti, presbyter Dunblanensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate Imperiali Notarius. Quia predictarum terrarum venditioni alienationi et juramenti prestiticioni, ceterisque omnibus et singulis, dum sic ut premittitur, dicerentur, et fierent, vnacum prenominatis testibus presens personaliter interfui, eaque omnia et singula supradicta, sic fieri, vidi, et audiui, et in notam precepi. Ideoque presens publicum Instrumentum, manu mea propria scriptum, et sigillatum sigillo officij venerabilis et circumspecti viri, Magistri Johannis Cristini, Officialis ac Cancellarii Dunblanensis exinde confeci, signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signaui rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

Jo. Roberti.

Obligation by James II. to Robert of Levingstouae of Medilbennyng, Comptroller, relative to the sum due to him by the King. 22nd August 1449.

28. Jacobus Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, Vniuersis et singulis ad quorum noticias presentes litere peruenerint, Salutem: Quia, per auditores in Scaccario nostro vltimo tento apud Linlithqw, per nos ad hec specialiter deputatos, compoto claro et fideli reddito per spectabilem scuiterum nostrum, Robertum de Levingstoune de Medilbenyng, nostrum Compotorum Rotulatorem, de omnibus prouentibus, redditibus, custumis, et

pecuniarum summis nobis pertinentibus, per eundem receptis, a die introitus sui in officio Computorum Rotulatoris predicto, usque ad quintum diem mensis Augusti inclusive, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo nono, illis omnibus computatis et allocatis: compertum est atque fatemur nos sibi debere, de propriis bonis et pecuniis suis, pro nobis et in usibus nostris expositis, summam nonem centum et triginta librarum de moneta regni nostri currente, que se extendit ad summam trium centum et septuaginta duarum librarum grossarum de moneta Flandrie: Quamquidem summam, pro liberam, dicto Roberto suis heredibus, successoribus, executoribus, assignatis, procuratoribus, aut deputatis, in territorio Flandrie, in villa de Brugis, de summa nobis debita ratione dotis consortis nostre, Domine Marie Regine Scocie, primo die mensis Aprilis datam presentium hereditate sequente, vel ad omne longius in festo quod dicitur ad cathedra Sancti Petri, proximum ante mensis Aprilis predicti immediate sequente, sine ulteriore dilatione, solvere promittimus: Et nos, heredes et successores nostros, ad hoc tenore presentium firmiter obligamus: Et in solutione summe predicte, si eam in Flandria fieri contingat, pro libra grossorum in solutione predicta computabuntur quadraginta solidi monete regni nostri currentis: Et si contingat predictum Robertum de summa sexaginta trium librarum grossarum per certam diem assignationem nostram sibi desuper factam, in territorio Flandrie persolvi, predicte sexaginta tres libre grossorum de summa trium centum et septuaginta duarum librarum grossorum predictarum detalcabuntur. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium, secretum sigillum nostrum presentibus obligationis nostre literis, nostra subscripcione manuali roboratis, est appensum, apud Strivelinge, vicesimo secundo die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo nono, et regni nostri decimo tertio.

RENUNCIATION by Stephen Scot of the Mwrhouse to Henry of Leuingstoune, son and heir of the deceased Robert of Leuingstoune of Lithque, of the lands of Castelcary and the Wolcoune, 7th November 1453.

29. Till all and sindry to quom hereafter this present letteris sal cum, Stephyn Scot of the Mwrhouse, Greting in Godde ay lestande. Wit your universite me, macht throu strenth lede, as throu consideryn, compelit, as constrenyeit, tot of myne awyn pure

fre and wilful will, my profit on ilk side sene ande considerit; for til haf gyffyn oure, frely grantit, dischargit, and remittit, and be thir my present letteris, frely ouregyffis, grantis, dischargis, and remittis, and purely and simply resignis, fra me myn ayris and myn assignais for euermar, til a worthy man, Henry of Levingstoune, sone and ayr of quhilum Robert of Levingstoune of Lithquo; all rycht, titill of rycht, questione, clame of rycht or demande, properte and possessioune, the quhilk or the quhilkis I the said Stephyn, myn ayris or assignais, or ony vthir in our name, had, has, or ony maner of way may haf in tym to cum, in or to the landis of Casteleary and the Weltoune, wyth thar pertinens, or til ony part of thaim, lyand wythtin the baronry of Stratetoune, and the schirefdome of Stryviling, be ony resone, rycht, titil, or clame of rycht, of a gyft of the said landis gyffyn til me and myn ayris of thaim, be our souerane lorde the king, James be the grace of God King of Scottis the secunde, as his charter thar vpone to me maid in to the self fully proportis: The quhilk gyft, charter, rycht, and possession, I renunce, remittis, and our gyffis for euermar as said is, fra me, myn ayris and assignais, to the said Henry and his ayris for euermar; sua that nowther I myn ayris na myn assignais, na nane vthir in to my name na tharis, sal neuermar in tym to cum mak ony persute, clame, questione, chalangis, folowyng, distrobilling, or demand, in or to the said landis of Casteleary, or the Weltoune, wyth the pertinens, or til ony part of thaim, in to jugement or wythoute jugement, in to the law or by the law, in preve or in pert, stilly or lowde, rychtwysly or wrangwysly, in worde or in dede, na neuer move plede, raise stryf, distrubill, in quiete, vex, harm, scath, or hinder the forsaide Henry, his ayris na assignais, in the brouking, natyng, vsing, and joysing of al the forsaid landis wyth the pertinens, na na part of thaim; bot fra al rycht, titil, and clame of rycht, bath petitour and possessour, I myn ayris and myn assignais, and al vthiris in our name, ar and sal be for euermar dischargit, excludit, assolyhet, and oute put be thir our present letteris; and that nowther I, myn ayris na myn assignais, na nane vthir in our name, sal neuer in tym to cum breke, reuoke, na agayn call this forsaid letter, condicion, na bande, na na poynt contenit in it, bot we and ilkane of vs sal perpetuall obserue, kepe, hald, and fulfill thaim, al the poyntis, articulis, condicionis, circumstans, furme and effect, lelly and trewly, but fraude or gyle, frielie exceptione or aganecallyng quhatsumeuer: The quhilkis al and sindry thingis til halde, kepe, observe, and fulfil for euermar, we oblis vs and ilkane of vs lelly and trewly, be the fathtis of our bodiis and thir present letteris, bwt reuocacion: In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir my present letteris, I haf to set my sele, at Edinburgh, the sevynt day of the moneth of Nouember, the zere of God a thousand four hundreth fifty and thre yheris.

CHARTER by King James II. to Alexander of Strathachin of Knok, of half of the lands of Keire, 13th April 1452.

30. JACOBUS dei gracia Rex Scotorum. Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis, Salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse . . . dilecto et fideli nostro Alexandro de Strathachin de le Knok, totam et integram dimidietatem terrarum de Keire cum pertinenciis, jacentem in comitatu nostro de Stratherne infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Perth. Quequidem dimidietas . . . fuit Johannis de Strathachin de Keire hereditarie: et quam dimidietatem . . . idem Johannes . . . in manus nostras apud Striueline, coram subscriptis testibus, per suos procuratores ad hoc legittime constitutos, per suas literas patentes, per fustem et baculum . . . resignauit . . . Tenendam et habendam . . . dicto Alexandro de Strathachin et heredibus suis, de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . Faciendo inde annuatim . . . nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris seruicia . . . nobis debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus. Testibus reuerendo in Christo patre, Willelmo Episcopo Glasguensi, Willelmo Domino Creichtoune nostro Cancellario et consanguineo predilecto, dilectis consanguineis nostris, Thoma Domino Erskin, Laurencio Domino Abernethy in Rothimay, Andrea Domino le Gray Magistro Hospicii nostri, Johanne Stewart de Dernle, Andrea Stewart milite, Alexandro de Narne de Sandefurde, nostrorum compotorum Rotulatore, Magistris Johanne Arous Archidiacono Glasguensi, et Georgeo de Schoriswode Rectore de Cultir clerico nostro, apud Edinburgh decimo tercio die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo secundo, et regni nostri decimo sexto.

PRECEPT of SASINE by Walter Hawden of Kelore, for infefting William of Strivelin of Ratherne in the half of the lands of Kere, called Kere Hawden, 4th November 1455.

31. WALTERUS HAWDEN de Kelore, honorabilibus viris, Roberto de Conynghame de Achinbowy, Jacobo Lyddale et Ade Cosoure burgensi burgi de Striueline, balliuis meis in hac parte, Salutem. Quia concessi et alienaui hereditarie imperpetuum, honorabili viro, Willelmo de Striueline de Ratherne, totam et integram dimidietatem terrarum de Kere, wlgariter vocatam Kere Hawden, cum pertinenciis, jacentium in comitatu de Stratherne, infra vicecomitatum de Perth, pro certa summa monete currentis Scocie, michi per predictum Willelmum persoluta et deliberata in pecunia numerata. Vobis et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim, precipio et mando quatenus dicto Willelmo,

vel suo certo actornato, presencium latori, saysinam hereditariam dicte dimidietatis terrarum antedictarum de Kere, cum pertinenciis, secundum tenorem carte sue quam inde de me habet, visis presentibus tradatis indilate, saluo iure cuiuslibet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum alteri, coniunctim et diuisim plenariam committo potestatem. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud burgum de Perth, quarto die mensis Nouembris, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo quinto.

Seal: A Saltyre, with a Label of three points in chief.

CHARTER by Archibald of Kinbuk of that Ilk to William of Striueline of Ratherne, of the lands of Classingall, 11th April 1455.

32. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Archebaldus de Kinbuk de eodem, eternam in Domino Salutem. Noueritis me, vtilitate et commodo meis vndique preuisis et pensatis, ac in mea magna vrgente necessitate, concessisse, vendidisse . . . honorabili viro Willelmo de Striueline de Ratherne, totam et integram mediam partem terrarum mearum de Classingall cum pertinenciis, jacentium in comitatu de Stratherne, infra vicecomitatum de Perth, pro certa summa monete currentis Scocie, michi per predictum Willelmum premanibus persoluta et deliberata in pecunia numerata. Tenendam et habendam totam et integram mediam partem terrarum mearum antedictarum de Classingall cum pertinentiis, exceptis et reseruatis terris de Schanraw et Garnortone, cum pertinenciis, dicto Willelmo de Striueline, heredibus et assignatis suis, de supremo domino nostro Rege, tanquam comite de Stratherne, et heredibus ac successoribus suis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . Faciendo inde annuatim . . . comiti de Strathern qui pro tempore fuerit seruicia debita et consueta . . . In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presenti carte mee est appensum, apud ciuitatem Dunblanensem, vndecimo die mensis Aprilis, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo quinto. Presentibus venerabilibus et prouidis viris, Dominis Johanne de Atheray, Thesaurario Dunblanensi, Patricio Ogyll capellano, Dauid Broyse primogenito Johannis Broyse de Clakmanane, Johanne Beton de Balfoure, et Alexandro de Striueline, armigeris, cum multis aliis.

Seal: A Cheveron between three Bucks' heads cabossed.

PROCURATORY of RESIGNATION by Archibald of Kynbuc of that Ilk to King James II. of his Lands of Classingall, 1st October 1459.

33. PATEAT vniuersis per presentes, me Archebaldum de Kynbuc de eodem, fecisse, constituisse et ordinasse, necnon et per presentes facere, constituere et ordinare, dilectos et confisos meos honorabiles videlicet viros, Laurencium Dominum Oliphant, Jacobum Schaw de Sawchy, Michaelem de Balfour de Burly, et Dauid de Crychtoun, meos veros legittimos et indubitatos procuratores, actores, factores et deputatos speciales, Dantem et concedentem dictis meis procuratoribus, et eorum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim, meam plenariam et omnimodam potestatem ac mandatum speciale, ad resignandas pureque et simpliciter, in manibus excellentissimi principis supremique domini nostri, domini Jacobi secundi dei gratia Scotorum Regis illustrissimi, per fustem et baculum sursum reddendas, omnes et singulas terras mee partis terrarum de Classingall, de Schanraw et de Gernortoun, cum pertinenciis, michi iure hereditario pertinentes, jacentes in comitatu de Stretherne, infra vicecomitatum de Perth. Et generaliter omnia et singula facienda, gerenda et exercenda, que in dicta resignacione et circa eam necessaria fuerint, seu eciam oportuna, et que egomet facerem seu facere possem, ac si in premissis presens personaliter interessem: Ratum et gratum, ac firmum et stabile habentem et habiturum totum et quicquid dicti mei procuratores, vel eorum alter, coniunctim aut diuisim, rite duxerint seu duxerit faciendum super ypotheca et obligacione omnium terrarum, possessionum et bonorum meorum, mobilium et immobilium, presencium et futurorum. Quas quidem terras mee partis de Classingall, de Schanraw, et de Gernorton cum pertinenciis, ego dictus Archebaldus, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed mea mera et spontanea voluntate, in manus dicti serenissimi principis, tenore presencium per fustem et baculum pure et simpliciter sursum reddo et resingno, ac totum jus et clameum que in dictis terris cum pertinenciis habeo vel habere potero, pro me et heredibus meis, quietum clamo imperpetuum per presentes. Ita quod dictus excellentissimus princeps supremusque dominus noster Rex de dictis terris cum pertinenciis omnimodo disponere poterit pro sue libito voluntatis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud ciuitatem Dunblanensem, primo die mensis Octobris, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo nono.

CHARTER by King James II. to William of Strincline of Ratherne, of the Lands of Classingall, &c., 10th November 1459.

34. JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse . . . . dilecto et fideli nostro, Willelmo de

Striueling de Ratherne, omnes et singulas terras de Classingall, de Schanrow et de Gernortoun, cum pertinenciis, jacentes in comitatu nostro de Stratherne, infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Perth. Quequidem terre cum pertinenciis fuerunt Archibaldi de Kynbuk hereditarie; et quas terras idem Archibaldus . . . in manus nostras apud Edinburgh per suos procuratores . . . . resignauit . . . Tenendas . . . predicto Willelmo de Striueling et heredibus suis, de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . Faciendo inde annuatim . . . seruicia de dictis terris debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus: Testibus Reuerendis in Christo patribus Georgeo Episcopo Brechinensi, Cancellario nostro, Andrea Episcopo Glasguensi, Niniano Episcopo Candidicase, Dilectis consanguineis nostris Andrea Domino Avandale, Jacobo Domino Levingstoun magno camerario nostro, Patricio Domino le Grahame, et Magistro Johanne Arous Archidiacono Glasguensi nostri secreti sigilli custode, apud Edinburgh, decimo die mensis Nouembris, anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo nono, et regni nostri vicesimo tercio.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of William of Striueline of Ratherne, Knight, of the lands of Classingall, 15th December 1460.

35. IN Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo, die vero mensis Decembris decimo quinto, et ejusdem diei hora vndecima vel circa ante meridiem, Indictione nona, Pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Pii diuina prouidentia Pape secundi, anno tercio: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, honorabilis vir, Willelmus de Striueline de Ratherne miles, ad terras de Glassingall . . . . personaliter accedens, breue de saysina capelle supremi domini nostri Regis, eiidem Malcolmo Slathman, maro feodi dicti domini Regis balliatus de Stratherne, presentauit, tenorem qui sequitur continens. Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, Senescallo nostro de Stratherne et deputatis suis Salutem. Quia concessimus hereditarie dilecto nostro Willelmo de Striueline militi, terras de Glassingall . . . . jacentes infra balliam vestram, in manibus nostris resignatas per Archibaldum de Kynbuk, prout in carta desuper confecta plenius continetur: Vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus, dicto Willelmo, vel suo certo actornato latori presencium, sasinam dictarum terrarum cum pertinenciis, secundum tenorem dicte carte quam inde habet, iuste habere faciatis, et sine dilatione, et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Teste meipso apud Edinburgh, decimo octauo die mensis Nouembris, anno regni nostri

primo. Quo breue recepto, aperto et perlecto, petiit idem Willelmus saysinam dictarum terrarum de Glassingall . . . secundum tenorem dicti breuis per dictum marum sibi tradi, dictus vero marus mandato desuper a Senescallo de Stratherne literatorie sibi tradito inibi oneroso et perlecto, ad principale messuagium ipsarum terrarum, saysinam hereditariam earundem, per terre et lapidis traditionem ut est moris, dicto Willelmo, secundum tenorem carte regie desuper sibi confecte, tradidit et donauit. Jure cuiuslibet saluo. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Willelmus a me notario publico subscripto sibi publicum fieri petiit instrumentum seu publica instrumenta. Presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris, Magistro Johanne Cristini Cancellario et Officiali Dunblanensi, Domino Luca Arnote Capellano, Alexandro Betoune, Dauid Arnote, et Waltero de Kinkell, testibus cum multis aliis ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes de Atheray, Thesaurarius Dunblanensis publicus auctoritate imperiali Notarius. Predicte saysine, etc.

JOHANNES DE ATHERAY.

GRANT by John Stewart of Dernle, Lord of that Ilk, to James Stewart of Albyne, of the lands of Ballindorane, 10th March 1457.

36. BE it kende til all men be thir present letteris, me Johne Stewart of Dernle, Lord of that Ilk, to haue giffin and grantit, and be thir my present letteris giffis and grantis to my weilebelouit cosing, James Stewart of Albyne, the naturale sone vmquhile of James Stewart, Schir Mordacht Stewartis sone, vmquhile Erle of Fiff and of Menteith, the tane half of Ballindorane, with the pertinens, lyand within the erldome of the Lowenax, and within the schirefdome of Striueling, Halding and to be hade to the saide Janays, and till his ayris of his body lauchfulli gottyne, of me and myn ayris and successouris, the forsaide lande, in fee and heretage, be all richt merkis and diuisis, in buskis, planys, muris, and marrais, in wayis, roddis, in wateris and in stankis, in medois, pastouris, and lesouris, in myllis, myltouris, in fisching, foulyng, halking, and huntyng, in peting, turwing, and coling, in bludwitis, merchetis, and herzeldis, with all and sindry fredomys, comoditeis, and aisiamentis, with thare pertinens, alswele nemmyt as vnnemmyt, als wele vndir the erde as above, wyth fre entray and passage to the saide landis, sa frely, quytli, honerabli, wele, and in pese, as I or my predecessouris the fornemmyt landis brekit of befor tyme; with the preuilegis and fredome contenit in my chartir of the landis of Baldorane; he geifande thare of the forsaide Jameis and his ayris, to me and to myn ayris, three

suttis at thri heide courtis of the zere alanerly, for all vthir actionis or demande of the saide landis may be askit or requerit in tym to cum: And attoure, giff it happinnis, as Gode forbeide, that the fornemmyt landis beis recouerit or optenyt fra the said Jamys or fra his airis, be law ciuill or canone, I the saide Johnne Sthewart and myn ayris sale mak to the saide Jamys and to his airis, ten markis worth within my landis off Auandale, quhar that he or his ayris thinkis best, outtakand my manys and chemys, with sik fredome and preuilegis as is beforsaide: And I the said Johnne and myn ayris sall warrande and defende for evir mair agane all dedly men or woman, the saide landis with thar pertinentis, to the saide Jameis and till his ayris: In witnes of the quhilk thing I haue set to my sele, at Glasgw, the tend day of Marche, the zer of our Lorde a thousand four hundreth fifti and sevin zeris, with thir witnes, Johne Stewart of Murelee, Schir Johne Robertone, chappellane, Henry Mychelsone, Robyn of Inchenyn, and Arthour Robertsone, and Matho Stewart of Castiltone, and Johne Stewart of Albany, son to the said Jamys, with Schir Johnne of Setoune, and mony vthir.

CHARTER of CONFIRMATION by King James III., dated 12th January 1465, confirming a Charter by John Lord Dernlee to James Stewart of Albany, of the east half of Baldorrane, dated 7th January 1464.

37. JACOBUS, dei gracia Rex Scotorum. Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis, Salutem: Sciatis nos quandam cartam dilecti consanguinei nostri, Johannis Domini Dernlee, factam et concessam consanguineo nostro, Jacobo Stewart de Albany, de tota et integra orientali dimidietate terrarum de Baldorane cum pertinenciis, iacentium in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Striueling, de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatam sanam, integram, non rasam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte suspectam, ad plenum intellexisse sub hac forma: Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes Stewart Dominus de Dernle, eternam in Domino salutem: Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse dilecto consanguineo meo, Jacobo Stewart de Albany, filio naturali quondam Jacobi Stewart, filii Domini Murdaci Stewart, quondam Ducis Albanie, Comitis de Fiff et de Menteith, pro suo seruicio michi impenso et impendendo, totam et integram mediam partem orientalem omnium terrarum mearum de Baldorane cum pertinenciis, iacentium in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Striueline. Tenendam et habendam . . . . dicto Jacobo, et heredibus suis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate

imperpetuum . . . Reddendo inde annuatim, dictus Jacobus et heredes sui predicti, michi et heredibus meis, tres sectas ad tria placita capitalia mea de Baldorane tantum. . . . Et si contingat, quod absit, dictam mediam partem terrarum antedictarum cum pertinenciis, aliquo tempore futuro rigore juris, a dicto Jacobo aut heredibus suis, optineri et recuperari; eo casu obligo me et heredes meos, dictum Jacobum et heredes suos infeodare in decem mercatis terrarum de terris meis de Auandale, vbi dicto Jacobo melius et conueniencius videbitur, et heredibus suis; saluis meis principali messuagio et le maynis, cum eisdem priuilegiis et libertatibus, vt superius est expressum. . . . In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum est appensum, apud burgum de Striueline, septimo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quarto: Hiis testibus, Andrea Domino Avandale, Cancellario Scocie, Magistro Georgeo de Abernethy, Preposito Ecclesie Collegiate de Dunbertane, Murdaco Stewart milite, Matheo Stewart de Cassiltoune, Johanne Maxwell de Nethirpollok, et Magistro Andrea de Menteith, cum multis aliis: Quamquidem cartam, ac donacionem et concessionem in eadem contentas, in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, condicionibus et modis, ac circumstanciis suis quibuscunque, forma pariter et effectu, in omnibus et per omnia, approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, vt premissum est, pro perpetuo confirmamus: Saluis nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, juribus et seruiciis de dictis terris, ante presentem confirmacionem, nobis debitis et consuetis: In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre confirmacionis, magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus: Testibus, reuerendo in Cristo patre, Andrea Episcopo Glasguensi; dilectis consanguineis nostris, Andrea Domino Avandale, Cancellario nostro, Colino Comite de Ergile Domino Campbell, Magistri Hospicii nostri, Gilberto Domino Kennedy, Johanne Domino Dernlee, Alexandro Boide de Drumcoll, Johanne de Culquhone de eodem, nostrorum Compotorum Rotulatore, militibus; Magistris Dauid de Guthre de Kincaldrum, Thesaurario nostro, et Archibaldo de Quhitelau, Archidiacono Moraniensi, Secretario nostro; apud Striueline, duodecimo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quinto; et regni nostri sexto.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of James Stewarde of Albany of the lands of Baldorane, 17th January 1464.

38. In Nomine Domini, Amen. Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini, secundum computacionem regni Scocie, millesimo cccc^mo sexagesimo quarto, mensis vero Januarii die xvii, indictione xiii, pon-

tificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Pauli, diuina prouidencia pape secundi, anno primo: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus prouidus vir, Willelmus Stewarde, filius naturalis Jacobi Stewarde de Albany, procurator et procuratorio nomine dicti Jacobi patris sui, de cuius procuracionis mandato et facultate sufficiente michi satis constabat legitimis documentis, ad principale messuagium dimidietatis terrarum orientalium de Balderane, iacentium in comitatu de Leuenax, et infra vicecomitatum de Striuelyne, accedens, et super solum eiusdem stans, quoddam breue de saysina nobilis et potentis domini, Johannis Stewarde, Domini de Dernle, produxit, et prouido viro, Domino Murdaco Stewarde de Albany militi, ballino dicti Domini de Dernle ad infrascripta specialiter deputato, presentauit, ac michi notario publico exhibuit perlegendum; cuius breue tenor sequitur, et est talis: Johannes Stewarde Dominus de Dernle, dilecto consanguineo meo, Murdaco Stewarde militi, ballino meo in hac parte, Salutem: Quia concessi hereditarie meo consanguineo prodilecto, Jacobo Steward de Albany, filio naturali quondam Jacobi Stewarde, filii Domini Murdaci Stewarde, olim Ducis Albanie, et Comitis de Fyff et Menteth, totam et integram meam partem orientalem terrarum mearum de Balderane, cum pertinenciis, iacentium in comitatu de Leuenax, et infra vicecomitatum de Striuelyne: Vobis mando et precipio quatenus dicto Jacobo, uel suo certo actornato et procuratori latori presencium, saysinam hereditariam dicte medie partis orientalis terrarum antedictarum de Balderane, cum pertinenciis, secundum tenorem carte mee dicto Jacobo, et heredibus suis desuper confecte, visis presentibus tradatis indilate, salue iure cuiuslibet, nullo modo omittatis: ad quod faciendum vobis tenore presencium plenariam committo potestatem: In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud burgum de Striuelyne, vii° die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo cccc^mo sexagesimo octauo: Quo perlecto, et in vlgari exposito, prefatus Dominus Murdacus Steward miles, iuxta mandatum in eodem breue contentum, statum et saysinam hereditariam dicte dimidietatis terrarum orientalium de Balderane, cum pertinenciis, prefato Willelmo Stewarde procuratorio nomine quo supra, videlicet, Jacobi Stewarde patris sui, secundum tenorem carte prefati Domini de Dernle desuper confecte, ac ibidem ostense, publicate, et lecte, per terre et lapidis tradicionem, ut moris est, tradidit et donauit cum effectu, eidem Jacobo Steward, heredibus suis et assignatis, pro perpetuo remansuris: salno iure cuiuslibet: Super quibus omnibus et singulis, prefatus Willelmus Steward, procuratorio nomine prefati patris sui, a me notario publico infrascripto sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum: Acta erant hec apud ipsam terram, hora quasi nonena ante meridiem, anno, mense, die, indictione, et pontificatu quibus supra: Presentibus ibidem prouido viro, Roberto de Kyncade de

Craglokkard, Domino Willelmo Capellano, commorante cum eodem; Patricio, Dauid, et Roberto, filiis eiusdem Roberti de Kyncade, Roberto Petygrew, Willelmo de Glorate, Donaldo Blar, Aulay Blar, Arthuro Roberti, Johanne Henrici, Roberti Armorar clerico, Patricio Armorar, Donaldo de Kyncade, Jacobo Lyone, Johanne Lyone, et Roberto filio Donaldi de Kyncade, cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Zong, presbiter Glasguensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius: Premissis, etc.

JOHANNES ZONG.

PROCESS of DISPENSATION in favor of Henry of Levyngstoun of Middilbenyng and Margaret of Parkle, 17th June 1460.

39. IN Dei Nomine, Amen: Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno ab Incarnacione eiusdem millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo, mensis vero Junii die decimaseptima, indictione octaua, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Pii diuina prouidencia pape secundi, anno secundo: In venerabilis in Christo patris ac domini, Willelmi permissione diuina Prioris ecclesie cathedralis Sanctiandree, reuerendi in Cristo patris et domini, domini Jacobi Dei et apostolice sedis gracia Episcopi Sanctiandree in remotis agentis Vicarii Generalis, judicisque et executoris vnici ad infrascripta a sancta sede apostolica specialiter deputati; neciple notarii publici et testium infrascriptorum ad hoc specialiter vocatorum et rogatorum presenciis, personaliter constituti honorabilis vir, Henricus de Leuyngstoun de Middilbenyng laicus, et Margareta de Parkle, coniuges Sanctiandree diocesis, quasdam literas reuerendissimi in Christo patris et domini, domini Philippi miseracione diuina tituli Sancti Laurencii in Lucina Presbiteri Cardinalis, sanctissimi domini nostri, domini Pii pape secundi, Penitenciarii Maioris: in cera rubea alba impressa more Romane curie sigillatas, non viciatas, non cancellatas, sed omni prorsus vicio et suspicione carentes, dicto domino Priori judici humiliter presentarunt; quas quidem literas predicti reuerendissimi patris, prefatus dominus Prior, judex ad infrascripta, ea qua decuit reuerencia recepit, tenorem qui sequitur continentes: Venerabili in Christo patri Dei gracia Episcopo Sanctiandree, vel eius vicariis in spiritualibus, Philippus miseracione diuina tituli Sancti Laurencii in Lucina Presbiter Cardinalis, Salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem: Ex parte Henrici de Leuingston laici et Margarete de Parkle mulieris, coniugum vestre diocesis, nobis oblata peticio continebat, quod ipsi olim scientes se quarto consanguinitatis gradu inuicem fore coniunctos matri-

monium inter se per verba de presenti publice, iuxta morem patrie, de facto contraxerunt, illudque carnali copula consummauerunt; cum autem dicti coniuges in huiusmodi matrimonio remanere non possint, et si diuorcium perpetuum fieret inter eos grauia dissenciones et scandala exinde possent verisimiliter exoriri; supplicari fecerunt humiliter dicti coniuges eis super hiis per sedem apostolicam de absolucionis debito beneficio et opportune dispensata gracia misericorditer prouideri; Nos igitur cupientes ipsorum coniugum animarum prouideri saluti, et huiusmodi scandala quantum cum Deo possumus obuiare, auctoritate domini pape, cuius penitenciarie curam gerimus, et de eius speciali mandato super hoc viue vocis oraculo nobis facto, circumspeccioni vestre committimus quatenus, si est ita ipsis prius ad tempus de quo vobis videbitur, ab inuicem separatis ipsos coniuges a generali excommunicacionis sentencia quam propter hoc incurrerunt, et huiusmodi incestus reatu absoluatis in forma ecclesie consueta, et iniuncta inde eorum cuilibet pro modo culpe penitencia salutari, et aliis que de jure fuerint iniungenda, quodque eorum superuiuens perpetuo absque spe coniugii remaneat; Demum cum ipsis coniugibus quod impedimento consanguinitatis huiusmodi non obstante, matrimonium de nouo inter se libere contrahere, et in eo postquam contractum fuerit remanere licite valeatis misericorditer dispensetis; dummodo dicta Mergareta propter hoc ab aliquo rapta non fuerit, prolem susceptam si qua sit et suscipiendam exinde legittimam decernentes; Datum Mantue, sub sigillo officii penitentiarie, iii nonas Augusti, pontificatus domini Pii pape secundi anno primo: Venerabili in Christo patri gracia Dei Episcopo Sanctiandree, vel eius vicariis generalibus in spiritualibus, Philippus miseracione diuina tituli Sancti Laurencii in Lucina Presbiter Cardinalis, Salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem; Ex parte Henrici de Leuyngstone laici, et Mergarete de Parkle mulieris, coniugum vestre diocesis, exhibita nobis peticio continebat, quod ipsi nuper quasdam literas autentica et solita forma commissionis vobis directas a sede apostolica obtinuerunt, continentes, quod non obstante quod quarto consanguinitatis gradu inuicem sunt coniuncti, possint matrimonium de nouo inter se libere contrahere, et in eo postquam contractum fuerit licite remanere dispensaretis cum eisdem: Tamen ipsi timentes literas huiusmodi fore subrepticias et inualidas, quod vnus ipsorum exponentium tercio alter vero quarto gradibus a stipite communi distabant, et quod alter ipsorum distaret tercio in ipsis literis mencio aliqua facta non fuit, humiliter supplicari fecerunt eis in hac parte per eandem sedem apostolicam misericorditer prouideri: Nos igitur attendentes quod felicis recordacionis dominus Clemens papa sextus, quaslibet dispensaciones in casu simili ab eadem sede obtentas et obtinendas, omissione mencionis de distancia tercii gradus predicti a stipite non facte in dispensacionibus ipsis, nequaquam obstante validas et sufficientes

existere et robur plenarie firmitatis habere, auctoritate apostolica declarauit: Auctoritate pape, cuius penitenciarie curam gerimus, vestre circumspectioni committimus quatenus, iuxta huiusmodi apostolicas declaraciones, predicte commissionis litteras sufficientes declaratis et validas perinde existere, ac si in eisdem de distancia tercii gradus predicti mencio facta foret; Datum Mantue, sub sigillo officii penitenciarie, nonas Augusti, pontificatus domini Pii pape secundi anno primo: Post quarum quidem literarum apostolicarum presentacionem et recepcionem per dictum dominum priorem judicem, predicti Henricus et Margareta in eisdem literis apostolicis principaliter nominati, prefatum dominum judicem cum instancia requirebant quatenus ad execucionem dictarum literarum apostolicarum et contentorum in eisdem procedere dignaretur, iuxta traditam et directam in eisdem sibi formam; predictus vero Willelmus prior, vicarius et executor prefatus, volens tamquam obediencie filius in huiusmodi negocio rite procedere, super omnibus et singulis in eisdem literis apostolicis ad plenum informatus; et quia illa in dictis literis contenta comparuit esse et fuisse omnino vera: Ideirco, auctoritate dicti domini penitenciarii sibi in hac parte commissa, ipsos Henricum et Margaretam a generali excommunicacionis sentencia, quam propter causam contentam in eisdem literis apostolicis et huiusmodi incestus reatum incurrerunt in forma ecclesie debita absoluit, et postea ipsos ab inuicem separauit ad tempus de quo sibi videbatur expedire, demum cum ipsis Henrico et Margareta quod, impedimento consanguinitatis huiusmodi non obstante, matrimonium de nouo inter se contrahere libere, et in eo postquam contractum fuerit licite remanere, valeant misericorditer dispensauit, et tenore presenciam dispensat, constante sibi prius quod dicta Margareta propter hoc ab aliquo rapta non fuerit, prolem susceptam et suscipiendam exinde legittimam decernendo: Super quamquidem execucionem predictarum literarum apostolicarum in omnibus secundum formam et tenorem earundem ac omnibus et singulis supradictis, dicti Henricus et Margareta a me notario publico infrascripto sibi fieri petierunt publicum seu publica, instrumentum seu instrumenta: Acta fuerunt hec infra burgum de Edinburgh, in domo habitacionis dicti domini prioris judicis prenominati, anno, die mensis, indictione, et pontificatu suprascriptis: Presentibus ibidem venerabilibus viris, Magistro Johanne Balfoure, et Domino Roberto Mason, ecclesiarum cathedralium Sanctiandree et Abirdonensis Canonicis, et Johanne Foulis, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Dauid Kay, presbiter Sanctiandree diocesis, licenciatus in decretis, publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius: Premissis omnibus dum sic agerentur interfui, ei presentes literas, siue presens publicum instrumentum, dicti domini

judicis processum in se continentes, per alium fideliter scriptum, signo et nomine meis solitis signaui, rogatus in testimonium premissorum.

DAVID KAY.

CHARTER by John Duncansone, Burgess of Dunbertane, to Mr. George Abyrnethe, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dunbertane, of an annualrent of 20 shillings from a tenement in Dunbertane, 6th November 1461.

40. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes Duncansone, Burgensis de Dunbertane, Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Sciatis me dedisse, ac titulo uendicionis tradidisse ac ipsam vendicionem et tradicionem presenti scripto meo confirmasse, a me et heredibus meis, venerabili clerico, Magistro Georgio Abyrnethe, Preposito Ecclesie Collegiate Sancte Marie Virginis de Dunbertane, sibi pro toto tempore sue vite; et post decessum predicti Magistri Georgii, Valtero Abyrnethe, filio carnali antedicti Magistri Georgii, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis: quo deficiente, Roberto Abyrnethe, filio carnali antedicti Magistri Georgii, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis; viginti solidos annui redditus de meo tenemento cum pertinenciis, jacente in burgo de Dunbertane, infra terras olim Thome Lachtane ex parte australi, ex parte vna, et terras Roberti Scherar ex parte boriali, ex parte altera: annuatim soluendos ad duos anni terminos, per equales porciones, videlicet, ad festum Penticostes, et festum Sancti Martini in yeme: ac totum jus et clameum que in eisdem habeo, habui, seu quouismodo habere potero in futurum: pro certa summa pecunie vsualis monete regni Scocie, quam dictus Magister Georgius michi, in mea magna vrgente necessitate, persoluit: de qua summa fateor me bene solutum et contentum: Quodquidem tenementum, ex legali conquestu meo, habui et possedi: Tenenda et habenda dicto Magistro Georgio, Valtero, Roberto, et eorum heredibus legittimis masculis, quibus omnibus forte deficientibus, quod absit, propinquioribus heredibus predicti Magistri Georgii masculis de suo cognomine libere reuertenda quibuscunque; quiete, plenarie, integre, bene, honorifice, et pacifice, cum omnibus commoditatibus, libertatibus, et asiamentis, ac iustis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque, sine reuocacione quacunque, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum: Et ego prefatus Johannes Duncansone et heredes mei, predictum annuum redditum, ac jus et clameum, eidem predicto Magistro Georgio, quo deficiente, Valtero, quo deficiente, Roberto, et eorum heredibus masculis, contra omnes mortales varantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus: In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presenti carte mee est appensum, sexto die mensis Nouembris, anno Domini

millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo; presentibus, Georgeo Calbrath notario, Johanne Siluer, presbiteris, Alexandro Steyl, et Andrea Abernethe, cum multis aliis.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of William Streueling of Keyr, Knight, of the lands of Kennoquhy, 16th August 1466.

41. IN Nomine Domini Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo sexto, mensis vero Augusti die decimasexta, Indictione decima quarta, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini, domini nostri Pauli diuina prouidentia pape secundi, anno secundo: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir, Dominus Willelmus Streueling de Keyr miles, super fundo terrarum de Kennoquhy, jacentium infra baroniam de Lesly et vicecomitatum de Fyf, et vnam literam balliatus honorablis viri Thome Chawmyr de Drumlochy, in manu sua tenens et michi notario publico subscripto tradidit perlegendam; cuius quidem litere tenor de verbo in verbum sequitur et est talis. Vniuersis pateat per presentes, me Thomam Chawmyr de Drumlochy fecisse, constituisse et ordinasse, ac per presentes facere, constituere et ordinare honorabiles viros, Johannem Beton de Balfour et Thomam Schethwme de eodem, balliuos meos coniunctim et diuisim irrevocabiles, ad dandum, pro me et nomine meo tanquam domino superiori, saisinam statum et possessionem hereditariam honorabili viro, Domino Willelmo Striueling de Keyr militi, de vno quartario terrarum de Kennoquhy cum pertineatiis, necnon de vna octaua parte earundem terrarum cum pertinentiis, jacentium in baronia de Lesly infra vicecomitatum de Fyf, secundum formam et tenorem suarum cartarum desuper sibi heredibus suis et suis assignatis confectarum, ad quod faciendum dictis balliuis meis, coniunctim et diuisim, do et committo meam liberam et plenariam potestatem per presentes sine reuocatione duraturas. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui, apud Pert, duodecimo die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo sexto, Testibus Siluestro Rettre de eodem, Willelmo Blayr de Ardblayr, Johanne Rettre de le Letheyl, et Johanne Mailwyng burgense de Dysert, cum multis aliis. Quaquidem litera sic perlecta, eandem prefatus Thomas de Schethwme balliuus prescriptus de manu mea recepit, et virtute eiusdem saisinam statum et possessionem pacificam, de omnibus et singulis predictis terris cum pertinentiis, predicto Domino Willelmo et heredibus suis et suis assignatis, per terre et lapidis traditionem, ut moris est, secundum tenorem cartarum desuper sibi confectarum, realiter contulit, ac dictum Dominum Willelmum in realem actualem et corporalem possessionem predictarum

terrarum cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis realiter introduxit et inuestiuit; et insuper idem Dominus Willelmus miles sigillum prefati Thome de Schethwne balliui predicti huic publico instrumento appendi cum instantia procurauit. De et super quibus omnibus et singulis ipse Dominus Willelmus a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit vnum uel plura, publicum seu publica, instrumentum seu instrumenta. Acta erant hec apud capitale messuagium predictarum terrarum de Kennoquhy, hora nouena ante meridiem uel eocirca, sub anno, die, mense, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem honorabilibus et discretis viris, Willelmo de Strathauryy de eodem, Willelmo eius filio et apparente herede, Johanne Beton, Alexandro Schethum, David Arnot, Ricardo Beton, armigeris, Domino Johanne Lauson presbitero, Fynlaio Bryson, Johanne Forly, Johanne Kay, cum diuersis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Georgeus Monypenny artium magister, clericus Sanctiandree diocesis publicus autoritate imperiali notariusque. Premissis, etc.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of William Striueling of the Keyr, of the lands of Kennoquhy, 9th May 1472.

42. IN Dei Nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo, mensis vero Maii die nona, Indictione quinta, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Sixti diuina prouidentia pape quarti, anno primo: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus discretus vir Johannes Chalmer, quandam literam ballie prouidi viri Thome Chalmer de Drumloquhy, in papiro scriptam, sigillo suo sigillatam in rubia sera, vt mihi et testibus subscriptis satis luculenter constabat, tradidit perlegendam. Post lecturam dicte litere prefatus Johannes Chalmer, ballius in hac parte, saisinam et possessionem hereditariam de quinque octauis partibus terrarum de Kennoquhy jacentium infra vicecomitatum de Fiff cum pertinentiis, honorabili viro, Johanni Beton de Balfour, actornato Willelmi Striueling de le Keyr, secundum tenorem carte desuper confecte, ac ipsum Johannem actornatum, nomine quo supra, in actualem, realem et corporalem possessionem dictarum terrarum cum pertinentiis, induxit et vestiuit, ac per traditionem terre et lapidis ut moris est, contulit et donauit. De et super quibus omnibus et singulis supradictis prefatus Johannes Beton a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit presens publicum instrumentum. Acta erant hec apud capitale messuagium dictarum terrarum, hora decima vel eocirca ante meridiem, sub anno, mense, die, indictione et pontificatu

quibus supra. Presentibus prouidis et discretis viris, videlicet, Thoma Schethum de eodem, Andrea Schethum, Roberto Schethum, Dominis Willelmo Maluil, Willelmo Mustart, et Johanne Gourlay capellanis, Ricardo Beton et Thoma Clerk, cum diuersis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Dauid Vricht, clericus Sanctiandree diocesis publicus auctoritatibus imperiali et regali notarius. Premissis, etc.

TACK by William Streueling of the Keyre to John Betone of Balfour, of the lands of Kennoquhy, 15th July 1473.

43. BE it kende tyle ale men be thir present letteris, me Wilzam Streueling of the Keyre, tyle hawe set and to mayle lattyn, and be thir my present letteris settis and to mayle lattis, to my luwyt cosinge Johne Betone of Balfour, his ayris and assignais, thre awchtane partis of the landis of Kennoquhy, liand within the barony of Lesly on Lewyn and in the schirefdome of Fiff, quhilkis thre awchane partis the said Johne has of me in malyn befor the dat of thir letteris, and tua achane partis of the landis of Kennoquhy forsaid, for al the zeris dayis and termys of nyntene zeris; the entre of the forsaid Johne his ayris or assignais to the thre awchtane partis of landis forsaid and pertinentis, begynning at the fest of Witsonday precedand the dat of thir letteris, and the entre of the forsaid Johne his ayris or assignais in the tothir twa awchtane partis begynning at the fest of Witsonday in zer of God a thousand fowrhundreth sevynte and fywe zeris, and sonar gif the said tua achtane partis sale happyn to cum in the handis of me the said Wilzam, and sua furtht termly and zerly tyle that nyntene zeris be hally and fullaly completyt and furtht worun togidder, less than the saidis landis ware or that ony lachful caus lat the said Johne his ayris or assignais in the laboring of the said landis, and gif sua happynis the said Johne his ayris or assignais sale hawe fre regres in the said landis quhen thai cum agan in the handis of me the said Wilzam my ayris or assignais tyle the hale nyntene zeris be completyt and furtht worun. The forsaid Johne his ayris or assignais payand zerly to me my ayris or assignais, for the forsaid thre awchtane partis of landis, ten merkis of the vsuale monee of Scotland, and for the forsaid tua awchtane partis, sex merkis aucht schilingis and elewyn pennyis of the said monee, at twa vsuale consuet termys in the zer, that is to say, Vitsonday and Mertimes in wynter be ewyn myd porcionis alanerly, for ale other do seruis, excep the penny reale forsaid, with gouais, plantis, isclais of courtis, grassumis, herzeldis, merchetis, aunagis, cariagis and cane, with ale othir profitis, commoditeis and rychtwise pertinentis that I the said Wilzam or myn ayris or assignais may wyse, bruk or ask

of the forsaidis landis and pertinentis, be ony maner of way, for the zeris and termys forsaid. The quhilk forsutht settyn and to mayle lattyn, I the said Wilzam my ayris and assignais to the forsaid Johne his ayris and assignais sale warand, acquiet and aganys ale dedly defend, in maner and forme forsaid, ale fraud and gyle secludyt and away put. In the vitnes of the quhilk thing to thir my letteris my sele is appensit, at Kennoquhy, the fywtene day of the monetht of Julii, the zere of God a thousand fowr hundretht sevynte and thre zeris.

Instrument of Sasine in favour of Sir William of Sterling of Ratherne, of the lands of Meikle and Little Kinbuck, 10th September 1468.

44. In Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo octauo, die vero mensis Septembris decimo, Indictione prima, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Pauli diuina prouidentia pape secundi, anno quarto: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir, dominus Willelmus de Sterling de Rathern miles, literas balliatus honorabilis viri, domini Willelmi de Knollis militis, preceptoris ordinis et religionis Johannis Jerosalami domus et preceptorie de Torfychine, eius vero Sigillo, rubea cera alba impressa, sigillatas, pergamino scriptas, sanas et integras, non rasas aut viciatas, ut apparuit, sed omni prorsus vicio et suspicione carentes, prouido viro Alexandro Spens, balliuo in hac parte dicti domini Willelmi de Knollis specialiter constituto, porrexit, exhibuit et presentauit, quarum quidem literarum tenor de uerbo in uerbum sequitur et est talis. Willelmus de Knollis miles, Preceptor ordinis et religionis Johannis Jerosalami domus et preceptorie de Torfychine, Alexandro Spens et Alexandro filio suo primogenito, balliuis meis in hac parte specialiter constitutis, Salutem. Quia concessi et dedi hereditarie honorabili viro Willelmo de Stirling de Ratherne militi, totas et integras terras medie partis terrarum de Litil Kynbuk et Mekle Kynbuk cum pertinenciis, jacentes in regalitate de Stratherne, infra vicecomitatum de Perth; que fuerunt Archibaldi de Kynbuk hereditarie, et quas dictus Archibaldus, per procuratores suos ad hoc legittime constitutos, in manibus meis pure et simpliciter, per fustem et baculum, sursum reddidit et resignauit: Vobis et vestrum alteri, coniunctim et diuisim, precipio et mando quatenus, dicto Willelmo de Striueline militi, aut suo certo actornato presencium latori, sasinam hereditariam et possessionem dictarum terrarum medie partis de Litil Kynbuk et Mekle Kynbuk cum pertinenciis, secundum tenorem carte quam inde de me habet, per terre et lapidis traditionem, vt moris est, visis presentibus,

tradatis indilate, saluo iure cuiuslibet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum alteri, coniunctim et diuisim, meam plenariam et omnimodam do et committo potestatem presencium per tenorem. Datum sub sigillo meo, apud burgum de Striueline, octauo die mensis Septembris, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo octauo. Quibusquidem literis sic exhibitis, receptis, perlectis et publicatis, dictus Alexander Spens ballinus in hac parte, sasinam hereditariam et possessionem dictarum terrarum medie partis de Mekle Kynbuk et Litil Kynbuk cum pertinenciis [earundem, predicto] Willelmo de Striueline militi, per terre et lapidis traditionem vt moris est, secundum tenorem carte desuper sibi confecte tradidit et donauit. Saluo iure cuiuslibet. Super quibus omnibus et singulis predictis Willelmus de Striueline a me notario publico subscripto sibi f[ieri petiit hoc presens publicum instrumentum seu] publica instrumenta, vnum uel plura. Acta erant hec super solum dictarum terrarum, apud capitale messuagium earandem sub anno, mense, die, indictione, et pontificatu quibus supra: Presentibus ibidem prouidis viris, Jacobo de Johanne Drummond de Auchray, Alexandro de Striueline, Macolmo de Kynbuk, Johanne de Calender, Willelmo Morisone, Thoma Wils[oun] Ruderfurd, et Johanne Mekle Jhon, testibus cum multis aliis ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Scot presbyter Dunblanensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate Imperiali notarius, &c.

JOHANNES SCOT.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of William Stirling, of the lands of Kere and Classingall, 23rd May 1471.

45. In Dei Nomine, Amen: Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Incarnacionis Dominice, millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo primo, die vero mensis Maii xxiii°, Indictione quarta, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Pauli diuina prouidentia pape secundi, anno septimo: In mei notarii publici, et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus prouidus vir, Walterus de Kinkell, officiarius deputatus in hac parte nobilis viri, Willelmi Murreff de Tulibardin militis, Senescalli de Stratherne, literas precepti et mandati dicti Senescalli secum in medium producens, de cuius potestate et mandato literatorie michi notario publico clare constabat, honorabili viro Johanni Stirling, certo actornato nobilis viri Willelmi Stirling, filii et heredis quondam domini Willelmi Stirling de Kere militis, per literas supremi domini nostri Regis, inibi productas et

publicatas, legittime constituto: sasinam hereditariam statum et possessionem terrarum de Kere et Classingall cum pertineneiis, jacentium in comitatu de Stratherne, infra vicecomitatum de Perth, per terre et lapidis traditionem ut moris est, tradidit et donauit, successiue, singulariter et singillatim; secundum formam, effectum et tenorem precepti regii dicto Senescallo desuper directi, saluo jure cuiuslibet: Super quibus omnibus et singulis, dictus Johannes Stirling acternatus ut supra, nomine dicti Willelmi, a me notario publico, sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum seu publica instrumenta, vnum uel plura: Acta erant hec super solum dictarum terrarum, apud capitalia messuagia earundem, hora tercia uel eocirca post meridiem, sub anno, mense, die, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra: Presentibus ibidem prouidis viris, Georgio Stirling, Willelmo de Kinross, Michaele Arnot, Macolmo Stirling, Johanne Dawsone, Andrea Spens, domino Johanne Franche capellano, Jacobo Cristesone, Donaldo Millare, Finlayio M'Farlane, Willelmo Constable, Macolmo Sluthman, Johanne Morisone, Macolmo de Kinbuk, et Johanne Huchonsone, testibus cum multis aliis ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Thomas Ancolsone Dunblanensis diocesis, auctoritate imperiali notarius: premissis, etc.

THOMAS ANCOLSONE.

CHARTER by William Striueling of Keyr to the Chaplain at the Altar of the Virgin Mary in the Cathedral of Dunblane, of a toft and croft of his lands of Keyr, etc., 26th April 1472.

46. VNIUERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentem cartam visuris vel audituris, Willelmus Striueling de Keyr, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Quia per deuotas oraciones ac missarum celebraciones, vbi filius hominis pro peccatis nostris offertur, pie creditur peccata dimitti pergatoriique penas demolliri, et ab eisdem penis defunctorum animas frequencius liberari et in paradisi gaudiis collocari. Ideoque noueritis me, pro salute anime illustrissimi ac serenissimi Regis Jacobi Scotorum, et pro salute reuerendi in Christo patris ac domini domini Johannis Hepburne, Dei et apostolice sedis gracia Episcopi Dunblanensis, necnon pro salute animarum Luce Striuelyng, Domini Willelmi Striuelyng militis patris mei, Margarete eius sponse ac matris mee, et pro salute anime mee, vxorisque mee, et predicum nostrarum, antecessorum meorum, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Omnipotenti Deo, curie celesti, et beate ac gloriose virgini Marie, et altari eiusdem in nani ecclesie cathedralis Dunblanensis situato, ex parte boriali eiusdem, et

domino Johanne Franch capellano perpetuo dicti altaris et capellanie eiusdem, eiusque successoribus capellanis perpetuis ad dictum altare beate Marie uirginis Deo seruituris et seruientibus imperpetuum, vnam toftam et croftam de terris meis de Keyr jacentes sub villa eiusdem, sicut iacent in longitudine et latitudine, quas Johannes Alisone inhabitat, necnon totas et integras terras de Schanrach et Wodland cum pertinenciis, de terris meis de Classingall, jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Perth, ac vnum annuum redditum quadraginta solidorum de terris de Kippanerayt, et molendinum meum de Strowe cum pertinenciis, videlicet, cum tribus aeris arabilibus terrarum mearum de Strowe, et sex sommis animalium in pastura in inferiori parte terrarum de Strowe. Et si contingat dictum molendinum de Strowe cum pertinenciis in tantum peiorari aut in aliquo impedimento impedire tempore futuro, ita quod septem marce pro firma dicti molendini de Strowe cum pertinenciis non possunt annuatim, ad terminos Penthecostes et sancti Martini in yeme, per equales porciones, ad vsum et vtilitatem dicti domini Johannis Franch perpetui capellani capellanie et altaris predicte, et suorum successorum qui pro tempore fuerit seu fuerint, percipere et leuare; volo, concedo et obligo me, pro me et heredibus meis, quod quantum de predicta summa septem marcarum non possit de predicto molendino cum pertinenciis leuare tantum, dictus capellanus qui pro tempore fuerit, leuabit et percipiet, ac potestatem leuandi ad manus proprias habeat, annuos redditus de predictis terris meis de Strowe cum pertinenciis. Tenendas habendas et possidendas dictas toftam et croftam, terras de Schanracht et Wodland, annuum redditum de Kippanerait, et molendinum de Strowe, cum pertinenciis, dicto altari beate Marie uirginis, et domino Johanni Franch capellano perpetuo dicti altaris inibi vt premittitur celebraturo, et suis successoribus capellanis perpetuis qui pro tempore fuerint, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam . . . Faciendo inde annuatim dictus dominus Johannes Franch capellanus perpetuus beate Marie uirginis et capellanie antedicte diuinum seruicium per se aut per ydoneum capellanum per ipsum dominum Johannem ad seruiendum dicto altari conductum. Ac eciam volo et concedo, pro me et heredibus meis, quod prefatus dominus Johannes Franch capellanus antedictus, libere gaudebit aliquo beneficio ecclesiastico siue capellania, cum cura vel sine cura, pro toto tempore vite sue, mea capellania perpetua per me dicto domino Johanni Franch data et concessa non obstante. Volo eciam et ordino, quod successores vero dicti domini Johannis Franch capellani perpetui dicti altaris et capellanie antedicte qui pro tempore fuerint, in ciuitate Dunblanense personaliter et continuam faciant residenciam et diuina celebrant ad altare antedictum et tale seruicium faciant, sicut ceteri capellani fundati in nauí ecclesie cathedralis Dunblanensis antedicte faciunt pro animabus supradictis. Et si abinde aliquis capellanus perpetuus dicti altaris qui pro tempore fuerit, dicto domino

Johanne Franch capellano perpetuo dicti altaris excepto, negligens et vagus fuerit per duos menses, sine speciali licencia a me et heredibus meis petita et obtenta, volo quod dicta capellania beate Marie virginis in manibus meis et heredum meorum dicte capellanie patronorum pure et simpliciter vacabit eo facto. Volo eciam et concedo, ac per presentes ordino, quod presentacio sive jus patronatus, quociens tociens dicta capellania vacauerit, semper ad me heredes meos et successores imperpetuum pertineat. Et si contingat me heredes meos vel successores nullum presentare capellanum ydoneum ad capellaniam predictam infra duos menses immediate sequentes post vacacionem dicte capellanie, tunc obligo me heredes meos et successores in summa viginti mercarum vsualis monete regni Scocie fabrice ecclesie cathedralis Dunblanensis nomine pene persoluenda; presentacio vero dicte capellanie tunc ad manus reuerendi in Christo patris Johannis Episcopi Dunblanensis antedicti, et successorum suorum qui pro tempore fuerint, deuoluitur illa vice, et hoc tociens quociens negligentes erunt patroni in presentacione dicte capellanie . . . In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte fundacionis capellanie mee est appensum, apud Keyr, vicesimo sexto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo. Presentibus venerabilibus et circumspectis viris, Luca Striuelyng, Georgeo Striuelyng, Johanne Striuelyng, Dauid Arnot, domino Willelmo Patonson capellano, Johanne Smyth, Finlaio McGowne, Macolmo Clerke, Willelmo Cochrane et Makbre, cum diuersis aliis.

Et nos Johannes Dei et apostolice sedis gracia Episcopus Dunblanensis predicte capellanie fundacionem et donacionem, ac omnia alia et singula in presenti carta fundacionis contenta, in omnibus suis punctis, articulis, modis, condicionibus et circumstanciis, forma pariter et effectu, diuini cultus augmentacionis, zelo caritatis intuitu et egencium curarum specialiter predictarum contemplacione salutis, pro nobis et successoribus nostris Dunblanensibus Episcopis, approbamus, ratificamus, ac dictum molendinum, annuos redditus et terras predictas, tenore presentium idem domino Johanni Franch capellano perpetuo dicti altaris et capellanie eiusdem et suis successoribus imperpetuum confirmamus, ac dictum dominum Johannem Franch capellanum antedictum, pro se et suis successoribus, in realem, actualem, et corporalem possessionem dicti altaris et capellanie supradicte cum pertinenciis, in quantum ad nos pertinet, induximus, admissimus et inuestiuimus. In quorum approbacionis ratificacionis et imperpetuum confirmacionis testimonium, sigillum nostrum rotundum presentibus est appensum, apud Dunblanam decimo die mensis Maii, anno millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo.

INSTRUMENT in favour of William Stirling, Lord of Cadar, Knight, anent the lands of Estir Cadar, 10th May 1472.

47. IN Dei Nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Incarnationis Dominice, millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo, mensis vero Maii die decima, Indictione quinta, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Sixti diuina prouidentia pape quarti, anno primo: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus, prouidus vir Vnfridus Stirling, filius honorabilis viri, domini Willelmi Stirling domini de Cadar militis, et eiusdem Willelmi procurator in hac parte specialiter deputatus, de cuius procuratoris mandato et potestate michi notario publico subscripto, sufficienti constabat documento, accessit ad presentiam honorabilis viri, Walteri Stewart de Morfy, et eundem Walterum, nomine procuratorio dicti Willelmi Stirling, premuniuit et onerauit, vt veniret ad ecclesiam parochialem burgi de Striueline, ad resignandum et sursum reddendum dicto Willelmo aut procuratori suo, duas partes terrarum de Estir Cadar, cum omni jure et clameo quod habet ad dictas terras, et ad recipiendam summam monete dicto Willelmo inde debitam, secundum formam literarum et endenturarum desuper confectarum; cui procuratori dictus Walterus responsum dedit quod venire noluit. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus procurator a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit vnum seu plura, publicum instrumentum aut publica instrumenta: Acta fuerunt hec in publica via, infra [burgum] de Striueline, prope hospitium nobilis domine Elisabeth Stewart domine de Bigare, hora quasi vndecima ante meridiem, sub anno, die, mense, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra; presentibus ibidem honorabilibus et prouidis viris, Waltero de Buch[quhannan] filio et herede apparente Patricii de Buchquhannan de eodem, Willelmo [burgense] dicti burgi, domino Richardo Smythsoun capellano, Johanne cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa [vocatis pariterque] rogatis.

Et ego Johannes de Spens, presbyter Dunblanensis diocesis publicus auctoritate Imperiali Notarius, dicte premunitioni ceterisque omnibus premissis, etc.

JOHANNES DE SPENS.

LETTER by King James III. that he would not revoke the erection of the Barony of Keire in favour of William of Striueling of the Keire, 28th January 1473.

48. JAMES be the grace of God King of Scottis. To all and sindri oure liegis and subditis quhais knaulage thir oure lettrez sal cum greting. Forsamekill as oure louet Wilzame

of Striueling of the Keire has be his procuratouris lauchfull, and his lettrez patent vndir his sele, purely and simpilly resignit in oure handis all and sindry his landis of the Keire, Lupnoich, Classingawis, Dachlewane and Retherne Striueling, with thare pertinentis, liand in the Earledome of Stratherne within the shirefdome of Perthe, and his landis of Strowy with the pertinentis liand within the saide shirefdome; the quhilk all and sindry landis forsaide with thare pertinentis we have vnyt and annexit in ane baronry, to be callit perpetually the barony of the Keire, and gevin thame agane heretably in fre barony to the saide Wilzame and his aeris, to be haldin of ws and our successouris for a commoun soyte in the shiref court of Perthe in tyme tocum: We grant be thir oure lettrez to the saide Wilzame and his aeris, that na reuocatioune to be made be ws sal extend nor strike apoune oure charter and donacioun made to him of the landis abone writin, or do ony preiudice or hurt thareto in tyme tocum, suppos it happin ws to mak generall reuocatioune hereftir. Gevin vnder oure Priue Sele at Edinburgh, the xxviii day of Januar, the zer of our Lorde a thousand fourehundreth sevinty and thre zeris, and of oure regnne the xiiii zer.

Litera pro Willelmo Striueling de Keire etc.

LETTER of REVERSION by William of Menteth, of the West Kers, to William of Striueline of the Kere, of the lands of the Haleoyge, 6th January 1474.

49. BE it kend til al men be thir present letteris, me Williame of Menteth of the Westkers, to be bundyn and oblist, and be thir my present letteris, and the faith in my body, lelely and treuly bindis and oblisis me, myne ayris and assignais, til ane honorabile man, Williame of Striueline of the Kere, his ayris and assignais, that nochtwithstanding that the said Williame of Striueline has grantit, sauld, alienat, heretably and perpetualy confirmyt, to me my ayris and assignais, the acht marcis wourth of al and hale the landis of the Haleoyge with thar pertinence, lyand in the barony of the Kere, within the shireffdome of Stratherne, and has bundyn and drawyn in warandice and sikyrness to me heretably tharof, acht marcis wourth of his landis of Strowy with thar pertinence, lyand in the north part of the samyn landis within the said shireffdome, and gifyne me heretably stat saysing and possessioune tharof, as his letteris and caidentis grantit and maid to me tharvpon mare fullely proportis; Neuertheless hovsoun and quhat tyme it sal happyne the sayd Williame of Striueline his ayris or assignais, to pay and content to me myne ayris or assignais, the sovme of tva hundreth marcis of gud and vsual money of the kynrik of Scotland, in ane hale sovme and togidder, in money noymeryt and tauld, vpone ane day beuix the sone

rising and the ganging to of that ilk. vpone the hie altar of the paroch kyrk of Logy besyd Striuelyne: I, the said Williame of Menteth, my ayris or assignais, to the resat of the said sovme lauchfully warnyt be the said Williame of Striueline, his ayris or assignais, on fourty days warning, at oure propir personis, or at oure mansionis or duelling placis that beis for the tyme, or at the parich kyrk of Alvay in the hie mess tyme, on ane solempnyt day, in oppyne audience befor the parichine thar being present; thane and incontinent eftir the resat of the said sovme, al and syndry the said landis of the Haleoyge, and the acht marcis wourth of the landis of Strowy with thar pertinence, to the said Williame of Striueline his ayris or assignaiss, fra me my ayris and assignais, sal returne agane and remane with thame in fee and heretage euerlesting: And the samyne tyme, I the said Williame of Menteth, myne ayris or assignais, purly and symply sal resigne and gifour, al and syndry the said landis of the Haleoyge, and the said acht marcis wourth of the landis of Strowy with thar pertinence, to the said Williame of Striueline, his ayris and assignais, with stat saysing and possessioune, charteris, intrumentis, and vthir euidentis maid and gevyne to me thairvpon, sva that the said sovme being payt, as sayd is, nothir I, my ayris nor assignais sal nocht nor may nocht haue no rycht nor clame of rycht, petitor nor possessor, in nor to the said landis with thar pertinence, bot fra thame ve be al vterly removit and excludyt be thir present letteris. And gif it sal happyne, as God forbeid, me, the said Williame of Menteth, my ayris or assignais fraudfully til absent vs fra the ressat of the sayd sovme, we being tharto lauchfully warnyt as sayd is, it sal be leful and lauchful to the sayd Williame of Striueline til haue heretably regres for him his ayris and assignais, til al and syndry the said landis with thar pertinence, ay and quhil I, my ayris and assignais ressaue the said sovme, it being proferyt til vs of the said warnyng, but fraud or gile. In witness of the quhilk thing, to thir my present letteris, I haue to hung and put my seil, at the Westkers, the sext day of the moneth of Januarii, the zer of God, ane thousand four hundreth sevynty and four zeris: befor thir witness, Frere Johone Broun Priour of the Freris of Striueline, Johone of Betoun of Balfour, Schir James Darow and Schir Robert Redhuch chapellanis and public notaris, with diuers vtheris.

Resignation by Walter Stuart of Morphe and Patrick of Stereling of the two parts of the lands of Ester Cadar in the hands of William of Stereling Laird of Cadere, their Over Lord, 22nd April 1477

50. Be it kend till al men be thir present Letteris, ws Walter Stuart of Morphe and

Patrike of Stereling, the sone wmquhill of Gilbert of Stereling and Isabell Tripnay his spous, nocht throw strencht na drede lede, na throu errour slidding, bot of our awyn verray fre and wilfull will, our profyt on ilke side befor seyne and considerit, wicht staff and bastone, purely and simpilly, to hawe resignit, and be thir our present letteris resingis, vpgeffis and ourgeffis, al and syndry the twa partis of the landis of Ester Cadar with the pertinens, liande in the baroury of Glasgow and the schiradome of Lanark, fra ws our airis and assignais, in the handis of a worchipful man, Schir William of Stereling Larde of Cadar knycht, our ourlorde of the samyng landis with the pertinens, till hyme his airis and assignais perpetuabilly and irreuocabilly in fe and heretaige for euermar, with al and syndry richtis titil and clamis of richt, charteris, inquestis, statis, sesingis, propirteis, possessionis, evidentis, lattyn to borchtis, actis, decretis, instrumentis, writtis, documentis and munimentis that we haff hade or may haff for ws our airis and assignais be ony manner of way, now or in tyme to cum, in or to the saide landis with the pertinens as sade is; swa that the saide Schir William his airis and assignais may frely and peciabilly dispoyne, joyss, brouk and manur the said landis with the pertinens quhatever thai be, without impediment questione or demande of ws our airis and assignais, or ony vther in our name; Sua that we our airis and assignais be absoluit and excludit fra all richt, titil and clame of richt, propirte possessione, als weile petatory as possessory, of the saide landis with the pertinens, with the renunciatioun of the sammyne, without reuocatione, fraude, gyle, male ingine, or fruel exceptione, be ony maner of way as saide is for euermar. In the presens of reuerendis nobillis and mychty Lordis, Johne Bischop of Glasgow, William Bischop of Orkynnay, Andro Lord Awandaile Chansellar of Scotland, Colyne Erle of Argaile, Johne Erle of the Lenax, Robert Lorde Lile, Johne Lord Carlile, William Lord Creichtone, Alexander Scot Clerk of our souerane lordis Consaile, and Johne the Roos of Montgrenane, with otheris diuers. In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir our letteris of resignatione we haw hungyn our seellis, and for the mar sekernes I the saide Waltyr, for me and the saide Patrike, becaus he cane nocht subscriwe, has subscriwit with my awyne hande and propir name, at Edinburgh, the twenty twa day of Aprile, the zer of Gode a thoussande four hundreth sewynty and sewyn zeris.

Obligation by Walter Stewart of Morphy to Sir William of Streling of Cadar, Knight, 29th April 1477.

51. To all and sindry to quhais knawleige thir present letteris sal to cum, Walter Stewart of Morphy, greting in God euerlesting. Vittis zour vniuersite me, to haff granttit

opyuly and notourly maide knawyn and be thir present letteris afauldly sekirly and fauthfully, be the faitht and trewtht of my body, grantis, makis opyn and noterly knawyne, that I had neuer stat, seissing no possessione of the twa partis of the landis of Ester Cadar wyth the pertinence, liande in the baronry of Glasgow, and the schiradome of Lanark, be wmquhill Gilbert of Streling, Isabell Tripnay his spous, na be Patrik of Streling, sonne of the forsadis wmquhill Gilbert and Isabell, na be ony vther in thar name, na on thar behalff, nor zit be ony vther persone or personys, lewande nor ded, in preue or in apert, stilly or loude. And attour, I the saide Walter byndis and oblisis me myne airis and assignais, be the fathtis and trewthis of our bodeis, sekerly and irreuocabilly, in the mast seker strat forme and styile of obligacione, to ane honorabill man, Schir William of Streling of Cadar knycht, his airis and assignais, that I the said Walter myne airis or assignais sal neuer mak clam, inquete, wex, perturb, distrouble nor mowe questione in the contrar, of the saide Schir William his airis or assignais, in or anentis the richt possessioun, brukyne, joysing or manuryng of the tua partis of the saide landis of Ester Cadar wyth the pertinens, in the law or by the law, in jugement or outwicht jugment, be ony maner of way in tyme to cum. Renunciande all richtis or clames of richt that I the saide Walter myne airis and assignais had, has, or may hawe in and to the said landis of the twa partis of Ester Cadar wyth the pertinens quhatsumeuer be ony maner of way in tyme to cum, all fraude, gile, cauillatione, dissait, maile ingine, and fruell exceptione all vterly excludit and away put, na remeide of law, canon, cinyl, act, statut nor decret of parliament, nor general counsaile in the contrar ony maner of way to be schawing, proponit, allegit befor ony minister of law, spirituale or temporaile, now or in tyme to cum, without fraude or gile as said is. In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir my present letteris of obligacioune I haw hungyne my seele, and subscriwit with my awyne hande, at Edinburgh the twenty nyne day of the moneth of Aprile, the zer of Gode a thoussande four hundreith sewynty and sewyn zeris.

Seal: On a shield couche quarterly 1st and 4th the lion of Scotland within the double tressure surmounted with a Ribbon; 2d and 3d a fess cheque: Supporters, two Lions.

LETTER of REVERSION by Matthew Forestar, Burgess of Striueline, to William of Striueline of the Kere, of the lands of Dachlewane, 27th August 1484.

52. BE it kend till all men be thir present letteris, me, Mathew Forestar, burges of Striueline, tilbe bundin and oblist, and be thir my present letteris, and the faith

in my body lelely and trewly bindis and oblisis me myne ayris and assignais, till ane honorable man, Williame of Striueline of the Kere, his ayris and assignais, that nocht-withstanding that the said Williame has sauld and analeit and perpetually heretably confirmyt, be chartir and possessioune, to me myne ayris and assignais, all and hale his landis of Dachlewyne with thair pertinence, lyand in the shireffdome of Perth, as the chartir and possessioune maid and gevyn be him to me tharapon mare fullely proportis; that quhat tyme and howsone it sall happin the said Williame of Striueling his ayris or assignais to pay and content to me, myne ayris or assignais, the sovme of twa hundreth mercis of gude and vsuale money of the kinrik of Scotland, in ane hale sovme and togidder, in money numerat and tauld, on a day betuix the sone rysing and the ganging to of that ilk, within the paroch kirk of Striueling on the hie altar of the sammyne; I the said Mathew myne ayris or assignais, be the said Williame his ayris or assignais to the rasate of the said sovme lauchfully warnyt on twenty dais warnyng, at oure propir personis, or at oure duelling placis, or at oure paroch kirk on ane solemnyt day in the hie messtyme befoir the parochin thair beyng present, than and incontinent the said sovme beyng pait as said is; all and hale the forsaidis landis of Dachlewyne with thair pertinence sal returne agane fra me, myne ayris and assignais to the said Williame his ayris and assignais, and remane with thame in fee and heretage euerlesting. And that ilk tyme I the said Mathew, myne ayris and assignais sall purely and simply resigne and geve oure fra vs, to the said Williame his ayris and assignais perpetually, all and hale the saidis landis with thair pertinence togidder with chartir, state saising and possessioune maid and gevin be the said Williame to me thairupon, swa that the said sovme beyng pait as said is, nothir I, the said Mathew, myne ayris nor assignais sall nocht nor may nocht haue na rycht nor titill of rycht, propirte nor possessioune petitor nor possessor, in nor to all and hale the said landis or ony pairt of thame with thair pertinence, bot we thairfra al vterly to be removit and excludyt be thir my present letteris, vnder the stratest and sikkerest stile and forme of obligatioune all fraud, gile, canillatioune, exceptioune and evyll ingine removit and excludyt. In witnes of the quhilk thing, to thir my present letteris my sele is to hung, at the Abbay of Cambuskeneth, the twenty sevynt day of the moneth of August, the zere of God, ane thousand four hundredth achty and four zeris, befor thir witnes, Henry, be the permissione of God, Abbot of the said Abbay of Cambuskeneth, Leonart Abbircrommy, Henry Myrtoune, Richard Smethsone, chapellane and public notar, and Edward Spetale, with vthir diuers.

LETTER of REVERSION by Duncan Forester, Burgess of Striueline, to William of Striueling of the Kere, of the lands of Dachlewin. 10th May 1486.

53. BE it kend till all men be thir present letteris, me Duncane Forester, burges of the burgh of Striueline, to be bundin and oblist, and be thir my present letteris and the faith in my body, lelely and treuly bindis and oblisis me myne ayris and assignais, ane or ma, till ane nobill man, Williame of Striueling of the Kere, his airis and assignais, ane or ma, that forsamekle as the saide Williame, has gevin, grantit, and heretabli perpetualy confermyt to me be charter and possessioune, all and sindri his landis of Dachlewin, with thair pertinence; and in warandyce and securite tharof, all and hale his landis of the Auld Kere with thair pertinence, lyand within the schireffdome of Perth, as the charter euidentis and wryttis maid betuix vs tharupone mare fullely proportis; nochtganestanding quhat tyme and howsone it sall happin the saide Williame, his ayris or assignais, to pay and content to me myne ayris or assignais, the sovme of twa hundreth merkis of gude and vsuale money of the kinrik of Scotland, in ane hale sovme and togiddir in money to be numerat and tauld, one ane day betuix the sone rising and the ganging to of that ilk, within the paroch kirk of Striueling, on Sanct Andros Altare the Appostill within his He of the sammyn, I the said Duncan myne airis or assignais ane or ma, to the said Williame of Striueling his airis or assignais ane or ma, to the ressate of the said sovme lachfully warnit on fourty dais warnyng, at oure propir personis, or at oure duelling placis, or within oure paroch kirk on ane solempnyt day, in the He mess tyme in opin audience before the parochin thare beand present for the tyme, than and incontinent, the said sovme being pait as said is; all and sindre the saidis landis of Dachlewin with thare pertinence, and in warandis tharof, all and hale the saidis landis of the Auld Kere with thair pertinence sall returne agane fra me myne ayris and assignais, to the said Williame his ayris and assignais, and remane with thame in fe and heretage euerlesting. And that ilk tyme, the said sovme being pait as said is, I the said Duncan, myne ayris or assignais ane or ma, sall purly and simply resigne and geve our fra vs perpetualy to the said Williame his ayris or assignais ane or ma, all and sindre the saidis landis of Dachlewin with thare pertinence, and in warandys tharof, all and hale the saidis landis of the Auld Kere with thare pertinence, togidder with charter, state saysing and possessioune, and all vthir euidentis maid and gevin till vs apon the propirty and fee of the saidis landis with thare pertinence; swa that the said sovme being pait as said is, nothir I, myne airis, nor assignais, sall nocht nor may nocht haue na richt nor titill of richt, propirte nor possessioune in or to the saidis landis with thare

pertinence, bot we thartra all wirdy to be renoncit and excludyt be thir cure present letteris vndir the sikkeret stil and torme of chirgchame, all fraude, gile contillatione, exceptione and evill inginie, renoncit and excludit. And gif it sall happin me the said Duncane, mayne ayris or assignais as God forbod, fraudfully till absent vs fra the ressaite of the said sowme, we bond and holdfully warnit thartO as said is, it sal be lefull and leifull to the said Williame of Strivelling, his ayris or assignais anc or ma, till have full regress to the saidis landis with thare pertinence, and heretabil to bruk and joys thame. And I and mayne airis, quhen it sall plas vs to ressaue the said sowme and frely to dispone thampoun till eure vs and profitis, I the said Duncan, mayne ayris or assignais, anc or ma, bruked and joysand the assedatione of all and hole the saidis landis of Duchlewin with thare pertinence for the termes of five zeris next and immediate fiwrend the day of the redemyng, lowsing and ouquiting of the saidis landis with thare pertinence, for the made payand zerly of ten merkis of the vsuale money of Scotland, alanerly for the saidis termes. In witnes of the quhilk thing, to thir my present letteris I have to hung my sele at Cambuskeneth, the tent day of the moneth of Maii, the zere of God, ane thousand four hundreth, achty and sex zeris, befor thir witnes, ane venerable fadir in Crist, Henry, be the permissione of God, Abbot of the said Abbey of Cambuskeneth, Johne of Abbircrumany, Archibald of Abbircrumny, Leonard of Abbircrumnay, Andro Abbircrumnay, Schir Dugale Cossar, chapellane, public notar, and James of Abbircrumany, with diuers vtheris.

CHARTER by King James III. to John Strivelling, younger of Craghernard, of the lands of Craghernard 29th May 1486.

54. JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum: Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, Salutem: Scitis nos dilecto concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto familiari armigero nostro, Johanni Strivelling, filio et apparenti heredi dilecti nostri, Johannis Strivelling de Craghernard, omnes et singulas terras de Craghernard, Balgreochquhoris, Kostarrik, Leytuhelis, et Balgloss, cum pertinentiis, jacentes infra comitatum de Levenax, et vicecomitatum nostrum de Strivelling: Quequidem terre cum pertinentiis fuerunt dicti Johannis Strivelling senioris hereditarie, et quas idem Johannes senior . . . . in manibus nostris, tanquam in manibus comitis de Levenax apud Edinburgh, per fustam et baculum et suos procuratores . . . resignauit . . . Tenendas et habendas . . . . dicto Johanni Strivelling juniori et heredibus suis, de nobis et successoribus nostris, comitibus de Levenax, in feodo et

hereditate imperpetuum . . . Faciendo inde annuatim, dictus Johannes Strueling junior et heredes sui, nobis et successoribus nostris, comitibus de Levenax, jura et seruicia de dictis terris cum pertinenciis ante dictam resignacionem debita et consueta: Reseruato tamen libero tenemento omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum cum pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Strueling seniori, pro toto tempore vite sue tantum: In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus: Testibus, reuerendissimo in Christo patre, Willelmo Archiepiscopo Sanctiandree; reuerendis in Christo patribus, Roberto Episcopo Glasguensi, Georgio Episcopo Dunkeldensi, Willelmo Episcopo Abirdonensi; dilectis consanguineis nostris, Colino Comite de Ergile, Domino Campbell, et Lorne, Cancellario nostro, Dauid Comite de Craufurde Domino Lindesay, Andrea Domino Avandale, Willelmo Domino Borthwik, magistro hospicii nostri; dilectis clericis nostris, magistris Dauid Levingstoune Rectore de Aire, nostri secreti sigilli custode, Archibaldo Quhitlaw Archidiacono Laudonie, secretario nostro, et domino Alexandro Scot, Rectore de Wigtoune, clerico nostrorum rotulorum et registri: Apud Edinburgh, vicesimo nono die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo sexto, et regni nostri vicesimo sexto.

OBLIGATION by Jonet of Quhannene to infeft William Stewart of Baldorane in the lands of Ballifoule, 10th July 1486.

55. BE it kende till all menne be thir present letteris, me Jonet o Quhannene in my madinhede, dochtir aude apperande ayir to Mungo of Quhannen of Stratheir, to be obleist and bundin, and be thir my present letteris lelily and trewlie bindis and oblessis me, myn ayris, executuris, and assignais, be the fatht in oure bodeis, till aue worthie man, Wylzheme Stewart o Baldorane, his ayris executouris and assignais: that I the said Jonet, myn ayris or assignais, sell lelyle and trewly, but fraud or gill or fruolus exceptione, ordolay rais follow and persew oure soueranē lorde the kynggis brewis for my lauchfull or tharis entres sesing or possessione to be hede aude opteuyt in all and halle oure landis off Strathir, witht thare pertinens, liand in the erldome of Stratherne, within the schirefdome of Perht; and incontinent efter that, I the said Jonet, myne ayris or assignais, or owre attournais, optenis and gettis lauchfull stait, sesing, entres, and possession in the said landis, with thar pertinens, I or thai sall entyre and lauchfoally infeyft be charter and sesing, wndir my sall or tharis, the said Wylzhame, his ayris or assignais abwne writin, in the foure markis wourth of land of auld extent of Ballifoule, with thar pertinens, within aucht dais at the farest next efter followand the

day that I myn ayris or assignais beis lauchfullie enterit in the saidis landis; to be haldin and hede the saidis four markis wortht of land, witht thar pertinens, to the said Wilzhame, his ayris or assignais for said, of me myn aris or assignais, in fe and heritage for ewer maire, with all prophetis court and plaint, in fre blanchferme, for ane braide arowe at Mydsymyr gif it be askit allanyrlie, for all ludir seruice, with claus of warymdeis in lauchfull and sykyr form of an charter; the quhylk I bind and oblys me myn aris of lyn and taylzhe, letterill, colletterelle, and assignais, myn and thare landis, rentis, possessions, and gudis, muwabill and onmawabill, had and to be had, to the said Wylzheme and his ayris executouris and assignais, in the sekerrest forme and best stylle of obligacione that can be deveset in forma speculatoris, all fraud, cawillacione, gill, and dissait awapwt: And gif it happinis me the said Jonet or myn aris as said is or assignais, tyll euaillie be selling wedsetting or for mailleng, ony of my foir said landis of Strathein, with thar pertinens, or thars, I obleis me, myn ayris, tham, thar ayris and owr assignais, in the stille of obligacion abown writin, to prophir and gif thaim to the said Wylzheme and his ayris or assignais befoir ony wdoris, thai giffand tharefore ressonabylie but incomeniens as huderis wyll: And gif it happinnys, as God for beid it do, me the said Jonet, or myn aris of lyn or tailzhe, letterill, or colletterile, or owr assignais, to faylzhe or be obstant in the fowfylling and completing of the thingis and condicionis abown writtin, that is to say, in the giffeing of a gud and sufficiande chartyr of fe and heritagis, and a cessing thar apone, of the foir said landis with thar pertinens, to the said Wylzheme, and his ayris or assignais forsaidis; or gif ewer it happinnis me, or myn aris or myn assignais, as said is of befoir, to wex inquiet or dystrobyll the said Wylzhem and his ayris or assignais foir saidis, in the brwking ande josing of the foir said landis, be brewis pledappill or wdir wayi; efter thare entres in the said landis, I binde and oblyss me and myn ayris tham and thair ayris and thar assignais ore executouris as saide is of befoir, my landis and thar landis, and owr giddis mouabill and onmwuabill quhat sum ewer, to the said Wylzheme, and his ayris executouris and assignis, in the sowme of twa hundretht markis of husualle mony of Scotlande, to be pait within xv dais to the said Wylzhem, or his ayris executouris or assignais, efter the breking and nonfulling of the said thingis and condicionis a bowne writin, and efter the inquietation and wexin of hym or tham in the said landis with the pertinens, in the maym of cestis, skathlis, dampnagis, and expensis, and to be rasset be the said Wylzhame, or his aris executouris or assignais, of me the said Jonet and my maris and assignais as is foir saide, myn and thair landis ande goddis mvuabill and onmvuabylle, to be pryseit thair four, led and away hede, at thare awyn hande, but leif of ony jugis spirituale or temporail, quhill thai be fullely contenit and pait of

the sowm of twa hundretht mærkis of husualle myny of Scotlande, in the paryes kyrk of Bawquheder, on the he alter of the samin, togedir and one a day, the quhylk day salbe within xv dais efter the knawlegis of the breking and nonfulling of the said condicionis and apuntmentis as said is; and I nor myn aris nor assignais newer to be harde in jugement, in priuy nor in perthi, still nor lowd, be ony maner or ordir of law, in the said mater or tweching the said landis with the pertineus, quhill the saide sovm be pait as said is: Ande likwis I bind and oblis me and myn ayris, myn and thair landis and gudis, in a hundretht markis to our said sonerane lorde the king and his successouris, within fourthie dais nixt efter following the breking of the saide apoyntment, in nayme of payne; and in ane vthir hundretht markis to the Byschope of Dunblane that sall happin to be for the tym, and to the kyrk werk of Dunblane, within the said fourthie dais, or ewere I or myn ayris be herd in jugment as said is: na remede of law cannon or cywille, or actis of parliamentis, generalle consalis, statutis or ordinanceis, maid or to be maid withstandland in the contrare quhatsumewer may be proponit; neuer the les this present writ and bande to remane in all strentht ande effect of the sammyn: Ande heire attour giff it happinnis me to faylze, as God forboit, in the lauchfull entering of the said Wylzheme or his ayris foir saidis in the said landis, within aucht days nixt eftir following my said interes in thame, I mak constitutis and ordanis be thir present, now as than and than as now, honorabill men, Archbalde Edmistoune, sone and apperant air tyll Wylzheme Edmistoune of Duntretht, James Edmistone his brothir, Jhone Campbell, sone to Schir Colin Cambell, Androw Stewart, ande Jhone of Strivilling, and ilkane of thame, coniunctlie and seueralie, my werray lauchfull wndoutit and wnreuocabille procuratouris, actouris, factouris, and intromettouris, specialie; giffand and grantand, now as than and than as now, to my saidis procuratouris and to ilkane of thame, coniunctlie and seueralie, fulle power and speciale manduement ande purlie charge and simpli, to wp gywe and resigne the said four markes wortht of lande of Ballifoule, with thare pertinens, be staf and bastoune, in my owr lordis hande or his ayris; habland and for me and for myn ayris ferme and stabill wnreuocabilly for euir mair, quhatsumeuer my said procuratouris or ony of thame, coniunctly and seueralie, in making of the said resignatione ledis to be doin; sa that the saidis landis beand resignit in the said owyr lordis handis or his ayris, it sall be lefulle to thame to dispone thareapon at thare wil fre: In witnes of the quhilk thing to be kepit but frauyd or gille, I hawe hung to my awyn selle to this present obligatione, at the ille off Bragane, the x dai off Julii, the zheir of Gode ane thousand foar hundretht four score and vi zheris; and for the mayr werificatione and knawlegis that my selle is les knawyn, I hawe procuryt with instans the selle of ane rycht honorabyll and wourschip-

full man. Dunkan Cambell of Glenorquhay, baffande the strenth of myn awyn propir sell, to be hungyn to this present obligatione witht my awyn propir sell, dai, zeir, and place a bowff writin, be foir thir witnes, Jhone Cambell sone to Schir Collyn Cambell knycht, Jhone Cambell, Ewyn Cambell sone, Fyndlaw Mak nab, sone and apperand ayr to Patrik Maknab Lard of that Ilk, Androw Stewart, Jhone Dencansone, Jorge Neylsone, Wicar of Ballquheder, Fyndlaw Mordochsone, Mair of Ballquheder, and Nicoll Neylsone, with huderis sindry.

RETOUR of William Striueling, as Heir of William Striueling of Cadder, his father, in the lands of Lettyr, 29th May 1487.

56. HEC inquisitio facta apud pretorium burgi de Striueling, vicesimo nono die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo, coram honorabili viro Alexandro Cunyngahame de Polmais Cunyngahame, vicecomitis de Striueling deputato, per hos subscriptos, videlicet, Alexandrum Setoune de Tulibody, Johannem Striueling de Cragbarnard, Duncanum Forester de Gunnerschaw, Dauid Broiss de Kennet, Johannem Striueling juniorem, filium et hereden apparentem dicti Johannis Striueling, Jacobum Lekky de eodem, Johannem Murray, Adam Bulle, Gylbertum Brady, Thomam Cragingelt de eodem, Johannem Watsoune, Johannem Bulle, et Jacobum Graye. Qui jurati dicunt, quod quondam Willelmus Striueling de Cader, miles, pater Willelmi Striueling latoris presentium, obiit ultimo vestitus et saysitus vt de feodo, ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri regis, de totis et integris terris de Lettyr cum pertinentiis, jacentibus in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Striueling: Et quod dictus Willelmus est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Willelmi patris sui de dictis terris cum pertinentiis: Et quod est legitime etatis: Et quod dicte terre cum pertinentiis valent nunc per annum viginti mercas, et tempore pacis valuerunt decem libras: Et quod tenentur in capite de supremo domino nostro Rege per servitium warde et reliuii: reddendo inde annuatim, communem sectam ad curias domini nostri Regis comitatus de Leuenax, nomine warde et reliuii: Et quod sunt in manibus dicti domini nostri Regis legitime per seipsum, per mortem dicti quondam Willelmi, ob defectum veri heredis jus suum hucusque minime prosequentis, a tempore trium eodomidarum vel circa. In cujus inquisitionis testimonium sigillum dicti Alexandri Cunyngahame vicecomitis de Striueling deputati, et sigilla quorundam qui dicte inquisitioni fiende intererant, brevi incluso, presentibus sunt apposita, anno, die, mense et loco supradictis.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of William Sterulyng of the lands of Cadder. 31st May 1487.

57. In Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter et sit notum, quod anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo, die vero mensis Maii vltimo, Indictione quinta, Pontificatus sanctissimi domini nostri, domini Innocentii diuina prouidentia pape octaui, anno tercio: In nostrum notariorum publicorum et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus nobilis vir, Willelmus Sterulyng, filius et heres quondam nobilis viri, domini Willelmi Sterulyng de Cadder militis, personaliter comparens apud turrym de Cadder, et ibidem quoddam preceptum saisine, sigillo officii venerabilium virorum, magistrorum Martini Wane Cancellarii, Gilberti Reryk Archidiaconi, et Patricii Leiche Canonicorum ecclesie Glasguensis, ac Vicariorum Generalium reuerendi in Christo patris, Roberti Dei et apostolice sedis gracia Episcopi Glasguensis in remotis agentis, munitum et roboratum, nobili viro Patricio Blacader, ballivo baronie de Glasgu directum, presentauit, eundem humiliter requirens quatenus, secundum tenorem dicti breuis, statum feodi saisinam hereditariam, necnon realem actualem et corporalem possessionem omnium et singularum terrarum de Cadder cum pertinenciis, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, sibi Willelmo realiter et cum effectu traderet, ut moris est in similibus: Quiquidem Patricius, balliuus ut supra, prefatum preceptum, ea qua decuit reuerencia, recepit et nobis notariis publicis subscriptis perlegendum tradidit, cuius tenor de verbo ad verbum sequitur, et est talis: Martinus Wane Cancellarius, Gilbertus Rerik Archidiaconus ecclesie Glasguensis, et Patricius Leiche Canonicus ac Officialis eiusdem, Vicarii Generales reuerendi in Christo patris ac domini, Roberti Dei et apostolice sedis gracia Episcopi Glasguensis in remotis agentis, prouido viro Patricio Blacader dicti reuerendi patris balliuo seu eius deputatis, Salutem in Domino. Quia per inquisicionem de mandato nostro factam, et ad capellam eiusdem reuerendi patris retornatam, compertum extitit, quod quondam Willelmus Sterulyng de Cadder miles, pater Willelmi Sterulyng latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus vt de feodo, ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri Regis, de omnibus et singulis terris de Cadder cum pertinenciis, jacentibus in baronia de Glasgw, et infra territorium eiusdem. Et quod dictus Willelmus est legittimus et propinquior heres ipsius quondam Willelmi militis defuncti patris sui, de dictis terris de Cadder cum pertinenciis. Et quod est legittime etatis. Et quod prefate terre cum pertinenciis tenentur in capite de ecclesia cathedrali Glasguensi, et domino Episcopo Glasguensi pro tempore existente, per modum warde et reliuii. Vobis igitur precipimus et mandamus quatenus, dicto Willelmo, vel suo actornato latori presencium,

saisinam dictarum terrarum cum pertinenciis iuste fieri et deliberari faciatis, sine dilatione. Saluo iure cuiuslibet. Capientes securitatem quod idem Willelmus fideliter persoluet onera per eum debita post mortem dicti sui patris, ab ipsius defectu ius suum non prosequentis, et hoc nullo modo omittatis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officii nostri presentibus est affixum, apud ciuitatem Glasguensem, die penultimo mensis Maii, anno Domini M° cccc° lxxxvii°, &c. Quoquidem breue sic vt premittitur presentato, recepto, perlecto et intellecto, prefatus Patricius, Balliuus vt supra, volens obtemperare mandatis prefatorum vicariorum generalium, tanquam iusto racioni consono, statum feodi saisinam hereditariam, necnon realem actualem et corporalem possessionem omnium et singularum terrarum de Cadder, infra baroniam de Glasgw, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, prefato Willelmo et heredibus suis, per terre et lapidis tradicionem vt moris est in similibus, realiter et cum effectu tradidit, contulit et assignauit, ac eundem Willelmum in dictis terris ut premittitur imposuit et inuestiuit. Tenendas et habendas dictas terras de Cadder cum pertinenciis, sibi Willelmo et heredibus suis, adeo libere, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dictus quondam Willelmus eius pater miles, vel aliquis predecessorum suorum, tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt easdem. Reddendo inde prefatus Willelmus et heredes sui, ecclesie Glasguensi et Episcopo eiusdem pro tempore existenti, annuos redditus ac cetera onera incumbentia solita et consueta. Deinum vero prefatus Willelmus quandam literam retornatus, videlicet le Retour, in pergamino scriptam, sub sigillis venerabilium virorum in dicta inquisitione interessencium, videlicet, Thome Stewart de Mynto pro se, sigillo dicti Thome procurato per Johannem Maxwell filium et apparentem heredem Johannis Maxwell de Nethirpolloc, Andree Ottyrburn pro se, Georgei Hugonis procurato per Johannem Schaw, sigillo dicti Georgei procurato per Thomam Ottyrburn, Patricii Culquhone pro se, sigillo dicti Andree Ottyrburne procurato per Robertum Hugonis, sub ceris rubeis albis impressis, de terris prescriptis, factam et sigillatam, inscribi in instrumento prefate saisine, nos notarios subscriptos humiliter requisiuit, et cum instancia, cuius tenor sequitur in hec verba. Hec inquisitio capta fuit apud Glasgw in pretorio eiusdem, coram probo viro, Patricio Blacader, balliuo reuerendi in Christo patris et domini Roberti [Dei] et apostolice sedis gracia Episcopi Glasguensis, in hac parte specialiter constituto, penultimo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo, per istos probos viros subscriptos, videlicet, Johannem Maxwell, filium et apparentem heredem Johannis Maxwell de Nethirpollok, Thomam Steward de Mynto, Allanum Steward de Schelzardis, Patricium Culquhoyne de Gleynne, Willelmum Schaw, Henricum Burell, Johannem Schaw, Andream Ottyrburn, burgenses et ciues de Glasgw, Johannem Symiesoun, Robertum Huchonsoun, Johannem

Petcarne, Jacobum Bynnyng, Thomam Otyrburn, Ricardum Lowdeane et Patricium Bard: Qui jurati dicunt, quod quondam Willelmus Sterulyng de Cadder miles, pater Willelmi latoris presencium, et modo presentis et istam inquisicionem cum instancia petentis, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus vt de feodo, ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri Regis, de omnibus et singulis terris de Cadder cum pertinenciis, jacentibus in dicta baronia de Glasgw, et infra territorium eiusdem. Et quod dictus Willelmus est legittimus et propinquior heres ipsius quondam Willelmi militis defuncti patris sui, de dictis terris de Cadder cum pertinenciis. Et quod est legittime etatis. Et quod dicte terre nunc valent per annum octuaginta quinque mercis monete nunc currentis, et tantum valuerunt in tempore pacis. Et quod tenentur in capite de ecclesia cathedrali Glasguensi, et prefato domino Episcopo eiusdem pro tempore existente, per modum warde et relinii; reddendo inde annuatim, prefate ecclesie et domino eiusdem suisque successoribus, ad duos anni terminos, quatuor libras monete currentis pro tempore, videlicet, festum Penthecosten et Sancti Martini in yeme, per equales porciones, et tria secta capitalium curiarum in anno, cum aliis seruiciis solitis et consuetis. Et quod nunc existunt in manibus domini Episcopi Glasguensis, tanquam in manibus domini superioris earundem, ob mortem dicti Willelmi, quondam militis nunc defuncti, per sparium trium ebdomadarum, et trium dierum, nunc perfectarum, et propter defectum dicti heredis jus suum non prosequentis. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla quorundam qui dicte inquisitioni intererant, vna cum sigillo dicti Patricii balliui supradicti alternatim sunt appensa, anno, die, mense et loco prescriptis. Et sic finit huiusmodi retornatus litera. Super quibus omnibus et singulis, prefatus Willelmus a nobis notariis publicis sibi fieri petiit, vnum et plura, publicum et publica, instrumentum et instrumenta, et petiit cum instancia debita procurauit sigillum dicti Patricii, pro maiori efficacia et firmitate presentibus appendi, vna cum subscriptionibus subscriptorum notariorum. Acta erant hec super solum hujusmodi terrarum de Cadder, sub anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu prescriptis. Presentibus ibidem venerabilibus et circumspectis viris, magistris et dominis, Michaele Flemyng Canonico Glasguensi, Johanne Chawmer, Thoma Bell capellano, Johanne Sterulyng de Cragbarnate, Allano Steward de Schelzardis, Andrea Stirulyng, Willelmo Stirulyng, filiis dicti quondam Willelmi militis, Willelmo Flemyng, Roberto Jhonsoun, Johanne Robysoun, Roberto Flemyng, Roberto Wchtyr, Thoma Bayne, Willelmo Bard, testibus ad premissa vocatis et cum instancia debita requisitis &c.

Et ego Ricardus Gybsone, presbyter Glasguensis diocesis publicus imperialique regali auctoritatibus notarius. Quia etc.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE by Colin Campbell of Achinphoye to William Stirlyng of Cadder, of the lands of Kirknichell Stirlyng. 31st December 1487.

58. In Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo, Indictione sexta, die vero vltimo mensis Decembris, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini, domini nostri Innocencii, prouidentia diuina pape octaui anno quarto: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, honorabilis vir Colinus Campbell de Achinphoye, dominus superior terrarum de Kirknichell Stirlyng, jacentium in vicecomitatu de Dunbartane, et infra comitatum de Lenax, personaliter accessit ad dictas terras de Kyrknichell Stirlyng, et ibidem idem Colinus Campbell, dominus superior dictarum terrarum, statum et sasinam hereditariam, necnon possessionem realem actualem et corporalem omnium et singularum terrarum predictarum de Kyrknichell cum pertinenciis et Blarnarne, honorabili viro Villelmo Stirlyng de Caddar, filio et heredi domini Villelmi Stirlyng de Caddar militis, secundum suum antiquum fundamentum et formam carte sue desuper confecte, tanquam vero filio et heredi legittimo dicti domini Villelmi Stirlyng de Cadder militis, et heredibus suis, per terre et lapidis tradicionem, ut moris est in talibus fieri, suis propriis manibus dedit, contulit, exhibuit, et deliberauit, salvo jure cuiuslibet. Super quibus omnibus et singulis, idem Villelmus Stirlyng a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit vnum seu plura, publicum seu publica, instrumentum seu instrumenta. Acta erant hec super solum dictarum terrarum de Kirknichell, apud principale mansuegium earundem, anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu suprascriptis. Presentibus testibus ibidem, Magistro Vmfrido Stirlyng, Roberto Danzelstoun, Donaldo Gilaspysone, Donaldo Howat, Andrea Martyn, Johanne Glenay, Patricio M'Ilmwn, Duncano M'Ilmwn, Valtero Glenay et Alexandro Spang, cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Georgius Galbrath presbyter Glasguensis diocesis publicus auctoritatibus imperiali et regali notarius &c.

Et ego G. de G.

DISCHARGE by Colin Campbell of Auchinhowe to William of Strewiling of Cadar. 15th January 1488.

59. Be it kende till men be thir present letteris, me Colyne Campbell of Auchinhowe, till haue resauit be the handis of ane noble mane Vilzame off Strewiling of Cadar, the sowme off twenty pundis of gude and wsualle mone off Scotlande, for ane composicioun

made to me be the said Vilzame for the releffe off the landis of the Branzet, Ballinkeir, Kyrkmychell and Blarnarne, the quhilkis vas appoyntit concordit and endyt betuex vs be for honorable personis, that ar to say, Johne off Homiltovne off Bardowe, Johne off Strewiling sone and apperande air to Johne off Streviling off Cragbarnarde, Robert off Menteth and Robert Johnsone, with wtheris diuerss; off the quhilk sowme off twenty pundis for the releffis of the landis forsaid, I hable me rycht veill content assythit and fully pait, aude thair off the said Vilzame, his airis executouris and assignais, for me myne airis executouris and assignais, off the said sowme of twenty pundis quitclamis aude dischargis for now and euirmar be thir my present letteris: In vitness of the quhilk thingis, becaus I hade na seile of my aue in propir place present, I haff procuryt with instance the seill of aue honorable maue, Johne of Strewiling off Cragbarnarde, to be affixit to thir present letteris, at Cragbarnarde, the xv day of Januar in the zere of God M° cccc° achty and acht zeris, be for thir vitnes, Johne of Strewiling, sone and apperande air to the said Johne of Streviling, Schir Valter Logane Chapillane and publist notar, Archbalde off Lenax, Adam off Corsby and Johne Morisone with diueris wthirris.

CHARTER by Colin Campbell of Achowye to William Styrling and his spouse, of the Lands of Kyrkmechall and Blarnarne, 25th July 1493.

60. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Colinus Campbel de Achowye, ac dominus superior terrarum de Kyrkmechall et Blarnarn, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Nouerritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, dilectis meis Vilelmo Styrling, filio et heredi apparenti Vilelmi Styrling de Cadder, et Elisabeth Bochquhanne sponse sue, et eorum alteri diucius viuenti, Totas et integras terras meas de Kyrkmechall et Blarnarn cum pertinenciis, jacentes in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane, que fuerunt hereditarie Vilelmi Styrling de Cadder, et quas terras cum pertinenciis idem Vilelmus . . . in presencia plurium, per procuratorem suum . . . in manibus meis per fustem et baculum . . . resignauit . . . Tenendas et habendas prefatas terras . . . dicto Vilelmo et Elisabeth sponse sue, et eorum alteri diucius viuenti, in coniuncta infeodacione, et heredibus inter eosdem procreatis seu procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus, heredibus legittimis predicti Vilelmi quibuscumque, de me et heredibus meis . . . secundum tenorem carte antique infeodacionis sue. Reddendo inde annuatim . . . michi et heredibus meis, seruicium prout predicta antiqua carta dictarum terrarum continet et proportat. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum est appensum, apud Kyrk-

mechall, vicesimo quinto die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonogesimo tercio, coram hiis testibus, Valtero Danystoun, Jacobo Galbrath, Patricio Galbrath, Donaldo M'Corkatill, Patricio M'Gilmon, Donaldo Mechelson, et domino Valtero Nory capellano, cum diuersis aliis.

Seal — Gyrony of eight pieces, the first and fifth charged with two Mullets in bend: Legend 'S. Collini Cambel.'

INSTRUMENT of RESIGNATION of the Barony of Kere, in the hands of James IV. in favour of William Striueling of Kere, 9th January 1488.

61. IN Dei Nomine, Amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Incarnationis Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo octauo, die vero mensis Januarii nono, Indictione septima, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri, domini Innocencii pape octaui, anno quinto: Coram excellentissimo serenissimoque principe ac domino nostro, domino Jacobo quarto Dei gracia Scotorum Rege illustrissimo, et regni sui anno primo, ac nostrorum notariorum publicorum ac testium subscriptorum, ad hoc vocatorum specialiter et rogatorum, presencia: personaliter comparuit honorabilis vir, Villelmus Striueling de Kere, coram celsitudine dicti domini Regis, cum omni subiectione famulatu et reuerentia, genibus flexis, vt decuit, sedens; non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, coactus aut compulsus, vt apparuit, sed sua mera, pura, spontanea voluntate, motu proprio et animo deliberato, vt asseruit; omnes et singulas suas terras subscriptas, videlicet, terras de Kere, turrim et locum de Kere cum pertinenciis, terras de Kippanedavy, terras de Classingall, terras de Strowe, terras de Lupnoch, terras de Raterne Striueling, et terras de Dalchlewane cum pertinenciis, et quadraginta solidos annui redditus terrarum de Kippanerate cum pertinenciis, jacentes in comitatu de Stratherne, infra vicecomitatum de Perth, cum vniuersis et singulis suis proficuis et pertinenciis quibuscunque, in manibus prefati domini nostri Regis, tanquam terrarum earundem domini superioris, donauit, sursum dedit, pure simpliciterque, per fustem et baculum vt moris est in talibus, resignauit et libere deliberauit: sic quod dictus dominus noster Rex, de omnibus et singulis prenominatis terris cum pertinenciis, ad sue proprie libitum voluntatis, licite disponere valeat: Quibusquidem donacione, resignatione et deliberacione sic factis, receptis et admissis, supremus dominus noster Rex prefatus, omnes et singulas prescriptas terras, turrim et locum de Kere, ac annuum reditum predictum, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis quibuscunque, Baronie de Kere creandas, vniendas, annexandas et incorporandas, dicto Villelmo Striueling et suis heredibus legittimis, pro suis

benemeritis et seruiciis sepius et gratanter dicto domino Regi impensis et impendendis, hereditarie et imperpetuum, dedit, donauit, ac per fustem et baculum vt moris est assignauit et libere deliberauit, cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis quibuscunque superius annotatis, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, secundum vim, formam pariterque tenorem sue carte, sibi Villelmo et suis heredibus, per prefatum dominum Regem desuper conficiende: Super quibus omnibus et singulis, prefatus Villelmus Striueling, a nobis notariis publicis subscriptis, sibi fieri petiit vnum vel plura, publicum vel publica, instrumentum vel instrumenta: Acta erant hec in camera regia apud castrum de Striueling, hora nouena ante meridiem vel eocirca, sub anno, die, mense, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra: Presentibus ibidem, nobili et potenti domino, Patricio Comite de Bothuile ac Domino de Halis, etc. Patricio Home de Fastcastell, Johanne Touris de Innerleicht milite, Thoma Cralmont de Melgoun, Johanne Kyrkvod, Archibaldo Diksone et Thoma Pait, cum multis aliis, in prefata camera, in magno numero congregatis, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Andreas Macbrek, presbyter Dunkeldensis diocesis, publicus auctoritatibus imperiali et regali notarius. Quia, etc.

ANDREAS MAKBREK.

Et ego Vmfridus Clerk, presbyter Sanctiandree diocesis, auctoritate imperiali notarius publicus. Premissis, etc.

VMFRIDUS CLERK.

CHARTER of ERECTION of the Barony of Kere by King James IV. to William Striueling, Knight, 9th January 1488.

62. JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis, Salutem. Sciatis quod nobis nostroque Secreto Consilio sane constat, quod quondam pater noster, cuius anime propicietur Deus, per instigationem iniquumque consilium certorum prauorum cum eo existencium, in sua vltima residencia apud villam nostram de Striueling, turrim et locum de Kere, dilecto familiari nostro Willelmo Striueling de Kere militi pertinentes, vastare, distruere et incendere fecit. Et idem Willelmus Striueling miles, nobis et nostro consilio antedicto insinuauit, quod carte euidencie et infeodaciones quas habuit de terris de nobis tentis in capite, ac diuerse alie euidencie et scripte sibi pertinentes, in dictis loco et turri combuste fuerant atque distructe. Ac eciam demonstrauit vnum Retornatum sui introitus ad dictas terras, quo eedem de nobis tenentur in capite in albafirma. Quibus consideratis, et dicto retornato

per nos nostrosque consules antedictos lecto et intelleeto. Nolentes quod dictus Willelmus aliquod dampnum seu preiudicium sustineat, ratione carencie suarum cartarum infeodacionum et eundemiarum combustarum et distructarum vt prefertur: sed pociusnolentes eundem Willelmum Striueling militem, pro suo fideli gratuito que seruicio nobis impenso, de nouo de eisdem terris infeodare: Quapropter dedimus et concessimus, ac tenore presentis carte nostre, damus et concedimus hereditarie dicto Willelmo Striueling de Kere militi, omnes et singulas terras subscriptas, videlicet, terras de Kere, turrim et locum de Kere cum pertinenciis, terras de Kippandavy, terras de Classingall, terras de Strowe, terras de Lupnoch, terras de Raterne Striueline, et terras de Dalchlewane, cum pertinenciis, et quadraginta solidos annui redditus terrarum de Kippanerate cum pertinenciis, jacentes in comitatu nostro de Straitherne, infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Perth. Quequidem terre, turris, locus, et annuus redditus cum suis pertinenciis, fuerunt dicti Willelmi hereditarie: et quas idem Willelmus, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate, in manus nostras personaliter, apud Striueling, per fustim et baculum sursum reddidit, pureque simpliciter resignauit, ac totum jus et clameum juris que in dictis terris, turri et loco ac annuo redditu predictis cum pertinenciis, habuit seu habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis, omnino quittclamauit in perpetuum. Et quas omnes et singulas terras antedictas, turrim et locum de Kere, ac annuum redditum predictum, cum pertinenciis, pro gratuito fidelique seruicio nobis impenso, per dictum Willelmum, et pro singulari fauore quem gerimus erga eundem Willelmum, creauimus, vnitimus, annexauimus et incorporauimus, ac tenore presentis carte nostre creamus, vnimus, annexamus et incorporamus, in vnam meram et liberam baroniam, pro perpetuo futuris temporibus Baroniam de Kere nuncupandam. Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas prefatas terras de Kere, turrim et locum de Kere cum pertinenciis, terras de Kippandavy, Classingall, Strowe, Lupnoch, Raterne Striueling, Dalchlewane, et dictum annum redditum de Kippanerate, cum suis pertinenciis, creatas, vnitas et incorporatas in vnam liberam baroniam, pro perpetuo Baroniam de Kere nuncupandam vt prefertur, predato Willelmo et heredibus suis, de nobis et successoribus nostris, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, in boscis, planis, moris, marresiis, aquis, viis, semitis, stagnis, riuulis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, siluis, nemoribus, virgultis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupacionibus, venacionibus, piscacionibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, fabridiis, brasinis, brueriis et genestis, cum curiis et earum exitibus, [illegible], bladeciis et marchetis indiuisum, cum furca et fosse, sok, sak, thol, them, infangtheiff, outfangtheiff, pitt et galows, cum tenentibus, tenandriis et liberetenencium seruiciis, cum aduocacionibus

et donacionibus ecclesiarum et capellanarum, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et asiamentis, ac justis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, prope et procul, ad predictas terras turrim et domum ac annuum redditum predictum cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu juste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, sine quacunque reuocacione aut contradiccione nostri vel successorum nostrorum futuris temporibus quouismodo inde facienda. Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Willelmus miles et sui heredes, nobis et successoribus nostris, vnum par calcarium deauratorum apud turrim et locum de Kere, in festo beati Johannis Baptiste in estate, nomine albefirme, si petatur tantum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus. Testibus reuerendis in Christo patribus, Roberto Episcopo Glasguensi, Georgio Episcopo Dunkeldensi; dilectis consanguineis nostris, Colino Comite de Ergile Domino Campbell et Lorne, Cancellario nostro, Archibaldo Comite Angusie Domino Douglas, Gardiano nostro, Patricio Comite de Bothuile Domino Halis, Magistro hospicii nostri, Roberto Domino Lile, Justiciario nostro, Alexandro Hume de eodem, magno Camerario nostro, Andrea Domino Gray, Laurencio Domino Oliphaunt, Johanne Domino Drummond; venerabili in Christo patre, Johanne Priore Monasterii nostri Sanctiandree, nostri secreti sigilli custode, Willelmo Knollis Preceptore de Torfichin milite, Thesaurario nostro, et dilectis clericis nostris, Magistris Alexandro Inglis Archidiacono Sanctiandree, compotorum nostrorum rotulatore, ac nostri registri et consilii clerico, et Archibaldo Qahitelaw Subdecano Glasguensi, Secretario nostro. Apud Striueling, nono die mensis Januarii, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo octauo, et regni nostri primo.

INSTRUMENT of SASINE in favour of John Boquhannan of the lands of Pytquhonerte, 10th November 1490.

63. IN Dei Nomine, Amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonogesimo, die vero mensis Nouembris decimo, Indictione octaua, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Innocentii diuina prouidentia pape octaui, anno septimo: In meique notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia, personaliter constitutus prouidus vir, Johannes Ruthven de Cragingal, baillaus et deputatus nobilis domini, Willelmi Domini Ruthven vicecomitis de Perth, cum vno breui sasine capelle domini nostri Regis, prefato vicecomiti et deputatis suis directo, sub cera alba sigillato;

accessit ad terras de Pytquhonerte, jacentes infra dictum vicecomitatum, et inibi tradidit statum et sasinam hereditariam Johanni Boquhannan, filio quondam Valteri Boquhannan, omnium et singularum terrarum de Pytquhonerte cum suis pertinentiis, per donationem terre et lapidis, ut est modus in talibus, secundum vim formam et tenorem prefati breuis ibidem mecum visi et lecti, et aliarum eiudentiarum prefati Johannis Boquhannane: Super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis, dictus Johannes Boquhannan a me notario publico sibi fieri petiit vnum instrumentum sine plura instrumenta: Acta erant hec in dictis terris de Pytquhonerte, hora duodecima in meridie vel eocirca, sub anno, die, mense, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra: Presentibus ibidem testibus, Johanne Forster, Roberto Forster, Villelmo Forster, Jacobo Rynd, Johanne Prop, et Johanne Lany, cum diuersis aliis ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Adamson presbiter Dunblanensis diocesis, publicus imperiali et regali auctoritatibus notarius. Premissis, etc.

JOHANNES ADAMSON.

CHARTER by King James IV. to John Striueling, of the Barony of Kere, 18th May 1495.

64. JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum. Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue [clericis et] laicis Salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro, Johanni Striueling, filio et heredi apparenti Willelmi Striueling de Kere militis, omnes et singulas terras et baroniam de Kere, cum suis annexis, dependenciis, tenentibus, tenandriis, et libere tenencium seruiciis earundem, cum pertinenciis, jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Perth. Quequidem terre et baronia . . . fuerunt dicti Willelmi Striueling de Kere militis hereditarie, et quas idem Willelmus . . . in manus nostras, apud castrum de Meware in Ardmurquhane, personaliter per fustem et baculum . . . resignauit . . . Tenendas et habendas . . . prefato Johanni Striueling et heredibus suis, de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris . . . Faciendo inde annuatim . . . iura et seruicia . . . debita et consueta: Reseruato tamen liberotenemento . . . predictarum terrarum et baronie . . . dicto Willelmo Striueling de Kere militi, pro toto tempore vite sue, et racionabili tercia parte earundem Mergrete Creichtoun eius sponse, pro toto tempore vite sue, cum contigerit, in cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus. Testibus dilectis consanguineis nostris, Archibaldo Comite Angusie Domino Douglas, Cancellario nostro, Archibaldo

Comite de Ergile Domino Campbell et Lorne, Magistro hospicii nostri, Patricio Comite de Boithuil Domino Halis, Alexandro Domino Hume, magno Camerario nostro, Johanne Domino Drummond, Justiciario nostro; venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Georgio Abbate de Dunfermling, Georgio Abbate de Pasleto, Thesaurario nostro, et dilectis clericis nostris, Magistris Ricardo Murchede, Decano Glasguensi, Secretario nostro, et Johanne Fresale, Decano de Lestalrig nostrorum et registri ac consilii clerico; apud Castrum de Meware in Ardmurquhane, decimo octauo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quinto, et regni nostri septimo.

INSTRUMENT of SUBMISSION by Alexander Kynross and John Kinross to Sir William Stryueling of Kere, Knight, 15th December 1497.

65. IN Dei Nomine, Amen: Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo septimo, die vero mensis Decembris decimo quinto, Indictione prima, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Alexandri diuina prouidentia pape sexti, anno sexto: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia, personaliter constituti prouidi viri, Alexander Kynross et Johannes Kinross, eius filius et apparens heres, non vi aut metu ducti, nec errore lapsi, sed eorum spontaneis voluntatibus, fidemedia se obligarunt irreuocabiliter, sacrosanctis Dei euuangeliis per ipsos tactis, ad standum, remanendum ordinacioni, precepto, mandato et consilio honorabilis viri, Domini Willelmi Stryueling de Kere militis suorumque heredum, super gubernatione et regimine suarum personarum, et penes eorum ingressum in dominium de Kyppanross cum pertinentiis, ac occupationem, dispositionem et assedationem eiusdem, qualitercunque dictus Dominus Willelmus, aut sui heredes, duxerit seu duxerint in premissis faciendum: Exceptis alienatione et venditione dicti dominii cum pertinentiis, ac exhereditatione dictorum Alexandri et Johannis eorumque heredum: Quiquidem Alexander et Johannes corporale juramentum prestiterunt, et se vt supra fidemedia obligarunt, quod ipsi et eorum heredes, a data presentium, erunt dicto militi et suis heredibus, fideles homines imperpetuum, et homagium inde dederunt et fecerunt dicto Domino Willelmo Striueling, et suis heredibus, ut moris est in talibus fiendis: Et si dictis Alexandro et Johanni contingat deficere in obseruatione premissorum, siue in aliqua parte eorundem, fidemedia se et suos heredes ut premittur obligarunt, ad dandas, persoluendas et satisfaciendas quinquaginta libras, usualis monete regni Scotie pro tempore currentis, irremisibiliter prefato Domino Willelmo Striueling aut suis heredibus,

pro eorum expensis et dampnis factis et sustentis, premissis omnibus, in toto uel in parte, per dictos Alexandrum et Johannem ac eorum heredes minime seruatis sine perimpletis, vt premittitur, imperpetuum: Super quibus omnibus et singulis Willelmus Strineling, frater dicti Domini Willelmi et nomine suo, a me notario publico subscripto, sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum seu publica instrumenta, vnum uel plura: Acta erant hec infra ciuitatem Dunblanensem, in camera domini Jacobi Belses Subdecani Dunblanensis, hora decima ante meridiem uel eocirca, sub anno, die, mense, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra: Presentibus ibidem, dicto domino Jacobo Belses et Jacobo Pollok, testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Smert presbyter Sanctiandree diocesis, publicus sacris apostolica et regali auctoritatibus notarius. Quia, etc.

JOHANNES SMERT.

LETTER of REVERSION by John of Buchquhanan of Glassingall to Robert of Buchquhanan of Lane, of the lands of Lane called the Fermouris Landis, 16th June 1498.

66. BE it kende till all men be thir present letteris, me Johune of Buchquhanan of Glassingall, sone to vmquhil Walter of Buchquhanan of Petquhonerte, to be bundin and oblist and be the tenour of thir present letteris byndis and oblisis me, myn aieris, executouris and assignais, in the straitest forme and stile of obligatioun, the holy euangellis tuechit, to ane honorabile man, Robert of Buchquhanan of Lane his aieris and assignais; That forsamekile as the said Robert has analyt and weiset to me be charter and possessioun, four merkis worth of his landis of Lane, callit the Fermouris landis with the pertinence, togidder with his myl of Lane, and with the multuris of the samyn, liande within the stewartry of Menteth, and the schirefdome of Perth: that quhat tym and how sone it sall happin the saide Robert of Buchquhanan of Lane his aieris or assignais, to pay and content to me, my aieris or assignais, the soume of twa hundreth merkis of gude and vsuale mone of the kinrik of Scotland hafande the curs for the tym, in ane haile sowm and togidder in mone nowmerit apone a day betuyx the sone rysyng, and the ganginge to of that ilk, within the parich kirk of Lane apone the hie alter of the samyn, I, my aieris or assignais, beande lauchfullie warnyt thairto be the said Robert of Buchquhannan of Lane, his aieris or assignais to the resait of the saide soume apone xv dais warnynge, at the saide pariche kirk of Lane, apone a solempnit dai in the hie mess tym betoir the parichane than beinge present, That than and in continent the saide soume beinge pait as saide is, and lauchfullie warnynge maide, I the said Johune of Buchquhanan my aieris and assignais sall purly aude sympilly

resinge and git our fra ws. the said four merkis worth of the landis of Lane, callit the Fermouris landis with the pertinence, to giddyr with the myl of Lane, and the multur of the sammyn, with charter, staite seysyng and possessioun, maid and gevin to ws thare-vpone, and to remayn with the saide Robert of Buchquhanan his aieris and assignais in fee and heritage euirlestynge, and we to haue no regress thareto in tym to cum, be thir oure present letteris, bot tharefra, al vterly to be removit and excludit be the faith in our bodies, and vnder the sikkerest stile and forme of obligatioun, all fraude, gile, cauillatioun, exceptioun, and euil ingyne, removit and excluydit. In witnes of the quhilk thing I haf hungin to my seile to thir present letteris of Reuersioun, at the pariche kirk of Lane forsaide, the xvi day of the moneth of Junii, the zeir of Gode, a thousand four hundreth, nynty aude aucht zeiris, befoir thir witnes, wirschipfule and discreit men, Dene Gilbert Buchquhanan Chanone of Inchemoquhomo, Schir Johnne Smert, notar publice, Schir Thomas McGilfadrik, Johnne of Buchquhanan, bruder germane to the said Robert, Malcum Lane, Johnne Reoch, and Walter Drummond, with vtheris diuers.

INSTRUMENT of RESIGNATION in favour of Robert Buchquhannan of Lany, of the lands of Pytquhonerty, 17th June 1498.

67. IN Dei Nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo octauo, die vero mensis Junii decimo septimo, Indictione prima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri, domini Alexandri, diuina prouidentia pape sexti, anno sexto: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum, ad hoc vocatorum specialiter et rogatorum, presentia, personaliter comparuit honorabilis vir, Andreas Vod de Blayrtoune, procurator honorabilis etiam viri Johannis Buchquhanan de Pytquhonerty, coram excellentissimo serenissimoque principe, ac domino nostro domino Jacobo quarto, Dei gratia Scotorum Rege illustrissimo, et regni sui anno vndecimo: et ibidem, post lecturam litere procuratorialis ipsius Johannis in pepiro scripte, eius vero sigillo ut aparuit cera rubea more solito sigillate, cuiusquidem litere procuratorialis virtute et vigore, dictus Andreas Wod, procurator ut supra et eo nomine dicti Johannis Buchquhanan, coram celsitudine prefati domini Regis, suis genibus flexis, ut decuit, sedens, omnes et singulas suas terras de Pytquhonerty, cum pertinentiis, iacentes infra vicecomitatum de Perth sursum reddidit, ac per fusicum et baculum in manibus dicti supremi domini nostri Regis, tanquam in manibus domini superioris earundem, pure simplicterque resignauit. Qua resignatione sic rite et legittime facta,

et per dictum supremum dominum nostrum Regem recepta et admissa, idem dominus noster Rex, statum regalem et possessionem corporalem, omnium et singularum dictarum terrarum cum vniuersis suis pertinentiis et proficuis quibuscunque, prouido viro Roberto Buchquhanan de Lany, tunc presenti, et heredibus suis, per huiusmodi fustis et baculi traditionem ut moris est in talibus fieri consuetam, secundum tenorem carte per predictum dominum nostrum Regem prefato Roberto Buchquhanan desuper conficiende, dedit, tradidit, pariter et deliberauit, adeo libere et quiete, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dictus Johannes Buchquhanan aut predecessores sui predictas terras cum pertinentiis, de dicto supremo domino nostro Rege aut predecessoribus suis, ante presentem resignationem liberius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possiderunt: De et super quibus omnibus et singulis, prefatus Robertus Buchquhannan, a me notario publico subscripto, sibi fieri petiit vnum vel plura, publicum vel publica, instrumentum aut instrumenta. Acta erant hec in Collegio Beate Marie Virginis, prope villam de Dunbertan, hora tertia post meridiem vel eocirca, sub anno, die, mense, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem nobilibus et potentibus dominis, Archibaldo et Matheo, Ergedie et Levenax comitibus, ac etiam honorabilibus et prouidis viris, Duncano Forestar de Skipnith, Duncano Campbell de Glenwrquhart, Patricio Hwme de Polwart et Johanne Ramsay, militibus, cum diuersis aliis testibus, ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Andreas Macbrek, presbyter Dunkeldensis diocesis, publicus auctoritatibus Imperiali et regali notarius, &c.

CONTRACT between Sir Patrick Hwme of Polwart, Knight, and Sir William of Striueling of the Keire Knight, relative to the Marriage of John of Striueling, son and apparent heir of Sir William, and Margaret Home, daughter of Sir Patrick, 30th March 1501.

68. THIR Indentouris maid at Edinburch, the penult day of Marche, the zeir of God ane thowsand fiv hundrecht and ane zeire, proportis, contenis and beris vitnes, that it is appontit and concordit betuix rycht nobile menne, Schir Patrik Hwme of Polworcht knycht, one the taapart, and Schir Williame Striueling of the Keire knycht, one the tothir part, in manere forme and effect as eftire talovis, that is to say, that Jhonne of Striueling, sonne and apperand air to the said Schir Williame, sal mary, God willand, and leve to his spousit wife, Margret Home, dochtir to the said Schir Patrik, and fauzeing of the said Margret, the said Jhonne to complet marige with Sibbale Home hir sistire, and saburcht als lang as the said Schir Patrik has ane dochtir gottine of

lauchfull bed, ay and quhille the said mariage be completit: the quhilk mariage salbe completit, God villing, at the lauchfule age of the said barnis, the maill beyng of fourtene zeris, and the femell twelf zeris. And the said Schire Williame salgive in coniunctfeftment to the said Jhonne his sone, and Margret Hyme, ore ony vtheris of the saidis Schir Patrikis dochteris that completis the said mariage, twenty pondis worcht of his landis of Strathallone wicht thair pertinence, liand in the shirefdome of Percht, of the quhilkis thair is ane gret part in wedset to diuers personis, gif the saidis landis cane be redemit and lousit be the awis and consale of the said Schire Patrik: and gif the saidis landis cane nocht be redemit to the awaill of the saidis twenty poundis worcht of land, that samekle as beis redemit and lousit salbe gevine to thame in coniunctfeftment, and the remanent of the xx poundis worcht of land salbe gevine in Lumbany or Balquhomry, quhar it best plesis the said Schir Patrik, and quhene the said twenty pundis worcht of land of Strathallone happinnis to be redemit and gevine in coniunctfeftment as said is, thane the saidis Jhonne and Margret, quhilkis completis the said mariage, sall gif oure the saidis landis of Lumbany or Balquhomry, quhilk sal happine to be gevine to thame as said is; For the quhilkis mariage to be completit and gevine of the said coniunctfeftment, the said Schir Patrik Home has tane vpone hime to content and pay to Schir Williame of Murray of Tulibardine knycht, and Jhonne of Kynross of Kippane Ross, the aire of wmquhile Jonet of Kinros of Kippane Ross, the some of four hundrecht and fyfty merkis, haile and togiddir in ane sovme, for the renuntiatioune and discharging and ouergevine to the said Schir Williame of Strineling of the Keire and his ayris of ane reuersioun maid be wmquhille Schir Williame off Strineling of Reterne knycht, fadir to the said Schir Williame, to the said wmquhile Jonet of Kinros hir airis and assignais, apone the lousing redemyng and outquittring of the landis of Lubnoch with thair pertinence, liand in the lordschip of Strathgarthnay and the schirrefdome of Perth, the quhilk reuersioune contenit in it the sovme of sex schoyr thretten pundis xiii schillingis iiii pennys: the quhilk sovme of foure hundreth and fyfty merkis the said Schir Patrik suld pay to the said Schir Williane of Murray, as assignay to the said Jhonne of Kinros to the said reuersioune, and to the forsaid Jhonne of Kynros as ayr to the said vmquhile Jonet.[1] And for the securite of the said mariage to be completit as said is, the said Schir Williame of Strineling sall infeft heretably be charter and sesing the said Schir Patrik Hyme in to all and haill the landis of Balquhomry, extending now be zeire to xxiiii merkis worcht

[1] There was accordingly granted, of the same date as this contract, a renunciation by Sir William Murray of the above reversion; among the witnesses to which are 'Dauid Murray, sonne to me the said 'Schir Williame, Johnne of Murray of Kelach,' &c.

[with] the pertinence, liand withine the barony of Leslie and the Shireffdome of Fife, to be haldine of hime and his airis blanch ferme for twa pennys, and reservand halt an akir to do the oure lord seruice. And becaus Agnes Bruce has tene pundis worcht of the samin landis off Balquhoury in lifrent for hir liftime, tharfor the said Schir Williame Strueling sal infeft the said Schir Patrik Hyme heretably in warandice of thai ten pundis worcht of land beand in the handis of the said Agnes, in all and hail his landis of Lumbany with thair pertinence, liand withine the barony of Banbrech and the shireffdome of Fif, extending nove to ten merkis in the zeire, and in ale and hail his landis of Glenty with thair pertinence liand withine the shireffdome of Percht, extending now zerlie to fif merkis, and in likwis in his fourty schilling worcht of annuell liand in Kippane Rait with thair pertinence, to be haldine of the said Schir Williame and his ayris blanch ferme as said is. And the said Schir Patrik sal gev his letter of reuersioune to the said Schir Williame of Strueling in competeant dewe forme as efferis: that quhattyme the said mariage be complet as said is, that the said Schir Patrik sal incontinent thairefter resigne renunce and ouirgef to the said Schir Williame of Strueling his airis and assignais, all and hail the saidis landis of Balquhoury, togidder with the laf of the landis and annuel rent gevine in varandice thairof as said is. And gif the said mariage failzeis be deid of the said Jhonne of Strueling, Margret Hyme, and all vtheris the saidis Schir Patrikis dochteris gottine of lawchful bed, ore gif it happinnis our souerane lord the king to obtene the saidis Jhonis mariage be the ded of the said Schir Williame Strueling his fader, thane that quhat tym or how sone it sall happine the said Schir Williame of Strueling his airis or assignais, to content and pay vpone a day, betuix the sone rising and the gangin to of that ilk, to the said Schir Patrick Hyme his airis or assignais, the sovme of four hundrecht merkis, gold and siluer, of the said sovme of four hundrecht and fifty merkis, that than efter the payment of the said sovme the said Schir Patrik his ayris and assignais sall resigne renunce and gefoure to the said Schir Williame of Strueling of the Keire his airis and assignais, all and hall the saidis landis of Balquhoury, togidder with the saidis vtheris landis and annuel gevine in varandice as said is. And gif it happinnis the said mariage to falze be dissent or wilfulnes of the said Jhonne or Williame his fader, thane the forsaidis landis of Balquhoury with the pertinence, togidder with the otheris landis and annual forsaid gevine in warandice as said is thairof, to remane with the said Schir Patrik his ayris and assignais, ay and quhille he or thai be content and pait be the said Schir Williame his ayris or assignais, of the sovme of sevine hundrecht merkis for the saidis sevinten philkis he has tane vpone hime to pay and lay done for the said Schir Williame of Strueling, and for costis skaichtis and expensis sustenit and

to be sustenit be the said Schir Patrik her throwe, and this to be comprehendit in the said reuersioune. Item it is appontit albeid the said Schir Williame gif and infeft now be charter and saisyne the said Schir Patrik in the landis abone vritine, he nor his airis sal nocht rais nor tak profit thairof quhil the completing of the said mariage, or failzeing of the completing of the samayn as is abone vritine, quhilk mariage salbe compleit at the lauchfule age of the said barnis as said is, athir of the saidis partiis or thair airis beand warnit be vtheris thairto, apone xx dayis warning of before. And as for the payment of the fyfty markis quhilkis the said Schir Patrik outredis mair than the four hundrecht merkis abone vritine, the said Schir Villiame sal gif his obligacioune to pay the samayn at Lammes nixt to cum but cauillacioune or laugar delay. And athir of the partiis sal gif vtheris charteris, sesingis, infeftmentis, reuersionis, obligacionis, and all vtheris letteris neidful hervpone in the maist sikkirvise that can be diuisit but inconuenient, athir of the saidis partiis warnand vtheris thairto vpone sex dais varning of befor. And at all thir condicionis and appointmentis abone vritine sall lelele and trevlie be obseruit and kepit and fulfillit, in manyre forme and effect as is abone writine, athir of the saidis partiis ar oblist and sworne fathfullie ilkane to vtheris, be the fathis and trevthis in thair bodeis. In witnes herof the saidis partiis hes interchangeabile selit thir Indentouris with thair avne propir seulis, befor thir vitnes, Adame of Crechtone of Rethvindayy knycht, Master Cuthbert Baize, Persoun of Sanquhare, and James Zonge notar, with otheris diuers, at day, zere and place forsaid.

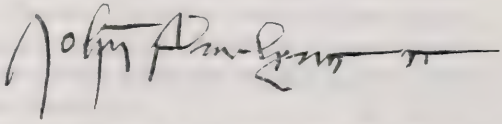
Hec est vera copia originalis Indenture, extracta et transsumpta de verbo in verbum, nil mutato quod substantiam facti mutaret, per me W. D. notarium publicum.

R. Colville.

Contract between John of Styrling of Cragbernard, George Styrling his son and heir, and Elizabeth Park, spouse of George and Alexander Craufurd of Kylwynnat, relative to the excambion of the lands of Spango and Kylwynnat, 1st May 1502.

69. This Indentur maid at Glasgw, the first day of the moneth of May, the zer of God, ane thousand fyw hundreth and twa zheris, contenis, proportis, and beris witnes, that it is fullely agreyt apontit and concordit betuix rycht honorabil personis, that ar to say, Johne of Styrling of Cragbernard, Comptrolliour to our soueraine lord, George Styrling, his sone and apeand ayr, and Elisabeth Park, spous to the said George, apon the ta part, and Alexander Craufurd of Kylwynnat, apon the tothir part, in forme, manere, and effect as efter folowis, that is to say; that the said Johne, George

and Elisabeth sal mak and caus the hale half landis of Spango, with thar pertinens, liand in the barony and schirefdom of Renfrow, be resignit in the superior handis of the samyn, and to be gevin agane heretably in excambium to the said Alexander Craufurd, to reman with him and his ayris in heretage: And the said Alexander Craufurd sal resing al and hale his landis of Kylwynnat, with thar pertinens, liand in the erldom of the Lennax and the schirefdom of Styrlyng, in the Erl of the Lennax handis, superior tharof, and to be gevin agane heretabily to the said George and Elisabeth, and the langar levar of thaim in coniunctfethment, and thar ayris, in excambium for the half landis of Spango, with thar pertinens: And that the costis of batht thir infefthmentis sal be maid be the said Johne of Styrling, the said Alexander aplyand him herto betuix the day of the making of thir present Indenturis, and the saxten day of May nixt efter folowand: And becaus the saidis lands of Kylwynnat ar wnderstand bettyr than the half landis of Spango, the said Johne of Styrling sal refund and pay to the said Alexander ane hundreth merkis of gud and vsuale money of Scotland, within fourty dais nixt efter folowand the said infefthment, and stat and sesing procedand thar vpon: And to the obseruacione and keping fathfully herof the saidis parteis bindis and oblisis thaim, thar ayris and assignais, til vtheris, be the fathis and treuthis in thar bodiis, and ilkane of tharis: And for the mar securite of the premissis, to the part of this Indentur remanand with the said Alexander, the said Johne has subscrivit and selit this present writ, for himself, the said George and Elisabeth; and to the tothir part of the samyn Indentur, to reman with the said Johne, George, and Elisabeth, the said Alexander has hangyn his sele: day, zher and place as said is, befor thir witnes, Schir Petyr Hastoun of that Ilk knycht, Johne Mungumre of the Syd, Androw Cunygam of Drumquhassill, and Schir Walter Nore, chapellane and notar publiet, with diuers vtheris: and in lik wis the said Alexander Craufurd has subscribit the samyn, befor the samyn witnes.



PROCURATORY by George Striueling younger of Cragbernarde, and Elizabeth Park his spouse, for resigning their lands of Kilwynnet in the hands of Matthew, Earl of Lewinax, 16th March 1502.

70. NOBILI et prepotenti domino, Matheo Comiti de Lewinax, Domino Dernele etc., sui humiles subditi et seruitores, Georgius Striueling, filius et heres apparens Johannis

Strueling de Cragbernarde, et Elizabeth Park, eius sponsa, seipsos cum omni famulatu, reuerencia, et honore, ad resignandas et sursum reddendas, pureque simpliciter deliberandas, in manus vestras, omnes et singulas terras nostras de Kilwynnet, cum molendino earundem, et suis pertinentiis, jacentes in comitatu de Levinax, infra vicecomitatum de Strueling, quas de vobis tenemus in capite, tanquam in manibus domini nostri superioris earundem, honorabiles viros, Willelmum Scot de Balwery militem, Alexandrum Lawdir, prepositum de Edinburgh, Archibaldum Kincaid, et Patricium Baroun, ac eorum quemlibet, coniunctim et diuisim, nostros veros leggittimos et indubitatos procuratores, actores, factores, et negotiorum nostrorum gestores, ac nuncios speciales et irreuocabiles, vnanimi consensu et assensu, et ex nostris meris liberis et spontaneis voluntatibus, fecimus, constituimus, et ordinauimus, ac per presentes facimus, constituimus et ordinamus: Quasquidem terras de Kilwynnat, cum molendino earundem, et suis pertinentiis, nos dicti Georgius, et Elizabeth, non vi aut metu ducti, nec errore lapsi, seu dolo circumuenti, sed nostra vtilitate prouisa, et desuper matura deliberatione prehabita, consensu et assensu vnamini vt premittitur, per fustem et baculum, et has literas nostras procuratorii et resignationis, in vestras manus, tanquam dicti domini nostri superioris earundem, sursum reddimus, ac pure et simpliciter pro perpetuo resignamus, ac omne jus et clameum que in eisdem habemus seu habere poterimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, omnino quitteclamamus imperpetuum per presentes: sic quod de eisdem ad vestre voluntatis arbitrium liceat disponere: necnon omnia alia et singula facienda, gerenda, et exercenda, que ad officium huiusmodi procuratoris de jure seu regni consuetudine pertinere dinoscuntur: Ratum et gratum irreuocabiliter habentes et habituri totum et quicquid dicti nostri procuratores irreuocabiles, seu eorum aliquis, in premissis seu aliquo premissorum rite duxerit seu duxerint faciendum: In cuius rei testimonium sigilla nostra propria presentibus sunt appensa, apud Edinburgh, decimosexto die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo secundo, coram hiis testibus, Henrico Alane, Canonico Abirdonensi, Dominis Waltero Logane, Johanne Inglis, capellanis, Johanne Glen, burgense de Edinburgh, Magistro Johanne Murray notario publico, Adam Hoppar, Thoma Schaw, coco principali supreni domini nostri Regis, et Johanne Wellis, cum diuersis aliis.

Bond by John Strueling of Cragbernarde to Elizabeth Park, spouse of George Strueling, his son and apparent heir, 18th March 1502.

71. Be it kent till all men be thyr present letteris, me Johne Strueling off Cragbernarde, to be bundine and oblist, and be thyr present letteris, and the faith and treuth in my

body, lelily and treuly bindis and oblisis me, aude my airs maill, till aue honorable vomane, Elizabeth Park, spous to George Striueling my sone and apperand ayr to me: that for samekyll ais the sade Elizabeth of hyr fre vill aude motiffe, has resignit our all and haill the landis of Killwynnet, with the pertinens, liaude in the erldome of the Lewenax, and in the schirefidome of Striueling, in the handis of aue noble and mychty lorde, Matho Erile of Lenenax and Lorde Dernle, ais in the handis of the ouerlorde of the sade landis of Kilwynet, with the pertinens; the quhilk landis the sade Elizabeth hade in coniunctfeffment; and that for the vtilite of me and my airis maill, and the airis maill gottin or till be gottine betuex the sade George and the sade Elizabeth, ais is mare fullily contenit in the charter of my newinfeffment of blanceferme made to me and my airis maill thar apone, be the sade lorde Matho Erile of Lewenax: Tharefor, giff it sall happyne that the sade Elizabeth beris na ayris maill to the sade George hir spous, bot a dochter or dochteris, the quhilk na mocht succede to the sade landis of Cragbernarde and Killwynnet vith the pertinens, be resone of the sade talze: I vill tharefore, and oblisis me and myne airis maill, succedaris to the sade landis be resone of taillze, to the sade Elizabeth, and the dochtir and dochtiris off the sadis George and Elizabeth gottine and to be gottine be tuex tham, in this vis, that gif at tha haue bot ane dochter be tuex tham, that suld be heretayr to the sade landis in defalt of thare airis maill be tuex tham: that I or myne airis maill that succedis to the sade landis be the resone of taillze, that I or tha sal mary that a dochtir, one a mane of als gret lewyne as Cragbernarde and Kyllwinet; and at I or tha sall mak the cost thareapone; and giff it sall happine thare till haue na dochteris than ane, at suld be heritaris to the sade landis, that I and my airis maill ais sade is sall mary ilkane of tham one a man of als gret lewyne ais thare part of the sade landis micht fall till ony of tham and tha var heretaris of the sade landis: And giff it sall happine me, or my airis maill that succedis to the sade landis be resone of the sade talze, to falze in thir premissis to the sade Elizabeth, in all or in part, ais God forbede that I or tha do: tharefor, to the fulfilling obseruing and keping of the forsade thingis in euere part thareoff, I fathfully bindis and oblisis me, and myne airis maill succedaris to the sade landis throw reson of the sade talze, in the stratest stille and forme of obligacione that is vsyt or cane be dewysyt efterwart, vithowt inconuenient to the sade Elizabeth, and to the dochtir and dochtiris gottine and to be gottine lachfully be tuex the sadis George and Elizabeth, the quhilkis sulde be heretaris to the sade landis in defalt of ayris maill: that I and my sade airis maill ais sade is, sall pay to them and to ilk ane of tham, the sowme of aue hundreth punds golde and siluer, vsualle mone of Scotlande, to thar mariage, quhen tha cum to lachful agis to be mariyt, giff I or my sade ayris maill that

succedis to the sade landis be resone of the sade talze sail happyne to falze in the maryine of the sade dochtir or dochtiris one mene of lewyne as sade is a bone vritine, but fraude or gylle: I mayne aude my airis maill as sade is renunciande all exceptione off law, cewille nor canowne, akis of parliament or generall counsell, to be proponyt eftervart in jugement or owtouth, be me or ony vthyr or vthyris in my name or tharis, in the contrar of thyr my present letteris obligatori: In vitnes of the quhilk thing I haue appendyt my seill to thyr present letteris, at Edinburgh, the achtene day off the moneth of March, in the zere of Gode a thowsande fiffe hundreth and twa zeris, be for thir vitnes, Master Valtyr Abirnethy Prowest of Dunbertane, Schir Henry Allane Archdene of Dunblane, Master Vilzam Lindissay Persone of Aldhame publiste notare, Master Johne off Murray publist notare, Vilzame Striuiling my sone, Johne Striuiling, Archibalde Kyncade, and Schir Valtir Logane, Vikare of Strablane, publisi notare, vith diueris vthyris.

PRECEPT by Thomas Hume of Langschaw, Knight, for infefting John Striueling of Craigbernard, Knight, in the lands of Quhitleys, 27th August 1503.

72. THOMAS HUME de Langschaw miles, et [superior] terrarum de Quhitleys, dilectis meis, Jacobo Redheuch, Alexandro Boyde, Jacobo Boyd, Johanni Brisbane, et Alexandro Buchquhane, ac eorum alteri, coniunctim et diuisim, ballliuis meis in hac parte speciaiter constitutis, Salutem: Quia dedi et concessi, ac hereditarie vendidi et alienaui, honorabili viro Johanni Striueling de Craigbernard militi, omnes et singulas terras meas de Quhitleys, cum suis pertinenciis jacentes in dominio de Stewartoune et infra vicecomitatum de Aire: prout in carta mea dicto Johanni Striueling desuper confecta plenius continetur: Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim precipio et mando quatenus, visis presentibus indilate saisinam statum et possessionem hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Quhitleys, cum suis pertinenciis, prefato Johanni Striueling militi, vel suo certo attornato latori presentium, secundum tenorem dicte carte mee quam inde habet, juste deliberetis et haberi faciatis sine dilatione: Et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim vel diuisim, meam plenariam liberam et irreuocabilem potestatem, committo per presentes: In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Edinburgh, vicesimo septimo die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tertio.

THOMAS HUME off Langschaw.

DISCHARGE by George Campbell, younger of Cesnok to John Striueling of Cragbernard, Knight, of the warrandice of the lands of Quhitleys, 22nd December 1504.

73. BE it kend till all men be thir present letteris, me George Campbell, sone and apperand air to George Campbell of Cesnok: That forsamekle as [ane] honorabill man, Johnne Striueling of Cragbernard knicht, has sauld and analyet to me, and to Jonet Montgumry my spous, heretablie be chartir and sesing, all and sindry his landis of Quhitleys, with thair pertinence, lyand in the bailzery of Cynyngame, within the schirefdome of Air: the quhilkis landis the said Schir Johnne Striueling has be his conquest of Thomas Home of Linkschaw knicht; and apone the lousing and redemyng of the saidis landis of Quhitleys, with thair pertinences, the said Schir Johnne Striueling has gevin to the said Schir Thomas ane letter of reuersione, contenand in it the sovme of ane hundreth pundis, gud and vsuale money of Scotland, with sevin zeris tak efter the lousing, for five crownis of wale alanerly: like as the said reuersione proportis. And becaus the said Schir Thomas has gevin and deliuerit to me, and to the said Jonet my spous, oure airis and assignais, ane chartir of confirmatioun maid vndir his sele, ratifyand, approvand, and for him and his airis perpetualy confirmand the alienatioun maid to ws of the saidis landis of the Quhitleis, with thare pertinence: like as at mair lenth is specifit and contenit in the said chartir of confirmatioun maid and gevin to me, and to the said Jonet my spous thairapone: Heirfor I, for me and the said Jonet my spous, adhaliis and dischargis, and for ws, our airis and assignais, perpetualy quitclamis the said Schir Johnne Striueling, his airis and assignais, of ony warrandice tobe maid be him or thame of the saidis landis of the Quhitleis in tyme tocum, be ony maner of way: Becaus the said Schir Thomas has gevin ws confirmatioun of the saidis landis, as is alone writtin: all cauillatioun fraude and gile away put and exclulit, and re-meid of law to be proponit nor allegit in the contrare of the discharge foresaid: In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir present letteris, subscrivit with my hand, my sele is to hanging, at Edinburgh, the xxii day of December, the zeir of God, ane thousand five hundreth and foure zeris, befoir thir witnes, Andro Mathesone, Alexander Kincragy, Robert Campbell, and Johnne Gray, with vtheris diuers.

GEORG CAMPBELL zunger.

PRECEPT of SASINE by William of Striuelyne Laird of Cadder, for infefting William of Hammiltoune in Kyncauyill in the lands of Cragbrey, 27th December 1505.

74 I WILLIZAME of Striuelyne, lard of Cadder, till myne luffitis Maister Johune of Striuelyne, Chapellane, Thomes Red, Robert Red, Willizame of Came and Johune Child, Greting. Forsamekle as that I haif geuin until lifrent till myne lufit frend, Willizame of Hammiltoune in Kyncauyill, al and hale myne landis of Cragbrey with the pertinentis, quhilk that lyis within the barrony of Berune Bogall, withyne the shirefdome of Lithgow; to zow I bid and commandis, that ze in my name, or ony ane of zow, conjunctly and seueraly, this precep beand semne, that ze pass and entyr the foresaid Willizame of Hammiltoune, or hys actornay, till the foresaid landis of Cragbrey with the pertinentis, and till gif hime possessioune of the samyne, efter the tenour of myne assedatioune of lifrent, and efter the tenour of this precep; the quwiche till zow, or ony ane of zow, I commit myne ful powir be this myne precep. In witness hereof till this myne precep I haif hung myne sele, at Cadder, the xxvii day of the moneth of Decembyr, the zere of our Lord a thowsand five hundred and five zeris, in presence of thir witness, Maister Johne of Striuelyne, curat of Cadder, Allane Stewart of Schelezardis, Thomas Red and Henry Cheny with oydiris diuers.

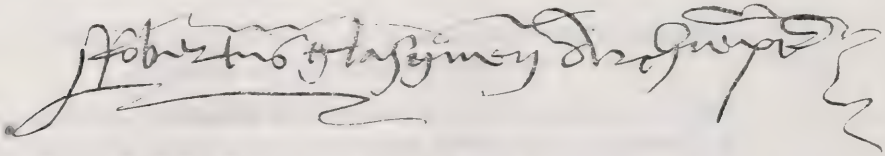
Hec est copia precepti per me Robertum Foulis notarium publicum transumpta, sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

ROBERTUS FOULIS, Notarius, manu propria.

PRECEPT of CLARE CONSTAT by Robert [Blacader] Archbishop of Glasgow, for infefting William Striueling in the lands of Cadder, 23rd March 1505.

75 ROBERTUS, miseracione diuina Glasguensis Archiepiscopus, dilecto nostro germano, domino Baldredo Blacader, balliuo nostro, seu eiusdem deputato in hac parte, Thome Hugonis, Salutem cum benedictione diuina. Quia euidenter constat nobis, quod quondam Willelmus Striueling de Cadder, pater Willelmi Striueling latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus vt de feodo, ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri Regis, de omnibus et singulis terris de Cadder cum pertinenciis, jacentibus in baronia nostra de Glasgw infra territorium eiusdem; et quod dictus Willelmus est legitimus et propinquior heres dicti quondam Willelmi sui patris de dictis terris de Cadder cum pertinenciis. Et quia est legitime etatis, et quod predicte terre de Cadder cum pertinenciis non sunt in capite de ecclesia nostra metropolitana Glasguensi, nobisque ex eius successoribus nostris dicte ecclesie prelatis pro tempore existentibus, in warda

et releuio: reddendo inde annuatim prefate nostre ecclesie nobisque et successoribus nostris eiusdem ecclesie prelatis, quatuor libras monete currentis pro tempore, ad duos anni terminos consuetos, videlicet, Sancti Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in yame, per equales porciones, vnacum duabus libris eiusdem monete lumini Sancti Kentegerni ad prescriptos anni terminos annuatim, ac etiam cum tribus sectis in nostris tribus curiis capitalibus annuatim, cum aliis seruiciis debitis solitis et consuetis: et quod nunc existunt in manibus nostris vt Archiepiscopi Glasguensi antedicti, tanquam domini superioris earundem, ob mortem dicti Willelmi, per spacium quadraginta dierum vel eocirca: Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim, precipimus et mandamus quatenus dicto Willelmo, vel suo actornato latori presencium, saisinam hereditariam statumque possessionem dictarum terrarum cum pertinenciis, juste fieri et deliberari faciatis, sine delacione, salvo iure cuiusilibet, capientes securitatem sufficientem quod idem Willelmus fideliter persoluet nobis onera per eum debita de dictis terris, post mortem dicti sui patris. Ad quod faciendum vobis et cuilibet vestrum nostras vices auctoritatem et potestatem tenore presencium committimus et impertimur. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum rotundum presentibus est appensum, apud ciuitatem nostram Glasguensem, die vicesimo tercio mensis Marcii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinto.



RETOUR of William Striuelyne, as heir of William Striuelyne of Cadder, his father, in the lands of Craigbrey, 9th May 1506.

76. HEC inquisicio facta apud burgum de Linlithgow, nono die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexto, coram Nykolayo Crauford, deputato vicecomitis de Linlithgow, per hos prodes patrie subscriptos, viz. Jacobum Leuinstoune de Manerstoune, Robertum Listoune de Hindy, Gilbertum Hummiltoune de Lochous, Jacobum Leuinstoun de Braidlaw, Patricium Cormie de Ballinheid, Robertum Douglas de Pimferstoune, Johannem Lithgow de Wedtoune, Johannem Sandilandis de Hilhous, Johannem Akynhede, Alexandrum Akynhede, Johannem Cochran de Balbachlo, Alexandrum Bryce, Willelmum Wedderop, Thomam Brownne, Duncanum Carrebyr de eodem, Johannem Akynhede et Thomam Douglas. Qui jurati dicunt, quod quondam Willelmus Striuelyne de Cadder, pater Willelmi Striuelyne latoris presentium,

obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus ut de feodo, ad pacem et fidem domini nostri Regis, de terris de Cragbrey, cum suis pertinentiis, jacentibus in baronia de Dummany infra vicecomitatum de Lithgow. Et quod dictus Willelmus Striuelyne est legittimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Willelmi patris sui, de dictis terris de Cragbrey cum pertinentiis. Et quod est legittime etatis. Et quod dicte terre de Cragbrey cum pertinentis valent nunc per annum sex mercis, et valuerunt tempore pacis quadraginta solidis. Et quod dicte terre de Cragbrey tenentur in capite de domino baronie de Dummany et successoribus suis, domino superiori earundem, per seruitium albe firme; reddendo inde annuatim vnam libram piperis, cum tribus sectis curie ad tria placita capitalia dicte baronie de Dummany, nomine albe firme si petatur. Et quod feodum dicte terre de Cragbrey est in manibus supremi domini nostri Regis a decessu Johannis Moybray, heredis quondam domini Dauid Moybra, ratione warde. Et quod liberum tenementum dicte terre de Cragbrey est in manibus dicti domini Dauid Moybra de Dummany militis, causa reseruationis, per mortem dicti Willelmi Striuelyne, ob defectum veri heredis jus suum huc vsque minime prosequentis, a tempore trium mensium, uel circa. In cujus inquisitionis testimonium sigilla dicti vicecomitis deputati et quorundam qui dicte inquisitioni intererant, presentibus, breui incluso, sunt appensa, anno, die, mense, et loco supradictis.

RETOUR of William Striueling, as heir of William Striuelyng of Cadder, in the lands of Branzeid and Bawincleir, 12th May 1506.

77. HEC inquisicio facta apud burgum de Dunbertane, in pretorio eiusdem, coram nobile et prepotente domino, Matheo comite de Lenenax, domino Dernle, et vicecomite de Dunbertane, xii° die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexto, per hos subscriptos, viz. Robertum Sympill de Foulwod, Alexandrum Ardincaple de eodem, Robertum Danzelstoun de Cudgrane, Andream Cwnygam de Drumquhassill, Walterum Logane de Garteonwell, Wilelmum Dowglas de Laidcamroch, Jacobum Lekky, Vchthredum Knok, Thomam Sympill, Vmfridum Lenax, Patricium M'Gregor, Georgeum Stewart, Robertum Naper, Wilelmum Levingstoun de Kilsyth, et Wilelmum Lyndesay. Qui jurati dicunt, quod quondam Wilelmus Striuelyng de Cadder, pater Wilelmi Striuelyng latoris presentium, obiit vltimo vestitus et sasitus, vt de feodo, ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri Regis, de terris de Branzeid et Bawincleir, cum pertinentiis, iacentibus in comitatu de Lenenax infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane. Et quod dictus Wilelmus est legittimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Wilelmi patris sui, de dictis terris cum pertinentiis. Et quod est legittime etatis. Et quod dicte

terre cum pertinentiis valent nunc per annum viginti libras, et tempore pacis valuerunt nouem mercas. Et quod tenentur in capite de Colino Cambeli de Achinoye per seruitium warde et releuii. Et quod nunc sunt in manibus dicti Colini Cambell legitime per seipsum, ob mortem dicti quondam Willelmi, qui obiit per spatium trium mensium ultimum elapsum, vel eo circa, in defectu veri heredis jus suum hucusque minime prosequentis. In cujus rei testimonium, sigilla quorundam eorum qui dicte inquisitioni intererant, vna cum breve Regio intus clauso, sub sigillo dicti domini vicecomitis, presentibus sunt appensa, anno die, mense, et loco prescriptis.

INSTRUMENT of RESIGNATION in favour of John Strincling of Cragbernard Knight, of part of the lands of Glorett, 9th Feb. 1507.

78. In Dei Nomine Amen: Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod Anno Incarnacionis Dominice, millesimo quingentesimo septimo, mensis vero Februarii die nono, indictione vndecima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et Domini nostri, domini Julii diuina prouidencia pape secundi, anno quarto: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir, Dauid Somerualle de Plane, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate, totam et integram vnam partem de septima parte terrarum suarum de Glorett, cum pertinenciis, jacentium in comitatu de Levynax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane, in manibus nobilis et potentis domini, Mathei Comitis de Levynax, domini superioris earundem, a se et heredibus suis imperpetuum, in fauorem honorabilis viri, Johannis Strincling de Craigbernard militis et heredum suorum, per fustem et baculum sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter resignauit: Qua resignacione sic vt premittitur facta, idem Matheus Comes de Levynax, dictam vnam partem de septima parte dictarum terrarum de Glorett, cum pertinenciis, prefato Johanni Strincling de Craigbernard militi, et suis heredibus quibuscunque hereditarie, per deliberacionem fustis et baculi, dedit, contulit, pariterque deliberauit: secundum tenorem carte desuper aficiende: Insuper predictus Dauid Somerualle fideliter fidemedia se obligauit, ac firmiter promisit, quod sufficientem literam obligatoriam, sub suo proprio sigillo sigillatam, in vberiora forma obligacionis, pro se et heredibus suis, ad warantizacionem et securitatem totius et integre prenominate vnius partis de septima parte prefatarum terrarum de Glorett, cum pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Strincling de Craigbernard militi et suis heredibus quibuscunque, contra et aduersus Dominum de Bord, heredes suos et assignatos, negnon contra omnes mortales, faceret et donaret: Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Johannes Strincling de

Craigbernard miles a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit, instrumentum aut instrumenta, vnum vel plura, publicum seu publica: Acta erant hec in capella regia infra nouam fabricam supremi domini nostri Regis, situatam prope monasterium Sancte Crucis de Edinburgh, sub anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu quibus supra: Presentibus, reuerendo in Christo patre, Dauid Episcopo Lismorensi, Waltero Striueling, Patricio Danzelstoune, Willelmo Flemyng, Thoma Somervaile, cum diuersis aliis ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

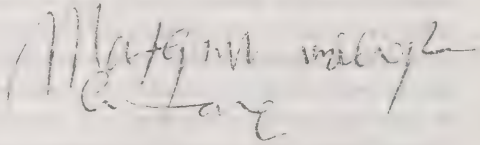
Et Ego Willelmus Danzelstoune, clericus Glasguensis diocesis, sacra apostolica autoritate notarius: Quia, etc.

WILLELMUS DANZELSTOUN.

CHARTER by Matthew, Earl of Levinax Lord Dernlie, to John Striuiling of Cragbernard, Knight, of the lands of Glorat, 27th May 1508.

79. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Matheus Comes de Levinax, Dominus Dernlie, etc., Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse . . . honorabili viro, Johanni Striueling de Cragbernard militi, omnes et singulas terras de Glorat, extendentes annuatim ad nouem libratas, decem solidatas et quinque denariatas terrarum, cum obulo, antiqui extentus, cum suis pertinenciis, jacentes in comitatu nostro de Levinax, et infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane; de quibusquidem terris de Glorat . . . vna pars earundem, extendens annuatim ad duas libratas septendecim solidatas et duas denariatas terrarum antiqui extentus, nobis antedicto domino comiti hereditarie in proprietate pertinet, per resignacionem et renunciacionem nobis per Jacobum Flemyng de Borde inde factam; et residuum dictarum nouem libratarum, decem solidatarum et quinque denariatarum terrarum cum obulo de Glorat . . . fuit Elezabeth Kincaid de eodem, sponse Thome Kincaide; necnon Jacobi Turnbule, Dauid Somerville de Plane, Cristiane Hepburne et Margarete Hepburne, sponse Walteri Sellar; et quas Elezabeth Kincaid, cum consensu et assensu dicti Thome sui sponsi, Jacobus Turnbule, et dicta Margareta Hepburne, cum consensu et assensu dicti Walteri Sellar, sui sponsi, per suos procuratores . . . et dicti Dauid Somerville et Cristiana Hepburne personaliter . . . in manibus nostris . . . resignauerunt . . Tenendas et habendas . . . prefato Johanni Striueling, heredibus suis et assignatis, de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . Reddendo inde annuatim . . . nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, tres sectas curie, ad tria placita nostra capitalia annuatim tenenda apud Balloch; necnon

wardoun, religium et maritagium, cum conigeit . . . . In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum hoc presenti carte nostre est appensum, vnacum subscriptione nostre manualli, apud Burgum de Edinburgh, vicesimo secundo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octavo, coram his testibus, videlicet, reverendo in Cristo patre, Daniel miseracione divina Episcopo Lesmoreensi, Johanne Stewart de Myreo, Alexandro Stewart de Grossame, Johanne Maxwell de Pollok, Georgio Lindesay Jacobo Stewart Magistris Jacobo Stewart Jacobo . . . . [1] Vicario de Erskine Willelmo Danielstoune notario publico, et Willelmo Fleyming, cum multis aliis.



CHARTER of CONFIRMATION by Matthew, Earl of Lennox and Lord Darnley, of a charter by John Stirling of Craigbernard, Knight, to a Chaplain at the altar of St. Mary, in the Parish Church of Cumpsie, and in his Chapel of Craigbernard, of an annualrent of twelve merks and ten shillings, from his Lands of Craigbernard and Glenet. Both charters dated 6th June 1508.

20. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Matheus Comes de Lennox ac Dominus Darnlie, Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noveritis nos, quandam cartam donacionis et concessionis, per dilectum nostrum, Johannem Stirling de Craigbernard militem, factam, sub suo sigillo, Deo Omnipotenti, Gloriosissimeque Virgini Marie, sue matri benignissime, et vni capellano Deo servienti, et suis successoribus perpetue servituris, de mandato nostro visam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatam, omni vicio et suspicione carentem, intellexisse, sub hac forma: Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes Stirling de Craigbernard miles, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me, in laudem gloriam et honorem Omnipotentis Dei, et gloriosissime Virginis Marie, sue matris intemerate, cunctumque sanctorum paradisi; pro incolumitate et prosperitate excellentissimi et serenissimi principis, Jacobi quarti, Dei gratia Scotorum Regis illustrissimi, posteque eius decessum, pro salute anime sue, antecessorum et successorum suorum; ac pro animarum salute nobilium et potentium dominorum, Mathei Comitis de Lennox; Henrici Darnlie moderni, superioris domini mei terrarum subscriptarum, antecessorum et successorum suorum; et quondam

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Andree Stewarte, Domini Avandale, Cancellariique Scocie, Colini Comitis Ergadie, Domini Campbell, Georgei Abirnethy, Prepositi ecclesie collegiate de Dunbertane, et Alexandri Stewart de Avandale, et pro salute anime mee, et anime Margarete Abyrnethy coniugis mee, et animarum patrum et matrum nostrorum, proliumque nostrarum; ac eciam pro salute omnium illorum animarum, quibus debitor fui in hoc mundo, et penes quos aliqualiter deliqui: dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse . . . dictis Omnipotenti Deo, gloriosissime Virgini Marie matri sue, et omnibus sanctis peradisi, vnique capellano Dei seruienti, et perpetue seruituro, in ecclesia parochiali de Camsi, et in capella mea, erecta et fundata in honore beatissime Virginis Marie, infra locum meum et maneriem de Cragbernard, vnum annuum redditum duodecim mercarum et decem solidorum monete Scocie, annuatim percipiendum et leuandum, ad duos anni terminos consuetos, Penthecostes videlicet et sancti Martini in hieme, per equales porciones, videlicet, sex mercarum et decem solidorum de terris meis de Cragbernard, jacentibus in comitatu de Lievenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane, et aliarum sex marcarum de terris meis de Gloret, cum pertinenciis, jacentibus in dicto comitatu, infra dictum vicecomitatum de Dunbertane: Tenendum et habendum . . . predictis Omnipotenti Deo, et beatissime matri sue Virgini Marie, dictoque capellano diuina celebranti, et suis successoribus perpetue celebraturis pro animabus suprascriptis, in dicta ecclesia perrochiali de Campsi, ad altare nostre Domine eiusdem, semper et quousque ego, aut heredes mei, edificauero vel edificauerint sacellum siue capellam in honore Domine nostre predicte, apud et ad predictam ecclesiam perrochialem, et in capella mea de Cragbernarde, a me, heredibus meis et assignatis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam . . . Volo insuper quod huiusmodi seruicii siue capellanie donacio, michi et heredibus meis, pre ceteris aliis et citra omnem aliam ordinariam presentacionem, vere pertineat et spectet: Arceatur eciam idem capellanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, ad continuam residenciam, nec se absentabit a dicto seruicio per spatium quindecim dierum continue, quin ipsa vacabit capellania: Et indies celebrabit, cum dispositus fuerit, videlicet, in dicta ecclesia perrochiali vt supra, ter in omni ebdomida, et in dicta mea capella de Cragbernard, quatuor vicibus, singulis septimanis, tocius anni pro perpetuo: Et ad primum lauatorium, tenebitur cuiuslibet misse populum exhortare, vt dicant vnum Pater Noster, cum salutacione angelica, scilicet, Aue Maria, pro animabus supradictis: Nec licebit eidem capellano, qui pro tempore fuerit, habere seu tenere concubinam seu focariam continuam; quin hoc notarie cognito, ipsa vacabit capellania et seruicium: Ita quod quociens vacauerit, heredes mei post meum decessum, sufficientem et ydoneum capellanum ad huiusmodi seruicium, infra viginti dies post vacacionem eiusdem quociens contigerit, nominent et

instituant: Tenebitur eciam prefatus capellanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, omni sexta feria singulis annis perpetue, orare et dicere Placebo et Dirige, cum collectis consuetis, pro animabus supradictis, vt desuper voluerit coram summo rendere judice: Volo eciam quod dicti decem solidi sepedicti annui redditus omni anno exponantur in pane vino et candela cerea, pro sustentacione missarum huiusmodi seruicii . . . In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum, apud Inchennen, sexto die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octauo, coram hiis testibus, Johanne Stewart de Myuto milite, Magistro Adam Culquhone, Rectore de Govane, Jacobe Hammyltone, Johanne Paris, Roberto Callander de Dowratour, Willelmo Fleuyne, et Waltero Striuelyng: Quamquidem cartam, donacionem et concessionem in se contentas, in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, modis et circumstanciis, forma pariter et effectu vt prescriptum est, ratificamus, approbamus, ac pro nobis, heredibus nostris et successoribus, imperpetuum confirmamus: In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum huic presenti carte nostre confirmacionis est appensum, apud manerium nostrum de Inchennen, sexto die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octauo, coram hiis testibus, [*ut in carta confirmata.*] cum diuersis aliis.

CHARTER by Matthew, Earl of Lennox Lord Dernly, to William Stryuelyng, son of John Stryuelyng of Cragbernard, Knight, of the lands of Glorat, 10th October 1508.

81. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Matheus Comes de Leuenax et Dominus Dernly, Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse . . . dilecto seruitori nostro, Wilelmo Stryuelyng, filio dilecti consanguinei nostri, Johannis Stryuelyng de Cragbernard militis, omnes et singulas terras de Glorat . . . jacentes in comitatu nostro de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane: Que quidem terre, cum pertineuciis, fuerunt hereditarie prefati Johannis Striuelyng de Cragbernard militis; et quas idem . . . apud terras de Gonze in Kylsith, coram diuersis testibus, in manibus nostris . . . resignauit . . . Tenendas et habendas . . . dicto Wilelmo Striuelyng, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Waltero Striuelyng, fratri suo germano, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legittime procreatis seu procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, prefato Johanni Striuelyng de Cragbernard, heredibus et assignatis suis quibuscunque; de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . Reddendo inde annuatim . . . nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, tres sectas

curie ad tria placita nostra capitalia annuatim tenenda apud Ballach; necnon wardam, reliuium et maritagium, cum contigerit; ac eciam capellano perpetuo diuina celebranti et imperpetuum celebraturo, in capella scituata infra dictum locum de Cragbernard, et ecclesiam parochialem de Campsy, et suis successoribus capellanis, vnum annuum redditum sex mercarum vsualis monete Scocie, annuatim percipiendum et leuandum ad duos anni terminos consuetos, Penthecostes videlicet et sancti Martini in hieme, per equales porciones, de omnibus et singulis predictis terris de Glorat . . . Reseruato tamen libero tenemento omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Glorat . . . prefato Johanni Striuelyng de Cragbernard, pro toto tempore vite sue; necnon racionabilem terciam partem earundem, sponse sue, cum contigerit: In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum, apud locum nostrum de Inchynnane, decimo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octauo, coram hiis testibus, reuerendissimo in Christo patri ac domino, domino Dauid Hamiltoune, miseracione diuina Argadiensi episcopo, Johanne Sympill domino de Fouluod, Patricio Danzelstone filio domini de Cougrane, domino Jacobo Knox presbitero, Matheo Steuart, et Johanni Lairgis, cum multis aliis.

CHARTER by John Striueling of Kere, Knight, to the Chaplains at the Altar of St. Mary, in the Cathedral of Dunblane, of an annualrent of £20 out of his lands of Schanraw, 2nd October 1509.

82. VNIUERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentem cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes Striueling de Kere miles, Salutem in domino sempiternam. Quia per deuotas orationes ac missarum celebraciones, vbi filius hominis pro peccatis nostris offertur, pie creditur peccata dimiti purgatoriique penas demolliri, et ab eisdem penis defunctorum animas frequencius liberari: Ideoque, noueritis me, in diuini cultus augmentum, ac caritatis intuitu, ad laudem et honorem Dei omnipotentis, et beatissime virginis Marie, et beate Anne, matris eiusdem beatissime virginis, et omnium sanctorum celestis curie; necnon pro salute animarum illustrissimi principis supremique domini nostri Jacobi quarti Dei gracia Scotorum Regis moderni, et serenissime principisse Margarete Regine Scocie, consortis sue, et pro salute animarum prolium antecessorumque et successorum suorum, necon pro salute animarum Luce Striueling, dominorum Wilelmi Striueling aui mei, et Wilelmi Striueling patris mei, militum, Margarete Cuyughame auie mee, Margarete Creichtoun Domine Sympile matris mee, et Katherine Striueling Comitisse Angusie sororis mee, necnon et pro salute anime mee, vxorisque mee, nostrorumque antecessorum et successorum, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum; dedisse, con-

cessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, omnipotenti Deo, beatissimeque Dei genitrici virgini Marie, et omnibus sanctis, et altari eiusdem beatissime virginis Marie in naui ecclesie cathedralis Dunblanensis situato, ex parte boreali eiusdem, ac discretis viris Dominis Thome Myllar et Archibaldo Balcomy capellanis, eorumque successoribus, capellanis perpetuis ad dictum altare beate virginis Marie, Deo seruituris et seruientibus imperpetuum, vnum annuum redditum viginti librarum vsualis monete regni Scocie annuatim leuandum et percipiendum de terris de Schanraw, Wollland et Kippanerate, et molendinis de Strowy et de Keir, cum pertinenciis, jacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Perth; ad sustentacionem dictorum duorum capellanorum et successorum suorum, capellanorum ad predictum altare beate Marie diuina celebrantium et celebraturorum, videlicet, dicto domino Thome Myllare et successoribus suis, capellanis ad idem altare Deo seruituris, decem libras prefati annui redditus . . . de predictis terris . . . necnon dicto domino Archibaldo Balcomy, et successoribus suis capellanis eciam ad idem altare Deo seruituris, decem libras dicti annui redditus . . . de predictis molendinis . . . quibus molendinis . . . deficientibus precipiendas et leuandas de terris de Strowy et de Keir predictis cum pertinenciis, in puram, meram, liberam, et perpetuam elemosinam. Tenendum et habendum ac possidendum dictum annuum redditum . . . prenominatis dominis Thome Myllar et Archibaldo Balcomy, pro eorum vite temporibus ad dictum altare Deo seruientibus, et suis successoribus capellanis ad idem altare in dicta ecclesia cathedrali Dunblanensi imperpetuum Deo seruituris, in meram, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, a me et heredibus meis imperpetuum . . . Faciendo inde annuatim, et in dies dicti domini Thomas Myllar et Archibaldus Balcomy ac successores sui, capellani perpetui dictarum capellaniarum ad predictum altare beate marie Virginis, per se aut per ydoneos capellanos per ipsos de licencia consensu et assensu mei et heredum ac successorum meorum patronorum capellaniarum et altaris predicti, ad seruiendum dicto altari substitutos, missarum et aliarum oracionum diuinarum pia et cotidiana suffragia tantum. Volo eciam et ordino, quod prefati domini Thomas Myllar et Archibaldus Balcomy et successores sui, capellani perpetui capellaniarum et altaris antedicti, qui pro tempore fuerint, in ciuitate Dunblanensi personaliter continuam faciant residenciam, et diuina celebrent ad altare predictum; et si abinde negligentes et vagi fuerint, vel aliquis eorum negligens seu vagus fuerit, per duos menses, sine speciali licencia, a me heredibus meis et successoribus, patronis vt premittitur pateat et aduata, volo quod capellania illius vagi et negligentis per dictum patronum in manibus suis heredumque meorum et successorum, patronorum de predicta . . . et pure et simpliciter vacabit ex facto. Volo eciam, concedo, ac per presentes ordino, quod presentacio sine jus patronatus

tociens quociens dicte capellanie vacauerint, seu altera earum vacauerit, ad dictam Margaretam Creichtoun meam matrem, pro toto tempore vite sue, et post eius decessum ad me meos heredes et successores, patronos vt supra, imperpetuum pertineat: collacio vero seu institucio semper ad reuerendum in Christo patrem Jacobum miseracione diuina Episcopum Dunblanensem et successores suos, qui pro tempore fuerint, pertineat. Et si contingat me, heredes meos vel successores, patronos vt supra, nullos presentare capellanos ydoneos, vel capellanum ydoneum, ad capellanias vel capellaniam predictas, infra duos menses immediate sequentes post vacacionem earum vel alterius earundem; collacio vero capellaniarum seu capellanie antedictarum sic vacantium, tunc ad manus dicti reuerendi patris, et successorum suorum Episcoporum Dunblanensium qui pro tempore fuerint, deuoluitur illa vice dumtaxat, et hoc tociens quociens negligentes erunt patroni in presentacione capellaniarum seu capellanie supradicte . . . In cuius rei testimoniam sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee fundacionis capellaniarum supradictarum est appensum, apud dictam ciuitatem Dunblanensem, secundo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini milliesimo quingentesimo nono, coram hiis testibus, reuerendo in Christo patre Jacobo Episcopo Dunblanensi, circumspectis et discretis viris, Magistro Henrico Quhite Officiali Dunblanensi etc., Dominis Jacobo Wilsone, Johanne Cheisholme, dicte ecclesie cathedralis Dunblanensis Canonicis, Georgeo Sinclare, Magistro Wilelmo Sinclare, Domino Thoma Row capellano, et Andrea Mortoun notariis publicis cum diuersis aliis.

JOHN STRIUELING of ye Keir.

CHARTER by William Menteth of West Kers, Knight, to William Striueling of Cader, of the lands of Vchiltreis, 7th February 1509.

83. OMNIBUS hanc Cartam visuris vel audituris Willelmus Menteth de West Kers miles, et dominus baronie eiusdem, Salutem in Domino sempeternam. Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse . . . honorabili viro Willelmo Striueling de Cader, omnes et singulas terras de Vchiltreis, cum manerio et molendino earundem cum suis pertinenciis, jacentes in dicta mea baronia de West Kers, et infra vicecomitatum de Striueling, pro gratitudinibus et beneficiis michi per dictum Willelmum multipliciter impensis; quequidem terre de Vchiltreis . . . prius fuerunt dicti Willelmi Striueling hereditarie, et per ipsum de me, tanquam domino et barone dicte baronie de West Kers, in capite tente. Non obstante omnes et singule terre dicte mee baronie . . . fuerunt recognite in manibus supremi domini nostri Regis, ex et pro eo quod maior pars predictarum terrarum et baronie fuit alienata, sine consensu, licencia aut confirmacione domini nostri Regis aut predecessorum suorum

desuper obtenta, et propter huiusmodi causam, tota dicta mea baronia de West Kers . . . fuit forisfacta dicto supremo domino nostro Regi, prout in quodam decreto dominorum suorum concilij desuper fulminato plenius continetur, et post huiusmodi recognicionem et forisfacturam dicte mee baronie, tam in proprietate quam in tenandria, sic vt premittitur factam, ego dictus Willelmus Menteth, cum dicto supremo domino nostro Rege, et suo thesaurario nomine suo, pro nova infeodacione in omnibus et singulis terris et baronia de West Kerss . . . composui, et hujusmodi infeodacionem realiter optinui, cum plenariis consensu et licencia a dicto supremo domino nostro Rege ad alienandum tenentibus meis et eorum heredibus suas tenandrias dicte mee baronie, quas de me prius tenuerunt et possederunt . . . prout in carta regia sub suo magno sigillo desuper confecta plenius continetur: Tenendas et habendas . . . prefato Willelmo Striueling heredibus suis et assignatis, de me et heredibus meis, baronibus dicte baronie de West Kers, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . Reddendo inde . . . wardam et releuium cum contigerit, necnon tres sectas ad tria mea placita capitalia annuatim apud baroniam meam de West Kerse tenenda, cum aliis seruiciis debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum, apud burgum de Edinburgh, septimo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo nono, coram hiis testibus, videlicet, Roberto Menteth filio meo, Ranulpho Menteth, Duncano Menteth, Willelmo Menteth, magistro Johanne Striueling, Roberto Striueling, et Willelmo Hammyltoun, cum multis aliis.

DISCHARGE by William Menthet of the Kers, Knight, to William Striuelyng, Laird of Caddar, 3rd June 1510.

84. BE it kend til al men be thir present letteris, me William Menthet of the Kers knycht, grauttis me to haue ressayit fra ane honorabile man, Willeme Striuelyng Lard of Caddar, the sowme of thre schor of markis and ten markis, of gud and vsuel mony of Scotland, in part of payment of ane mayr sowme for the racumysyng wtquyttyng of the landis of Huchiltre, quhilkis landis wes racunest in our Souerane Lordis handis, and now is in my handis as ourlord, and I the said Schir Willem Menthet is bowndyn to the trazarar thairfor. And I the said schir Willem Menthet grantis me weil [contentit] and payit of the said sowme of thre schor of [markis and ten] markis, and dischargis and quytclemes the said Willem Striuelyng of Caddar, is ayris, executouris and assignais, be me, my ayris, executouris and assignais, for now and euer. In witnes of the quilk thyng, I haue affixit to my seil to this present writ, the thrid day of Juny, the zer of God I^M v^C and ten zerris, at Ahnethi, be for thir witnes, Master

Johne Striuelyng, Schir Johne Red, Johne Menthet, Thomas Drummond, Willem Menthet and Thomas Blar, with vderis diueris witnes.

INDENTURE between Robert Lord Erskin, and William Striuelyng of Glorat, Keeper of the Castle of Dunbertane, 24th June 1510.

85. THIR Indentouris maid at the Castale of Dunbertane, the xxiiii dai of the moneth of Jwne, the zer of God I^M V^C and ten zeris, contenis, proportis, and beris witnes, that it is apointit and concordit betuix ane nobill and mychty lord, Robert Lord Erskin, on the ta part, and Williame Striuelyng of Glorat, kepar of the said Castale of Dunbertane on the tother part, in maner efter folowing; videlicet: The said William deliuerit, the dai of the dait herof, to the said Robert Lord Erskin, the said Castale, wyth the geir and gudis vnderwrittin: In the first, in Sanct Patrikis Chapell, scituat within the said Castale, ane auld mess buk of perchement, ane tyne chaless, a chesabill of auld grene satene, ane alb, a stole, a fanone, a amet, twa towellis for the altar, a corporall, ane altar stane, a crowat: Item, in the said Chapell a mane myll: Item, in the Kyching of the said Castale a brandraich of irne: Item, in the Pantre of the said Castale, ane almore: Item, in the Hall of the said Castale, four bandis, wyth formis according to thaim: Item, in the Chalmer of Dess of the said Hall, a waist stand bed, wyth a waist press: Item, in the Sellar of Wallastoure, tua garnellis: Item, in the Mydhous of the said Wallastoure, a stand bed tyme: Item, in the Vuerhous of Wallestour, a waist stand bed and a waist press: Item, on Wallastour hed, a bell: Item, at the entre of the said Wallastour, ane irne zet wyth a bar of irne: Item, in the Wyndehall, a waist bed: Item, vnder the said Wyndehall, ane irne zet: The quhilkis geir and gudis abone expremit, the said Williame Striuelyng, kepar of the said Castale of Dunbertan forsaid, deliuerit to the said Robert Lord Erskin, as proper gudis pertenyng to our soueraine lord, be resoun of keping of the said Castale: In witnes of the quhilk thing, to the part of thir Indentouris remanand with the said Robert Lord Erskin, the said William Striuelyng has affixt his sele; and inlikwis, to the part of thir Indentouris remanand with the said William Striuelyng, the said Robert Lord Erskin has affixt his sele, dai, zer and place forsaid, befor thir witness, Robert Sympill of Foulwod, Dauid Fallusdell, Johne Elder, balzeis of the burgh of Dunbertane, Johne Robisone, Thomas Dowglas, and George Fallusdell, with vtheris diuers and mony.

DECREE ARBITRAL between John Hamylton of Pardowy, John Logan of Garteonvel, and others, 8th November 1510.

86. AT Edinburgh the viii day of November the zeir of God I^M v^c and ten zeiris, We William Byschop of Abirdeen, Andro Byschop of Caithnes, Dauid Byschop of Ergile, George Postulat of the Ylis, Matho Erll of Levinax, and Master James Henrison of Stratonhall Justice Clerk till our sonerane Lord; jugis arbitouris and amicabill compositouris chosin to consider and modify quhat sovmes of money Johne Hamaylton of Pardowy and the remanent personis vnderwrittin has deburset and expendit apoun Thomas Galbraith of Balkindrocht, for the alienacioun maid to thame be him of the landis efter following, that is to say, to the said John Hamaylton five pund land of Blacharne, to Johne Logan of Garteonvel v £ land of Balkindrocht, to Vchrede Knox v £ land of Gawistoun, to Johne Stewart Bruther to my lorde of Levinax v £ land of Kirkpennyland, to Johne Stewart of Blakhal v £ land of Kirkpennyland, to Peter Culquhone v nobillis worcht of land of Kirktoun, and to Alan Stewart v nobillis worcht of land of Bankell, and according to the qualitie thairof ilk ane to remane, etc.; and als chosin to consider quhat sald be done to partiis havand interes in the said mater, like as is contenit in diuers actis and compromissis maid heirapon: We, havand consideration of the merits of the said caus, and the richtis of the partiis contenit, in the said compromiss be ws herd sene and vnderstand; in the first, has considerit and fund that the saidis persounis has expendit and deburset for the said sex five pund land, the sovm of sex hundreith markis vsuall money of Scotland, apoun the said Thomas Galbraith to his sustentatioun and expenses of tynes bigane; and becaus the saidis persounis has nocht pait the avale of the said landis, and has takin vp the proffitt thairof, and has na confirmatiounis of the kingis grace thairapoun, we ordane thame to pay to our sonerane lorde the sovm of nyne hundreith markis for his confirmatioun to be gevin to thame and his interes thairintill, to be appliit and disponit as plesis his hienes or his thesaurar; And the part of the landis quhilk James Galbraith has to be fre to him in liverent, for expenses quhilk he has maid in the said mater, apoun the quhilkis landis euerie ilk ane of the saidis persounis sall, efferand to thair part, and efter the rate of the said sovmes, equaly mak reuersiounis in due forme to the said Thomas Galbraith and his airis, that quhat tyme he or thai [redemis] the saidis landis that thai sall geue full regress thairto, and [quhilk] reuersiounis salbe extendit in the largest forme; And gif ony of the saidis persounis beis nocht content to pay the said new expenses, attour the said vi markis, ony of the utheris that plesis to be assignais to the said Thomas for the redemying of that part of the said landis, payand to the

kingis grace the new expensis, and to the party that beis nocht content the ald expensis efter the rait of the land, the said Thomas havand reuersioun of thame that pais the said sovmes as efferis, efter the quantity and rate forsaid; and that the breif of ydeotry quhilk is to be led on the said Thomas haue passage and be full seruit apoun him fra this day forwart, and he to be interdicit fra all maner of alienatioun of reuersionis landis or heretagis quhatsumeuer, with decrete irritant and publicatioun to be maid thairof be opin proclamatioun as efferis, with interpositioun of the lordis of Counsalis auctorite etc. And als we deliuer and ordane that the saidis persounis aboutwritin sall amang tham content and pay to the said Thomas Galbraith zeirly, tuenti pundis to his sustentatioun for his lyfetyme, to be partit amang thaim, ilkain payand his part, according to the quantite of the landis that he has. And this oure sentence gevin and pronuncit at day and place forsaidis, and ordanis the samin to be registrait in the bukis of Counsale, and haif the effect of the decrete of the lordis of consale. Witnes present at the said pronunciatioun, William Erll of Montross, Schir Alexander Makcullocht, William Scot of Baluery knychtis, Master Johnne of Murray, and Robert Lausoun of Hieriggis with vtheris.

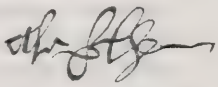
Tenet hec copia cum principali, copiata et collacionata per me notarium publicum subscriptum, nil addito aut diminuto, quod effectum mutaret vel substantiam variaret, teste manu propria hic me subscribendo.

WILLELMUS HALIBURTOUN Notarius Publicus manu sua.

CHARTER by Alexander Lord Hwyme to his beloved uncle, Adam Creichtoun of Rothwens, Knight, and Isabella Gray, his spouse, of the half lands of Innerallouu, 4th April 1510.

87. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Alexander Dominus Hwyme, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noueritis me concessisse, vendidisse, ac titulo pure venditionis alienasse, ac presenti carta mea confirmasse . . . dilecto auunculo meo, Ade Creichtoun de Rothwens militi, et Esobelle Gray sue sponse, et eorum alteri diutius viuenti in coniuncta infeodatione, totam et integram dimeditatem omnium et singularum terrarum de Innerallouu, vnacum dimeditate molendini eiusdem, cum multuris, sequelis et terris molendinariis eiusdem, cum vniuersis pertinentiis earundem, jacentium infra vicecomitatum de Streueling et baroniam de Howyme, pro quadam certa pecunie summa michi per dictum Adam premanibus persoluta in pecunia numerata, et in vsum meum totaliter conuersa . . . Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas dictas dimeditates omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Innerallouu . . .

de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . Reddendo inde annuatim . . . vnum denarium vsualis monete regni Scotie, in festo Penticostes, super solum dictarum terrarum, nomine albe firme, si petatur . . . In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum, vnacum subscriptione mea manuali, apud Edinburgh, quarto die mensis Aprilis, anno domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo, coram hiis testibus, Patricio Heriot, Roberto Trumbul, Willelmo Creichtoun et Magistro Alexandro Dempstar.



PRECEPT of SASINE by Alexander Lord Hume, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, for infefting Katherine Striueling and John Hume in the lands of Innerallone, 11th June 1513.

88. ALEXANDER Dominus Hume, Magnus Camerarius Scotie, dilectis meis magistro Willelmo Sinclar, Willelmo Striueling, ac eorum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim, balliuis meis in hac parte specialiter constitutis, Salutem. Quia, pro speciali fauore quem habeo et gero erga dilectam meam Katrinam Striueling, filiam quondam Willelmi Striueling de Keir militis, et Johannem Hume meum filium, inter me et dictam Katrinam procreatum, et pro gratuitis et benemeritis michi per eos multipliciter impensis, dedi, concessi et confirmaui hereditarie, predicte Katrine in vitali redditu, pro toto tempore vite sue, et dicto Johanni Hume meo filio et heredibus hereditarie, totas et integras terras meas de Innerallone, cum molendino et pertinenciis earundem, jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Striueling prout in carta . . . desuper confecta plenius continetur: Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet, precipio et firmiter mando quatenus, visis presentibus indilate statum sasinam et possessionem corporalem predictarum terrarum de Innerallone, cum molendino et pertinenciis earundem, predicte Katrine in vitali redditu, pro toto tempore vite sue, et dicto Johanni Hume in hereditate, secundum tenorem dicte carte mee quam de me inde habent, juste deliberetis et haberi faciatis sine dilatione, et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Ad quod faciendum, vobis et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim, balliuis meis in hac parte antedictis, meam plenariam et irrenocabilem tenore presentium committo potestatem. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, vnacum subscriptione mea manuali, apud Edinburgh, vndecimo die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo tertio

ALEX. L. HOM.

LETTER of REVERSION by Walter Forestare of the Torwoude, Knight, to John of Striuelyng of the Keir, Knight, of the lands of Dachlewane, 18th July 1513.

89. TILL all and sindrie quham it efferis, quhais knaulage thir present letteris saltocum, Walter Forestare of the Torwoude, knycht, Greting in God euerlesting: Wittis zoure vniuersites, that albeit ane honorable man and my gude sone in law, Johne of Striuelyng of the Kere, knycht, has infeft me heretabli be chartir and saising, in all and hale his landis of Dachlewane, with thare pertinentis, lyand in my barony of the Kere, within the shirefdome of Perth, like as at mare lyuth contenit in the said chartir and euidentis maide to me thareupone: Neuirtheless I will and grantis, and alsua lelely and trewly bindis and oblisis me myne airis and assignais, that quhat tyme or howsone it sall happin the said Schir Johne of Striueling, or his airis male gottin of his body, tocum to the perich kirk of Striueling, and thare upone the hie altare of the samyne, and pais and contentis to me myne airis or assignais, the sovme of twa hundreth markis gude and vsuale money of the kinrik of Scotland, in ane hale sovme and togiddir, in money numerat and tauld, on ane day betwix the sone rising and the ganging to of that ilk; neuertheles I the said Schir Waitir Forestare, myne airis or assignais, be the said Schir Johne of Striueling or his ayris male gottin of his body, to the ressate of the said sovme of twa hundreth markis lauchfully warnit apone fourety dais of before, othir personaly or at oure duelling placis that beis for the tyme, in presens of ane notar and witnes as efferis, than and in continent I the said Schir Waltir myne ayris or assignais, quhilkis happinis, possessour of the saidis for the tyme, sall purly and simply resigne, renunge, quitclame, discharge and frely ourcgif to the said Schir Johne of Striueling and his airis male gottin of his body as said is, all and hale the saidis landis of Dachlewane with thare pertinentis, togiddir with all vthir euidentis maide thareupone, and with all rycht and clame, propirte and possessioun thareof be thir presentis. And gif it happinis me the said Schir Waltir Forestare of the Torwoude, knycht, myne airis or assignais fraudefully or wilfully to absent ws fra the ressate of the sovme of twa hundreth markis in money forsaid, we beand lauchfully warnit as saide is, in that cais it salbe lefull to the said Schir Johne of Striueling or the Ker, knycht, or his airis male gottin of his body, to pas to the said altare and manner and tell the said soume, and put it in the handis of the Prouest or Baillies of the said burgh of Striueling that beis for the tyme, in sikkir and sure keping to the vtilite and preffit of me the said Walter myne airis or assignais, and the said Schir Johne and his airis male gottin of his body to haue full regres to the saidis landis but ony proces of law. In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir my present letteris my sele is affixit, with the subscriptione of my

hand, at Edinburgh, the xviii day of July, the zere of God I^m v^c and threttene zeris, befor thir witnes, George Schaw of the Knokhill, Johne of Striueling, fadir brother to the said Schir Johne, Robert Smyth and Edwerd Spetale, with vthir diuers.

WALT. FORST. w^t my hand

DECREE of RECOGNITION against John Striuelyng of the Keir, of the lands of Lupno, etc. 12th May 1513.

90. AT Edinburgh, the xii day of Maii, the zer of God I^m V^c and xiii zeris; the Lordis of Counsale vndirwrittin, that is to say, ane maist reuerend fader in God, James Archebischop of Glasgw, ane noble and mychty lord, Williame Lord Borthwik, Maister Gawine Dunbar Archedene of Sanctandrois, Clerk of the Registre, Williame Scot of Baluerye knycht, and Robert Cobile of Vchiltre; decretis and deliueris that Schir Johnne Striueling of the Keir, knycht, and all vtheris, havand or traistand to have interes to the landis of Lupno, Dauchlewan and Raterne Striueling, vthire wayis callit the Cogis of Straithalloun, has tynt thar propirte and possessioun thareof, and decernis the samyn to pertene to oure souerane Lord, and to be disponit at his plesoure, as his propire landis in tyme to cum: Because the maist part of the saidis landis is analyt without licence, consent, or confirmatioun of oure said souerane Lord or his predicessouris, thai beand haldin of his Hiennes immediately, be seruice of warde and releif; and nochtwithstanding the chartoure of annexatione vnder the gret Scile producit be the said Schire Johnne Striueling; because the said alienatioun wes maid before the said annexatioun, as wes vndirstand to the saidis Lordis. For the quhilk cause of alienatioun, the saidis landis war recognisit in oure souerane Lordis handis, and nocht lattin to borch the space of zer and day efter the said recognitioun being bipast. Oure Souerane Lord comperand be Maister James Henrisoune his aduocat; the said Schir Johnne being personaly present, and al vtheris havand interes being summond oftimes callit and nocht comperit. Extractum de libro actorum per me Magistrum Gawinum Dumbar, Archidiaconum Sanctiandree, Clericum Rotulorum Registri ac Consilii S. D. N. Regis, sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

GAWINUS DUNBAR.

ASSIGNATION by Marion Muschet to Patrick Buchquhannan of Lany, of her third and tere of the lands of Lany, 23rd November 1513.

Jesus. Maria.

91. BE it kend til all men be thir present letteris, me Marioun Muschet, lady off the fule

thryd of the landis off Lany, with their pertinens, till hafe maid, constitut and ordanit, and be thyr my present letteris makis, constituis and ordanis ane honorabile man, Patryk Buchquhannan off Lany, my neuo, my veray lawchful assignay, intromettowre, and factowr, in and to all and syndry the landis pertening to me off my thryd and ters off the landis off Lany, lyand within the stewartry off Menteth and shirefdome off Perth, and al and hail my ters off the landis off Ester and Wester Laydmurquharteis pertening to my part, indwryng all my leving dais in this warld, he sustenand me in met, drink and clath induring my lyftim. Gyffand and granttand to the forsaid Patrik my ful poware to hald cowrtis and here plaitis, and thane to correk, and als to set and ras the sammyn landis, to put in and farth the tenantis and cottaris off the sammyn als oft as hym thinkis spedful, syklyk as he doys with his awyn landis, induryng my lyftyme. And thairatowr I the forsaid Marion grantis me be the tenour herof, to gyf to the said Patrik, al and hail my dettis that war awand me befor the making off thir present letteris, and als makis hym be the tenour herof my veray procuratowr indowtabile and irrewocabile, to ask and requir and lyft vp the sammyn dettis, the denyaris to summound and follow with rycht befor quhatsumeuer juge spirituale or temporale, and ther wyn and tyn off law, hald and to effek quhat euer he do thairinto now and for euer. In vitness heroff, beeaus I haf noeht ane sel off myn awyn propir, I haf purchest with instans the sel off ane honorabile man, Walter Buchquhannan, at Lany the thre and twenty day off the moneth off Nouember, the zere off God ane thowsand fyfe hundreth and thretene zeris, befor thir vitness, Patrik Buquhannan zoungar my neuo, Donald McVoklyth, Patrik Dow, Donald Reechsoun, Donald McGilmertyn, with diuers vtheris.

INSTRUMENT of DIVISION in favour of Alexander Lord Hume, of the lands of Innerallone, 3rd October 1514.

92. IN Dei Nomine Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo decimo quarto, mensis vero Octobris die tertia, Indictione secunda, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Leonis diuina prouidentia pape decimi, anno secundo: In plena et plana curia vicecomitatus de Striueling tenta in pretorio eiusdem die prescripto, coram nobili et potenti domino Johanne Domino de Erskin, ac vicecomite de Striueling, meque notario publico et testibus subscriptis, personaliter in judicio comparuit prouidus vir Andreas Mortoun, procurator et prolocutor nobilis et potentis domini Alexandri Domini Hume ac magni camerarii Scotie. Quiquidem Andreas,